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THE LIBRARY UNIVERSITY OF JORDAN

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

...E WEATHER—PARIS: Tuesday, variable. ...p. 16-11 (61-52). Wednesday, variable. LON... Tuesday, fair. Temp. 16-8 (61-46). Wednes... fair. CHANNEL: Slight. ROME: Tuesday, ... Temp. 20-9 (68-48). NEW YORK: Tuesday, ...y. Temp. 19-11 (66-57).
...DITIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

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No. 29,459 PARIS, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1977 Established 1887

Concorde Noise Tests Said To Ruin U.S. Protest Drive

By Richard Witkin

NEW YORK, Oct. 24 (NYT).—...ials of the Port Authority of ...York and New Jersey said ...erday that they were con...ed that the modest noise ...ted by the Concorde airliner ...roving flights here had doom... the campaign to block regular ...senger service.

...ritish Airways and Air France ...pushing ahead with plans to ...operations of the supersonic ...e from London and Paris to ...nedy International Airport on ..., 22.

...efore last week's first flights ...Kennedy, the Port Authority ... under pressure to devise a ... noise rule that would block ...oncorde passenger runs even if ...e subsonic jets had to be ...rned, too. The courts have ...ated that a locally imposed ...se standard must treat all ...mes alike.

...The opinion of key agency offi...ls now, evidently, is that the ...ssure has been relieved by the ...ne's performance in three test ...keoffs and three landings.

The officials were also said to feel that—with the Concorde's noise comparable to the noisiest subsonic planes on takeoff and quieter than many on landings—there was no way a rule could be worked out to ban the Concorde without simultaneously disrupting a major portion of Kennedy operations.

Alan Sagner, the Port Authority chairman, was reported by sources close to the Concorde dispute as having given them the distinct impression, in talks after Thursday's first Concorde takeoff, that the agency would take no action to block passenger flights.

"For goodness sake," a source quoted him as having said, "the damn thing didn't even trip our noise meters."

The dominant view of those close to the controversy was that the Port Authority was by no means upset by the way the proving flights had turned out.

The majority view is that the strategy of the Port Authority all along has been that, if it were eventually to allow the Concorde to land, it wanted to be forced to do it by either the federal government or the courts. That way, there could be no backlash against political figures who could be held by their constituents to have some influence on the agency.

This thesis was tied to the proposition that the battle over admitting the Concorde to New York has always been a much more complex issue than the mere question of how many decibels the plane sent out to nearby communities.

The issue has been bound up in politics because, with Kennedy neighbors so antagonistic to jet noise in general, there were no votes to be gained by favoring admission of the plane.

Loophole Available

After a 19-month battle, the Port Authority did bow to the courts in accepting the proving, or familiarization, flights. But the courts left the loophole that passenger service could be banned if the agency imposed a noise standard that would be nondiscriminatory.

Foes of the Concorde still insist that such a standard could and should be drafted.

The time for consideration of a new standard has not run out. The agency held three days of hearings last week on alternative proposals for a noise rule, including three of its own. Two would ban the Concorde and one would admit it, but for a much briefer test period than the 16 months originally authorized by the U.S. government. Other ideas were proposed by various witnesses.

There has always been some doubt whether a purportedly legal ban of the Concorde, pushed most energetically by Gov. Hugh Carey of New York, could win the required number of votes of the agency's 11 commissioners. The most doubtful supporters have been the five commissioners from New Jersey, who owe little or nothing to Gov. Carey.

For his part, Mr. Carey, who runs for re-election next year, is committed to vetoing any noise rule that would invite the Concorde, even if for a three-month trial.

New Concorde Route

SINGAPORE, Oct. 24 (Reuters).—Singapore Airlines and British Airways signed an agreement here today to operate jointly the Concorde on the Singapore-London route three times a week.

The Concorde is expected to cut the present London-Singapore flying time by almost half, to nine hours.



United Press International.

Sen. Hubert Humphrey greeting President Carter in Minneapolis, where President stopped on way from West Coast.

On President's Trip

Ailing Sen. Humphrey Is Honored by Carter

By Edward Walsh

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 24 (WP).—With his grandchildren calling "Goodbye, grandpa," Sen. Hubert Humphrey left Minnesota yesterday in the company of the man who now holds the prize Sen. Humphrey sought for so long.

President Carter, returning to Washington from Los Angeles, stopped here just long enough to escort Sen. Humphrey, D-Minn., and his wife, Muriel, aboard the presidential aircraft that returned them to the nation's capital.

On an overcast, breezy Minnesota afternoon, the two men stood together at the airport as Mr. Carter recited a litany of Americans who owe a debt to Sen. Humphrey for three decades of public service—"Every elderly person in our nation, every poor person in our nation, every black person in our nation..."

Pale and thin, his voice at times wavering, Sen. Humphrey grinned broadly and told the more than 1,000 persons who saw him off that he is feeling much better but that "everything, of course, is relative."

Warm Gesture

The 66-year-old Minnesota Democrat is suffering from inoperable cancer, and Mr. Carter's flight to pick him up was a gesture of warmth for the Democratic party's venerable "happy warrior."

But in another sense, and not just because of the emotion of the moment, the President's stop here was the highlight of a cross-country trip, giving a lift to Mr. Carter's weary traveling party, and perhaps the President himself, after three days in which the high points seemed few.

Today, Mr. Carter signed legislation that names the headquarters of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare in Washington in honor of Sen. Humphrey. Sen. Humphrey's fellow Minnesotan, Vice-President Mondale, joined the signing ceremony.

Mr. Carter left Washington on Friday, heading for five states he lost last November before reaching the friendly Democratic state of Minnesota. He embarked on the journey with his standing in the polls slipping and with an increasing number of questions being posed about the quality of his leadership.

A Blur

By journey's end, any sense of focus or central purpose concerning the trip seemed lost in the blur of Mr. Carter's public appearances and in the sheer volume of the issues facing his administration that he sought to address, if only in passing.

It was in part to be a mobile pep rally on energy, an appeal to the U.S. public to help him extract an acceptable energy plan from the Congress. But his attacks on the oil companies were muted, and the statistics he cited about oil imports and the cost of deregulating natural gas seemed hardly calculated to inspire.

It was, in part, a nostalgic trip back to the long campaign trail that brought him to the White House. The President returned to Iowa, to the state's Jefferson-Jackson Day dinner, where two years ago he won a straw poll among potential Democratic presidential nominees and finally gained national media attention.

Mr. Carter spoke warmly of Iowa and the people there who helped him early. But he spoke little of agricultural policy or declining farm prices, and most of what he said about those topics was received in silence by the 3,000 persons in the Des Moines Veterans Auditorium.

Los Angeles Dinner

Finally, Mr. Carter's trip came down to politics, and to fund-raising—a Saturday night $1,000-a-plate Democratic party dinner in Los Angeles.

It was near the end of a typically tough day of travel for the President, begun before dawn in the Midwest and ending about midnight in California.

Outside the Century Plaza Hotel, hundreds of demonstrators milled about in the service of one cause or another. And a mile away, in another hotel, there

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

75% of Ballots Tabulated

Panamanians Vote 2-1 For Two Canal Treaties

From Wire Dispatches

PANAMA CITY, Oct. 24.—Unofficial returns today showed that Panamanians voted almost 2-to-1 in favor of the treaties that will give them control of the Panama Canal by the year 2000.

The unofficial tally from yesterday's referendum showed 374,722 votes in favor of the treaties and 188,035 opposed. Officials said the figures represented 75 per cent of the vote. About 800,000 persons were eligible to vote.

Complete results will be announced Thursday.

Before they can take effect, the canal agreements must be ratified by the U.S. Senate, where the Carter administration is expected to seek a vote early next year.

Two Treaties Signed

The main treaty, one of two signed by Gen. Omar Torrijos, the Panamanian leader, and President Carter in Washington on Sept. 7, will surrender the canal and the 500-square-mile Canal Zone to Panama by 2000. The second treaty declares the waterway a neutral zone and allows U.S. intervention if there is a threat to its security.

Damian Castillo, the head of the election board, quoted Gen. Torrijos as saying he was "content with the turnout and the results."

A spokesman for the 300-member Independent Lawyers Movement, which joined leftist students in opposing the treaties, said his group was pleased with the number of negative votes.

"We were expecting about 35 per cent 'no' [votes] and that is what we got," said the spokesman, Diogenese Arosemana. "I believe that's a very good result because the government controlled everything from the newspapers to the poll watchers.

Doubts on Fairness

"I don't believe the election was fair, but the government has no way of hiding or fighting the great amount of 'no' votes," he said.

The lawyers group had predicted vote fraud but the election board said there were no confirmed reports of voting irregularities or violence.

Opponents of the treaties object to the right of the United States to intervene militarily in defense of the canal. They also demand earlier transfer of the territory to Panama.

There were several demonstrations against the treaties last week, but no reports of such activity during the voting.

Gen. Torrijos and his government waged a strong campaign in favor of the treaties, but opponents were encouraged to speak out. It was the first time since he took over the government in a 1968 coup that a political issue in which there was any opposition to the government was debated publicly.

The general voted at a downtown school early yesterday, and then visited other polling sites.

At Chorillo, a waterfront slum in Panama City separated from the Canal Zone by a wire fence, voters said Gen. Torrijos "didn't try to influence" them when he showed up.



Associated Press.

A tearful Panamanian woman embraces Panamanian leader Omar Torrijos, as others cheer, during the fiesta that accompanied the voting on Panama Canal treaties.

Probably Off Florida

Saudi Buys Liner France For Use as Floating Hotel

PARIS, Oct. 24 (AP).—The French luxury liner the France, whose transatlantic service was ended in 1974 because of rising fuel prices and air competition, has been rescued as a floating hotel by a Saudi Arabian businessman.

Akram Ojjeh's Luxembourg-based international financial group bought the 66,348-ton liner through a Swiss subsidiary at a price "between 60 and 100 million francs ($12 million and $20 million)," Jacques Friedmann, president of the Compagnie Générale Maritime, said today. The government controls it but does not own the company. Mr. Ojjeh said tonight that the company would most likely find a U.S. location, "probably in Florida," for the liner.

He said that the liner would remain a symbol of French quality, with the hotel expected to be under French management and with "French gastronomy and larger boutique space to represent the maximum of French products."

Mr. Friedmann indicated that the liner would continue to be called the France.

Mr. Ojjeh, who has been awarded the Legion of Honor for services to France, was described by the company as having "worked hard for more than 30 years to tighten the economic links between France and Saudi Arabia."

The France, which can carry up to 2,000 passengers, has a 665-seat theater, eight bars, five dance floors, two swimming pools and restaurants that can serve 3,000 persons.

The liner was ordered by the now defunct French Line in 1956 to replace the aging Liberté and Ile de France on the Atlantic. By the time it was launched by the late President Charles de Gaulle in 1960, it had cost almost 458 million francs.

Within a few years, as jet airliners took over the transatlantic run, the French government was subsidizing the France and its wealthy users at a cost of 100 million francs a year.

Since the France was retired to Le Havre, the company has paid 30 million francs a year to maintain the liner and pay amortization.

Hundreds of purchase offers were received, Mr. Friedmann said, and studies showed that the only feasible use of the ship was as a floating hotel.

According to Foreign Envoys in Somalia

Hijackers Reportedly Had Iran, Dutch Papers

By Roger Mann

MOGADISHU, Somalia, Oct. 24 (WP).—The four terrorists who hijacked the Lufthansa jet that landed here a week ago were tentatively identified today by foreign diplomats, but Somali officials investigating the case refused to speak with journalists or allow anyone to see the sole surviving hijacker.

According to their passports, the terrorists were two Iranian women, an Iranian man and a Dutch man. All were in their 20s.

The survivor is said to be Shahnaz Gholam, a 22-year-old woman who is under heavy guard at Mogadishu's Medina Hospital with slight wounds in a shoulder and leg. When captured, she shouted in Arabic to bystanders, "You Somalis are not true Moslems" and other abuse, gave a V-for-victory sign and yelled, also in Arabic, "Palestine will live."

Because Iranians do not normally speak Arabic, some diplomats here are skeptical concerning the authenticity of the passports, but a well-informed Arab diplomat here said he learned that the passports were real and that none of the hijackers were Arab. A Chinese doctor who saw the bodies reportedly said the three dead terrorists all had fair complexions, looking more European than Arab. Some believe that the survivor could be a Palestinian.

The two dead men have been identified as Johannes Gerdus, who carried a Dutch passport, and Reza Abassy, who used an Iranian passport. The dead woman was Soraya Ansary, whose passport was Iranian.

The three hijackers were slain inside the Boeing 737 by West German commandos last Tuesday, ending the five-day hijacking incident. They reportedly have been buried in Somalia, and their fingerprints and photographs of their bodies reportedly have been sent to Bonn.

● Ben-Gurion Airport bases security on questions. Page 2.
● West Germany considers sky marshal plan. Page 2.

Ransom Frees Boy in Hamburg

HAMBURG, Oct. 24 (Reuters).—Kidnappers today freed the 4-year-old nephew of a West German terrorist who was killed in 1975 after they received a million-deutsche-mark ($435,000) ransom, the police said.

The boy, Felix Wessel, had been held for a week, the police said. His mother is the sister of Ulrich Wessel, one of six terrorists who attacked the West German Embassy in Stockholm in April, 1975. He was killed during the raid.

The Hamburg city government paid half the ransom, police said. They said they did not know the identity of the kidnappers, who left the boy unharmed on a park bench here early today. It was not known who paid the rest of the ransom.

After S. African Denies He Made Pledge

U.S. Says Vorster Disavowed A-Bombs

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 (AP).—...e State Department today dis...ed an assertion by South Afri... Prime Minister John Vorster ...t he did not promise the Unit... States that South Africa would ...develop nuclear weapons.

...he department said that Mr. Vorster, in an Oct. 13 letter to President Carter, gave formal assurances that South Africa does not have nuclear explosives or intend to develop them. Similar assurances had been given two months ago to the U.S. ambassador in Pretoria by the South African Foreign Ministry, the State Department said.

Mr. Vorster was asked on U.S. television Sunday whether he thought President Carter was "meddling" when he obtained a promise from South Africa that it would not develop a nuclear weapons capability.

"I am not aware of any promise that I gave to President Carter," Mr. Vorster replied. "I repeated a statement which I have made very often that, as far as South Africa is concerned, we are only interested in peaceful development of nuclear facilities."

The Carter administration questioned South Africa last August after reconnaissance photographs indicated that facilities in the Kalahari Desert area might be used as a nuclear test site.

The State Department said today that, on Aug. 20, U.S. Ambassador William Bowdler asked South African authorities for assurances on three points:

● That South Africa does not have or intend to develop nuclear explosives for any purpose, peaceful or otherwise.

● That there will be no nuclear explosive testing in South Africa.

Three days later, Mr. Carter announced that South African authorities had informed the U.S. government that "they do not have and do not intend to develop nuclear explosive devices for any purposes, either peaceful or as a weapon."

The State Department said that formal assurances on all three points were included in the Oct. 13 letter from Mr. Vorster.

● Vorster crackdown puts Carter credibility on line. Page 4.

...vantage best deal world

...Tribune

...ytrain Profit ...ops $200,000

...ONDON, Oct. 24 (UPI).—The ...servation Laker Skytrain ser... between New York and Lon... carried 15,079 passengers in ...first month and made a profit ...$234,294, Freddie Laker said ...ay.

...he service, which costs $103 ...New York and $135 to London, ...345 seats in each direction ...ing at 4 a.m. each day. Mr. ...er said that the DC-10 car... an average of 538 pas...ers a day, 78 per cent of ...acity.

...he service will be increased to ...flights a day in each direc... in April, Mr. Laker said. A ...ected profit based on the first ...ith's figures would earn Mr. ...er more than $2.5 million a ...r.

...olish Dissidents ...ay List Barred

...ARSAW, Oct. 24 (Reuters).— ...ish authorities have again ...pped the collection of signa...es for an Amnesty Internation... petition on behalf of political ...soners throughout the world, ...ident sources said.

...Police acted after three Polish ...idents began gathering signa...es in Lublin, the sources said. ...was the fourth time this month ...at authorities blocked the peti...n.

...The three Poles, amnesty mem... Aham Wojciechowski, Emil ...ogiewicz and Lublin student ...rian Pilka, were briefly detain...

Fossilized Cells, Found in S. Africa, Called Earliest Traces of Life

'Microfossils' Are Believed To Be Up to 3.4 Billion Years Old

By Boyce Rensberger

NEW YORK, Oct. 24 (NYT).—The remains of the earliest known form of life to appear on the earth, microscopic one-celled creatures that are 3.4 billion years old, have been found embedded in rocks from South Africa.

The discovery, which pushes back the age of the oldest known evidence of life by 100 million years, was of about 200 remarkably well-preserved cells, including many that died in various stages of cell division.

The discovery offers dramatic support for the view that life was not so much the capstone of a long planetary evolution as it was one of the earlier participants in that process. The tiny cells are not much younger than the oldest known rocks that have survived from the earth's primordial crust.

The sedimentary rock in which the microfossils were found indicates that the cells, physically similar to today's blue-green algae, were living in warm, shallow seas hardly more than a billion years after the earth was formed an estimated 4.6 billion years ago.

Environmental Support

That life should have appeared so early suggests to many biologists that its origin was not the consequence of a highly improbable chemical "accident," as many once imagined. Rather, it seems that the complex molecules and molecular aggregations that qualify as "living" invariably form whenever the environmental conditions are right.

The earth, it now appears, provided those conditions almost from the beginning.

The microfossils were discovered by Dr. Elso Barghoorn, a Harvard University paleontologist, and Dr. Andrew Knoll, who is now a geologist at Oberlin College in Ohio. Their findings were announced in the issue of Science magazine that was published Friday.

Dr. Barghoorn is one of a handful of U.S. scientists who have been searching for years for direct evidence of early life by examining rocks that formed in those early times.

Until about 10 years ago, scientists had little fossil evidence of plants or animals that lived more than about 500 million years ago. The most advanced living things known from that time, the Cambrian period of the Paleozoic era, were the trilobites, an extinct form of arthropod, and other marine invertebrates. There were algae in the oceans but the land was yet devoid of life.

Because the oldest animals and plants to be found in the fossil record at that time were already substantially evolved, biologists have long known that life had to have begun much earlier, almost certainly as one-celled creatures that were too soft to fossilize.

Over the last decade, a number of new discoveries has pushed the pre-Cambrian record farther and farther back in time. Rare geological conditions, it was found, had preserved not only worms from almost a billion years ago but things that appeared to be single-cells from 2 billion and 3 billion years ago. This earliest period of the earth's history is known as the Archean era.

Spherical Microfossils

"Those things that looked like cells, however, were not convincing," Dr. Barghoorn said. "Now, what we have is quite convincing. If you ask me, I don't think there's much question that these were alive."

The newly discovered microfossils are generally spherical, with an average diameter of 2.5 microns. Four hundred of the cells lined up would stretch the thickness of a dime. Like the blue-green algae of today, the fossil cells lack nuclei. Their genetic material, presumably, floated loose in the cell, as does that of the blue-green algae.

Dr. Barghoorn said that the cells were found by examining under a microscope very thin slices of a waxy black rock called chert. The chert was formed when fine-grained sea sediment accumulated, trapping the cells and protecting them chemically from disintegration.

The chert was found in an ancient rock formation 12 miles southwest of Barberton, South Africa, a region in which paleontologists have been prospecting for several years. The precise site, called Figtree, is in a large area of sediments known as the Swaziland system.

Russia Proposes New European Arms Conference

BELGRADE, Oct. 24 (UPI).—The Soviet Union today proposed a new conference on European disarmament and a ceiling on the size of military maneuvers in Europe.

Soviet Ambassador Yuli Vorontsov made the proposals at the 35-nation Belgrade conference, which is reviewing the 1975 Helsinki agreement. His proposals were part of a larger package of Soviet suggestions, most of them long-standing, advanced by Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev in a speech on Thursday. "This is a plan of action to strengthen military security in Europe," Mr. Vorontsov said. "We believe that the problem of security in Europe should not be covered or obscured by the other problems which have been raised here"—A reference to the human-rights provisions of the Helsinki accord, that have set off several angry debates at the meeting.

The 1975 agreement also covers military security and economic cooperation. U.S. delegate Arthur Goldberg said that the United States was prepared "to study and discuss seriously" the Brezhnev proposals, as well as the arms-control suggestions President Carter made in a speech at the UN General Assembly earlier this month.

Kremlin Aide Goes to Madrid

Carrillo-Soviet Truce Seen on Moscow Visit

By Miguel Acoca

MADRID, Oct. 24 (WP).—A visiting high-level Soviet Communist party official and Eurocommunist Santiago Carrillo, general secretary of the small but influential Spanish party, appear to have worked out a temporary ideological truce aimed at avoiding a confrontation between Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev and Mr. Carrillo during next month's Moscow celebration of the 60th anniversary of the Russian revolution.

Communist sources said that Victor Afanasiev, a member of the Soviet party's Central Committee and editor of Pravda, told Mr. Carrillo that Mr. Brezhnev wanted to reduce tension between the two parties and to open discussions on theoretical differences raised by the Spaniard in his book "Eurocommunism" and the State."

Mr. Carrillo's work sparked virulent Soviet condemnations last summer. Mr. Afanasiev said in an interview here that the work could not be published in the Soviet Union because it attacked "Soviet democracy."

Mr. Afanasiev and Mr. Carrillo discussed the ground rules for the Spaniard's visit to Moscow for nearly an hour in the party's headquarters here, sources said. They were accompanied by aides.

To Avoid Discord

Mr. Brezhnev apparently wanted Mr. Carrillo to attend the Moscow festivities, but did not want it marred by any discordant ideological notes, sources indicated. Mr. Carrillo, in turn, sought assurances that he would be neither embarrassed nor gagged while in Moscow.

The Spanish Communist party issued a communiqué at the end of the meeting saying that talks had been "cordial" and underlining that the Russian revolution was the heritage of "all parties." The implication was that the Russians could not claim it as a strictly Soviet event, Spanish Communists said.

Mr. Afanasiev came to Madrid with a small Soviet delegation to attend a Communist festival which attracted an estimated 1 million—not all of them Communists. The turnout and the apparent acceptance of Mr. Carrillo by both the Spanish government and the Spanish people as a leading political figure seemed to have impressed Mr. Afanasiev.

The Pravda editor's talk with Mr. Carrillo was influenced by "what he saw," Communists said. Mr. Carrillo and party leaders repeatedly have said that "we will not budge one millimeter" from their independent anti-Soviet stand and from the concept that the "Soviet Communist model cannot be applied in Spain and in Western Europe."

U.S. Visit Set

Since it became known that Mr. Carrillo was going to visit the United States next month to give talks at Yale and Harvard, the embassies of Communist countries which support Mr. Carrillo's anti-Soviet position have rallied around the Spanish Communist leader.

Spanish Communists consider the U.S. trip a tremendous political boost in Spain "because it helps to erase the image" created by the Francisco Franco dictatorship that "we were killers," said a party spokesman.

La Pasionaria to Moscow

MADRID, Oct. 24 (UPI).—Dolores (La Pasionaria) Ibarruri, 81, president of the Spanish Communist party, will also attend the Moscow celebrations next month, a Spanish Communist party spokesman said today.

He said that poet Rafael Alberti and economist Ramon Tamames also will be members of the Spanish delegation which will leave for Moscow either Nov. 1 or 2.

Tarradellas Resumes Presidency Of Catalonia Autonomous Regime

BARCELONA, Oct. 24 (Reuters).—With a cry of "Long live Catalonia, long live Spain," Josep Tarradellas resumed office today as president of Catalonia's autonomous government, the Generalitat.

Mr. Tarradellas, 78, was invested in a simple ceremony in the 15th-century palace of the Generalitat. He ended 38 years of exile from Catalonia yesterday when he arrived here to the cheers of about 1 million.

Swearing to protect the rights of the people and to observe the law, Mr. Tarradellas said an autonomous Catalonia would work "for a just and democratic Spain."

Alluding to the suppression of Catalonian autonomy by the late Generalissimo Francisco Franco after the 1936-39 civil war, Mr. Tarradellas said Catalonia had never lost the will to govern itself.

Premier Adolfo Suarez, who attended the ceremony, said the problems of Spain's regional groups could be solved only through autonomy. Permanent autonomy for the regions would be included in a constitution now being written by Spain's parliamentary deputies.

But, he added, the government wanted to recognize the reality of regional feeling and had pledged to grant provisional home rule to regions that wanted it now.

Baader Lawyer Accuses Bonn

PARIS, Oct. 24 (Reuters).—West German lawyer Klaus Croissant today accused the West German government of responsibility for the deaths of three convicted terrorists in a Stuttgart prison last week.

Mr. Croissant, 46, who has regularly defended members of the Baader-Meinhof group, appeared at a court hearing on a request for his extradition by West Germany. He fled to France in July after being remanded on suspicion of membership of an illegal organization and was arrested here on Sept. 30.

The court adjourned and set another hearing on Nov. 2.

Mr. Croissant said the three dead prisoners—Andreas Baader, Gudrun Ensslin and Jan-Carl Raspe—had been his clients. Bonn authorities say the three committed suicide on Tuesday after a West German commando team rescued 86 hostages aboard a Lufthansa jet hijacked to Mogadishu, Somalia. A fourth convict, Irmgard Moeller, survived her apparent suicide attempt.

The lawyer, who was brought into court handcuffed but was unshackled during the hearing, frequently interrupted presiding Judge Henri Blaser.

Health Officials Bar 6,000 Detroit Students

DETROIT, Oct. 24 (AP).—Health officials said that about 6,000 public school students were turned away from classes here this morning because they could not prove they had been immunized against childhood diseases.

State law requires that children be vaccinated for a variety of diseases unless parents sign a special form stating that vaccinations are contrary to their personal or religious beliefs. Officials announced earlier that they would crack down on parents who failed to have their children immunized by refusing to admit the youngsters to classes.



United Press International

STARTING YOUNG—Military trainees stand behind a flag bearer during swearing-in ceremonies at Tyre, Lebanon, for troops of the extreme leftist Morabitoun faction. Some of the recruits are 8 years old.

Bonn, Lufthansa, Pilots Study Plan for Armed Sky Marshals

By Paul Hofmann

BONN, Oct. 24 (NYT).—West Germany is considering establishing a corps of armed guards—similar to the former sky marshals in the United States—to travel on its commercial aircraft to prevent hijackings.

The proposal is being discussed by the government and Lufthansa, the West German airline, and pilots' associations, a Transport Ministry official, Heinz Ruhnau, said today. Bonn tightened airport controls over travelers and luggage after the hijacking of a Lufthansa airliner in Spain 11 days ago.

Mr. Ruhnau was asked at a news conference whether strict security routines would cause Lufthansa to lose passengers to other airlines. He replied that El Al, the Israeli airline, had suffered no loss of business because of its strict security.

He disclosed that "between 100 and 150" members of the federal border protection police are assigned to foreign airports in connection with West German flights and that the number may be increased.

The West German security agents are unarmed and do not wear uniforms, he continued, adding that protection by armed local policemen had generally been obtained.

Mr. Ruhnau refused to name airports abroad that West German authorities believe have security problems. During the weekend, Bonn persuaded Madrid to allow West German security personnel in the airport at Palma de Mallorca, where the plane was hijacked Oct. 13.

It is not yet clear how the four hijackers managed to get aboard with guns, ammunition and hand grenades. According to some accounts, the four were late at check-in and were rushed to the airliner, bound for Frankfurt.

U.S. Boycott Urged

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 (UPI).—Sen. Abraham Ribicoff, D-Conn., supported by the Air Line Pilots' Association, today proposed legislation for a boycott of U.S. air service to any country the President finds to be aiding and abetting terrorist hijackings.

Sen. Ribicoff said the Library of Congress has determined that countries now in that category include the Soviet Union, China, North Korea, Cuba, Libya, Algeria, Syria, Yemen, Iraq, Lebanon, Tanzania, the Congo and Zaire.

He also urged other sanctions against such countries, calling air terrorism "an ongoing and continuous war."

His bill would also require the President to list countries in which air security is lax. As examples, he cited Spain and France and the airports in Rome and Athens.

News Analysis

U.S. Shows It Values Saudi Role in Mideast

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 (NYT).—When President Carter receives Prince Saud ibn Faisal, the foreign minister of Saudi Arabia, at the White House tomorrow, the United States will again be underscoring the importance it attaches to Saudi Arabia's role as a power broker in the Middle East, the driving force that an Egyptian writer calls "petro-Islam."

Saudi Arabia has always claimed a leading spiritual role among the Arabs as protector of Mecca, where Mohammed was born. But now, the West's main supplier of oil, Saudi Arabia's drive to transform itself in a relatively short time from a backward desert kingdom to a modern society has been one of the striking developments of the last five years. In addition, astute diplomatic activity has made Saudi Arabia a kind of fledgling power, not only in the Middle East, but further afield.

Once leader of the Arab world, Egypt is now heavily in debt to the Saudis and this clearly influences policy. After Egypt's break with the Soviet Union, the Saudis pledged that they would cover Egypt's military expenses for five years. At the same time, Saudi pledged that, they would Dhabi have pledged $2 billion in economic aid before 1980. But this political, economic and religious influence is not always accepted eagerly. Egyptian intellectuals, who are frequently Marxists, are concerned over what they see as their country's growing "vassalage" to Riyadh.

U.S. Ties

The starting point for the Saudi foreign policy has been close ties to the United States. Not only is Saudi Arabia dependent on the United States for technological and managerial expertise for its economy, but it relies on the United States for the military help to protect its oil fields and to insure stability in the nearby regions.

Yet Saudi rulers have traditionally been uneasy with this relationship because of the even closer ties the United States has with Israel. In 1967, the Saudis did not take any action against the United States, even though most Arab states broke relations with Washington because of U.S. aid to Israel. In 1973, the pressure to stand with other Arabs became so great that King Faisal ordered the oil embargo that proved so devastating to the world economy.

That embargo had a traumatizing effect on the Saudis. They seemed to decide afterward to try to do everything possible to insure that the need would not arise again to "choose" between the United States and the Arab cause. The United States also decided to strengthen ties with Saudi Arabia and other Arab states so that another oil embargo would be that much more difficult for the Arabs to initiate.

Beginning with former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's first trip to Riyadh in November, 1973, the Saudis became deeply involved in the new U.S. efforts to bring about an Arab-Israeli settlement.

Step by step, Washington kept the Saudis informed of its various diplomatic moves. The Saudis did not have to push President Anwar Sadat of Egypt into Mr. Kissinger's arms, but they did offer financial incentives. The Saudis used their political influence—and presumably some oil dollars—to end Syria's reluctance to negotiate with Israel.

Ideologically, the Saudis have had little in common with the radical orientation of the Palestine Liberation Organization. But the Saudis have made inroads into the moderate wing of the group led by Yassir Arafat and have tried to bring the organization into a stance that would allow the Palestine issues to be negotiated at Geneva.

But it has been apparent t there are limits to Saudi Arab willingness to bring pressure the other Arabs. This has b most obvious on the Palestin question, where the Saudis h been trying without success persuade the Palestinians to cept UN Security Council Res tion 242 and thereby permit United States to open a dialo with them.

When Secretary of State Cy Vance was in Saudi Arabia August, for instance, Prince S told him to expect a change the Palestinian attitude tow Resolution 242. But despit wave of expectation, the Pa tinians still refuse to accept rael's right to exist, implicit the resolution, without b promised in return that t "rights" will also be accepted a Security Council resolution.

This week President Carter want to learn from Prince S whether he thinks the proced gaps still holding up Geneva be bridged. The Saudis will v to remind Mr. Carter of t continuing interest in stabilit the area and to encourage United States to join them taking steps to get the So Union out of the Horn of Af and the Gulf and Red Sea re

Parliaments of Egypt, Suda Meet to Symbolize Unity Go

By Christopher S. Wren

CAIRO, Oct. 24 (NYT).—Egypt and Sudan today began a week-long joint session of their parliaments, symbolizing an eventual goal of integrating the two countries politically and economically.

The meeting here, which was attended by the 610 delegates of the Egyptian and Sudanese Peoples' Assemblies, was hailed by President Anwar Sadat of Egypt as a "unified conference of the Nile Valley." In their speeches, Mr. Sadat and President Gaafar Numeiri of Sudan both alluded to hopes for eventual unification.

But the two leaders stopped well short of proposing any immediate merger of their countries, which are already linked by a 1974 program for political and economic integration and a 1976 mutual defense pact. President Numeiri stressed that unification should not be forced prematurely. "Let it come tomorrow or later after building it solidly," he said.

'Strong Powers' Cited

Mr. Sadat also used the occasion to deliver a veiled but unmistakable attack on Soviet policies in Africa. Without mentioning the Soviet Union by name, he told the parliaments that "strong powers" were involved in "provocative political measures, suspicious alliances and massive deliveries of weapons," an evident reference to Moscow's activities in Libya and more recently Ethiopia.

But Mr. Sadat seemed more conciliatory toward Moscow than in some speeches, speaking of opportunities for "normal relations with our people" based on respect for Egyptian and Sudanese sovereignty.

He also sounded more upbeat than Mr. Numeiri about the likelihood of a union between Egypt and Sudan, although he reflected a caution engendered by Cairo's ill-fated attempts to merge with other Arab neighbors. The United Arab Republic formed with Syria in 1958 disintegrated three years later and talks of a merger with Libya were more recently replaced by a war of words that erupted into border clashes several months ago.

Having experienced a long period of Egyptian rule, the S nese have also been careful a moving too quickly toward arrangement with the more merous Egyptians that m jeopardize Sudan's identity.

However, both countries much to gain from close Egypt, while a political cultural leader of the Arab w is severely limited in its ag land resources. An estimate per cent of its population r million is compressed into than 4 per cent of the cou Sudan, with a population wel der 20 million, is nearly t times as large as Egypt and agricultural regions yet t fully developed.

The Egyptian and Sud parliaments are dividing committees at the current session to explore new area cooperation, following up o political and economic int tion program that Mr. Sada Mr. Numeiri signed in 1974.

Huge Canal Planned

One of the most dra projects to emerge so far joint venture to build a can miles across the bend of White Nile in northern S draining vast swampland an creasing the amount of available for agriculture in countries.

Today, President Numeiri lined other potential area cooperation, such as standa ing school textbooks and im ing railway and Nile River nunications between Egypt Sudan. "Our movement t integration should be give priority and everything that deepen this should be enhan he said.

The joint parliamentary s is the first between Egypt Sudan. Egypt held a simil sembly with Syria following short-lived merger.

UN Schedules Security Debate

NEW YORK, Oct. 24 (AP).—Heeding airline pilots' calls for action to curb terrorism, the General Assembly's Steering Committee unanimously agreed today to debate "the safety of international civil aviation."

The discussion is expected to begin Wednesday, with Capt. Derry Pearce, the president of the International Federation of Airline Pilots Associations, as the first speaker.

The debate is expected to center on an anti-hijacking resolution drafted by Western and Third World nations. The resolution would condemn hijackings and the taking of hostages, urge tighter airport security and call on countries to ratify treaties against the illegal seizure of airliners.

The federation's pilots postponed a two-day strike they had planned to start tomorrow unless the United Nations took up their demands for action.

Yadin Name Deputy Chie Behind Beg

TEL AVIV, Oct. 24 (Reu —The newly formed Demo Movement for Change, whic joined Israel's rightist coa government, last night cho quota of four government isters from its ranks.

The party leader, Prof. Yadin, was elected to fill th of deputy prime minist Prime Minister Menahem B government. The party also n on nominations for the mi rial posts of justice, tra and communications, and welfare.

Shmuel Tamir, 54, a lawye chosen as minister of justice Amit, a former head of mi intelligence and until recen rector of the Koor industry plex owned by the Hist trades union federation, was ed by party members as mi of transport and communica

Katz Is Chosen

Israel Katz, former head government national insuran ganization, was chosen as ister of social welfare.

Mr. Begin informed the net earlier in the day the DMC had formally agreed t ter the coalition govern boosting its strength in the member Knesset (parlia from 63 to 78 seats.

The council of the Dah thorized the move to joi coalition government by a 41 vote after a stormy me last Thursday night.

Today, after a four-hour bate, the parliament voted, 34, to accept the appointme th new ministers, who then the oath of office.

Meanwhile the No. 2 ma the party, Prof. Amnon R stein, resigned from the D Executive Committee yest over its decision to join Mr. in's Likud coalition in the ernment.

Carter Praises Humphrey As Tour Ends

(Continued from Page 1)

was a counter-dinner, its purpose to show displeasure with the President's Middle East policy.

But except for an attempt to reassure his own heavily Jewish audience of his support for Israel, Mr. Carter took little notice of any of these or other signs of discontent with his administration. He rambled on about what he seeks for the country, about energy and government reorganization and limiting strategic nuclear weapons and stopping nuclear proliferation.

Quiet Audience

The audience listened quietly. There was one moment when they came alive. It was when the President told the Californians he would get up early the following day to travel to Minnesota and pick up "the greatest Democrat of all."

He had said much the same thing earlier, in Detroit and Des Moines, and it never failed to move his listeners. And in Minneapolis yesterday, with Sen. Humphrey at his side, Mr. Carter called the Minnesotan "the greatest American that I know, the No. 1 Democrat in our country."

When his turn to speak came, Sen. Humphrey said that he was called Friday night by former President Gerald Ford and that, after some haggling over the point spread, they had bet $5 on the outcome of the Minnesota-Michigan football game Saturday. Minnesota won, and Sen. Humphrey won the bet.

"I hope that is legal," the senator said to Mr. Carter. "I am not sure. If it isn't, I ask for forgiveness."

"I will pardon you on that one," the President replied.

Then the two men and Mrs. Humphrey walked slowly up the stairs into Air Force One, pausing to wave to the crowd a last time before disappearing inside.

Criticism by Rhodes

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 (WP).—House Minority Leader John Rhodes yesterday stepped up the Republican attack on President Carter, calling his administration "inept," a "terrible failure" and predicting that Mr. Carter himself would wind up a one-term President.

The verbal assault by Rep. Rhodes of Arizona, made on a television program, was a continuation of an effort by Republican leaders to take experimental swings at President Carter to test his vulnerability following the Bert Lance affair.

The Arizona Republican sharpened his criticism yesterday, saying, "I think the administration's performance thus far has been inept.

"Nothing really has been accomplished and one of the reasons it hasn't been accomplished, I think, is because the administration started out not knowing a thing about Congress, not knowing a thing about the government, and apparently proudly so, with the idea that anything that happened prior to Jan. 20 [Mr. Carter's Inauguration Day] had to be wrong. . ."

Pakistan Imprisons 21 In Pro-Bhutto March

KARACHI, Oct. 24 (UPI).—Twenty-one of the 56 persons arrested yesterday for breaking the martial-law ban on public demonstrations have been sentenced to a year of hard labor and will receive 15 lashes, a government spokesman said.

The demonstrators were arrested after they began a march here to protest the detention of former Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto.

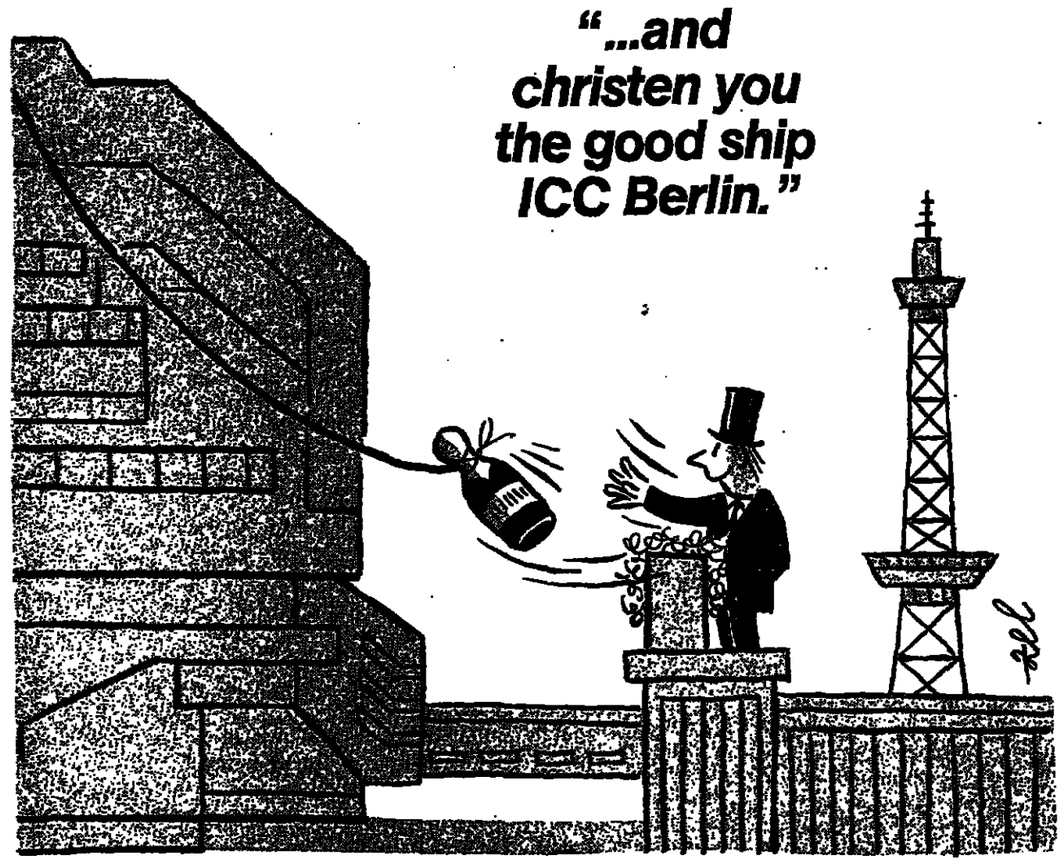
Soviet Veteran, Refused Visa, Returns Medals

MOSCOW, Oct. 24 (NYT).—A retired Soviet Army colonel, a highly decorated veteran of World War II, returned his medals to the Kremlin today because he had not been allowed to emigrate to Israel.

Lev Ovsishcher, 57, who lives in Minsk, went to Moscow last week to announce what he planned to do. He was not hindered by the police this morning.

Five years ago, he said, he requested permission to emigrate to Israel. He was refused—apparently either because of his military background or because official Soviet policy is that only disloyal citizens ever emigrate.

"I was reduced to an ordinary soldier in the reserves from my rank of colonel," he said. "I was deprived of the pension I had earned with my blood, the KGB steals my letters and there are articles in the newspapers telling lies about me. All I want is to be allowed to leave with my wife and daughter."



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In Nuclear Warfare

Brown Says U.S. Might Fire Missiles Before Soviets' Hit

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 (WP).—It is an open question whether the President would launch U.S. missiles once radar showed that Soviet missiles were approaching the United States, according to Defense Secretary Harold Brown.

Although Mr. Brown and his predecessors have said that the United States had built a nuclear force secure enough to absorb a surprise attack and still retaliate massively, Mr. Brown said that current doctrine does not rule out launching ground-based missiles before Soviet missiles reached the United States.

"It is not our doctrine to do so," he said. He referred to launching U.S. intercontinental ballistic missiles before Soviet ones exploded over the United States. "Neither is it our doctrine that under no circumstances would we ever do so."

False Alarm Feared

A "launch-on-warning" strategy, arms control specialists have argued, would put a hair-trigger on nuclear warfare. Either the United States or the Soviet Union, they contend, might misread the warning signals and start a nuclear war in response to a false alarm.

However, if the President did nothing until after Soviet missiles exploded over the United States, he might lose a large portion of the nation's land-based intercontinental ballistic missiles and communications with other strategic forces. The growing accuracy of U.S. and Soviet missiles is making fixed missiles and communications increasingly vulnerable.

"I think the strategy encompassed by the phrase 'launch-on-warning' is not the appropriate thing for the United States to do," Mr. Brown said in a closed hearing of the House Defense Appropriations subcommittee on Sept. 15. "I think the way to describe it is, 'launch under attack.' And the question is: Would you launch land-based missiles before the explosion of nuclear weapons on the United States?

'Great Caution'

"That is something that should be considered only with the greatest caution," he told the subcommittee. "I see no reason to launch submarine-launched ballistic missiles that way, although the bombers ought to be launched on warning because that does not constitute a decision to send them to the target. Each system in the triad [of submarine missiles, land missiles and nuclear-laden bombers] is different."

"Are you indicating," asked subcommittee Chairman George Mahon, D-Texas, "that we would not actually launch our ICBMs until after we had been attacked and Soviet missiles impacted the United States?"

"I am not answering that question one way or the other, Mr. Chairman," Mr. Brown replied. He added that current nuclear doctrine does not foreclose either absorbing a first strike before launching a retaliatory attack or firing off U.S. land missiles before they could be destroyed.

Offer by U.S. Is Reported in Seoul Probe

SEOUL, Oct. 24 (Reuters).—The United States has offered to drop all 36 charges against South Korean businessman Tongsun Park if he agrees to be interrogated in a third country and then give evidence in the United States, Justice Ministry sources said today.

They said the offer was made by U.S. Assistant Attorney General Benjamin Civiletti during his unsuccessful talks here last week on a mutually acceptable way to question Mr. Park, the key figure in the U.S. probe of alleged South Korean influence-buying in Congress.

But the sources said that the South Korean vice-minister of justice, Lee Chong Won, rejected Mr. Civiletti's offer, saying that Mr. Park—who now is back in South Korea—refused to go to a third country and the Seoul government could not force him to do so against his will.

Mr. Park, a wealthy rice dealer formerly based in Washington, was indicted by a grand jury in August on 36 fraud and bribery charges. He is alleged to have played a leading role in widespread efforts to purchase support in Congress for President Park Chung Hee's government.

The United States has been pressing South Korea to send Mr. Park back to Washington. He has refused to return and the United States cannot demand his extradition because there is no extradition treaty between Washington and Seoul.

Mexican Hens Rustled

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 24 (UPI).—At least 475,000 Mexican hens have ben stolen and flown to the United States, according to spokesmen for the National Union of Poultry Producers, who said that such foul play will continue if Mexican authorities do not lift the freeze on egg prices that has driven about 900 egg farms out of business.



United Press International.

ROYAL DUDE—Prince Charles taking a horseback tour of the Armstrong ranch with ranch owners Tobin and Anne Armstrong in Armstrong, Texas, where Charles was an overnight guest. Mrs Armstrong is a former U.S. ambassador to Britain.

Sirica Ruling Overturned

Eskimo Appeal on Whaling Ban Rejected

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 (AP).—The U.S. Court of Appeals today overturned a lower-court ruling that would have forced the United States to object formally to a one-year ban on bowhead whale hunting by Eskimos.

The ruling, handed down hours before the International Whaling Commission ban took effect tonight, was a defeat for the Eskimos, who argued that the loss of whale hunting would destroy their culture and deprive them of a traditional source of protein.

A U.S. objection to the ban would have permitted Eskimos to kill bowheads. But the appeals court said a U.S. objection would have the effect of "prejudicing the on-going effort of the United States government to establish and administer effective international machinery for the protection of marine mammals."

In overturning the lower court ruling, the appeals court said that U.S. District Judge John Sirica erroneously "assumed there would be no injury to the United States . . . because such an objection could be withdrawn."

Government lawyers told an emergency appeals court session today that the U.S. responsibility to Eskimos "does not require that they be able to engage in the hunting of marine mammals."

The filing of an objection also would endanger U.S. efforts to preserve other species of whales, the lawyers said. They argued that an objection would encourage other nations, principally Japan and the Soviet Union, to ignore International Whaling Commission quotas.

Bretons Destroy TV Relay Station

RENNES, France, Oct. 24 (AP):—A bomb planted by Breton nationalists caused an estimated 10 million francs (about $2 million) in damage and knocked out a radio and television microwave relay station serving western France.

It also cut one of two channels used for satellite TV transmissions to and from France, which run through the station at Pré-en-Pail near Laval.

The bombing was claimed by the Breton National Resistance movement in a communiqué which said it was a signal of the movement's determination to "pursue its struggle for the sovereignty of the Breton people and nation."

S. Africa Plans 'Press Freedom' Stamp Issue

JOHANNESBURG, Oct. 24 (Reuters).—"Freedom of the press" is the theme of one of next year's special issues of South African postage stamps, the Post Office has announced.

The decision is believed to have been made before the government closed the black newspaper, the World, arrested its editor, Percy Qoboza, and banned a white editor, Donald Woods, last week.

Proxmire Seeks Arms-Sale Limit

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 (UPI).—Sen. William Proxmire, D-Wis., said yesterday that he would seek a congressional ceiling on U.S. arms sales to make it easier for government officials to deny weapons to other countries.

He said that he plans to introduce legislation to reduce U.S. arms sales from $9.9 billion this year to $8 billion next year, $6 billion in 1979, and $4 billion a year thereafter.

Sen. Proxmire said that Congress could help the administration carry out its plan to reduce arms sales by putting a declining ceiling on future sales. "U.S. weaponry has been used for domestic repression, palace coups and aggression against neighbors," he said.

Especially for Heart, Fetus

Doctors Find Increasing Use For Ultrasound in Diagnosis

By Lawrence K. Altman

NEW YORK, Oct. 24 (NYT).—Doctors at growing numbers of medical centers in the United States and elsewhere are diagnosing some cardiac problems by examining the heart for an unlimited period with ultrasound. Other physicians use the technique, which "sees with sound," to examine the fetus for diagnostic and research purposes.

These are two of the latest applications of ultrasound in medicine since the development of new techniques allowed two-dimensional motion studies. The use of ultrasound in this manner can be compared with viewing motion pictures of the heart or fetus rather than snapshots, which was the way ultrasound was adapted to medicine after World War II.

Various forms of diagnostic ultrasound equipment are now used and are made by at least a dozen companies. In general, ultrasound relies on an echoing principle whereby sonar signals that are too high to be heard by the human ear are transmitted, bounced off a target, and then received by the same source, a transducer. This small instrument contains a piezoelectric crystal that vibrates when charged with electricity and changes voltage into sound. The crystal can also pick up the reflected sound that it has generated and change it back to electricity. Those who use ultrasound call it "seeing with sound."

Ultrasound is now being applied to the diagnosis of disorders in virtually every field of medicine. About 1,500 U.S. physicians are using the technique.

Technological Advances

"Within the last year or so, there has been a tremendous increase in ultrasound's usage because of improvements in technology and in our knowledge about how it works and what we are able to see with it," Dr. Marc Lapayowker, a radiologist at Temple University in Philadelphia, said last week.

Experts in the field described ultrasound as a painless, "noninvasive" technique that avoids the hazards of other specialized tests that involve insertion of needles and tubes and injection of chemicals that can cause potentially fatal allergic reactions. Ultrasound is free of radiation, the experts said, and has no known hazards.

Ultrasound was developed to locate submarines and other submerged objects. Its adaption to medical use after the war resulted in part from the recognition by an obstetrician of the resemblance between a submerged submarine and a fetus.

In its early snapshot form, ultrasound had already virtually supplanted the use of X-rays in obstetrics and helped revolutionize that field of medicine.

Like any other medical test, the validity in large measure depends on the experience of the doctors who interpret the findings.

Among ultrasound's uses are the detection of brain tumors or head injuries, the spread of cancers, gallstones, hidden birth defects, cirrhosis and other diseases of the liver, kidney cysts and abscesses. In ophthalmology, it is used to help detect retinal detachments, tumors, metal fragments and other foreign bodies that threaten to blind when they lodge in an eye.

Dr. Raymond Gramiak, a radiologist at the University of Rochester, emphasized that ultrasound is not a substitute for conventional X-rays in fields aside from obstetrics, but that it is being used to complement X-rays and other diagnostic tests.

The use of ultrasound has been credited with decreasing the length of hospitalization to make the diagnosis earlier than would have been the case with other tests. And doctors have used it to follow the progress of patients who have had surgery of the heart and other organs. Another advantage is that ultrasound equipment can be brought to the bedside.

Some obstetricians are now using the newest ultrasound technique to determine if the fetus is alive or dead in complicated pregnancies; to see if the fetal head fails to develop or if some other birth defect is present, and to study on a research basis the swallowing, respiration and other movement patterns of the normal fetus and those in distress.

Dr. Gramiak said that his University of Rochester team was using it on a developmental basis, for example, to determine the size of an artificial heart valve that is needed when surgery is required to replace a damaged valve.

French Cauliflowers Dumped to Hold Price

RENNES, France, Oct. 24 (Reuters).—Farmers in northwest France have destroyed more than 2 million cauliflowers this year to keep up prices after a record harvest, agricultural officials said.

At a market today, farmers sold 148,000 cauliflowers but were left with 96,000. The price for cauliflowers has been fixed for growers this year at 70 centimes (14 cents) compared with 1.87 francs (35 cents) last year.

Panel Backs Social-Security Break Abroad

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 (IHT).—Prospects have brightened for congressional approval of proposals to improve Social Security eligibility requirements for U.S. citizens working overseas.

The Senate Finance Committee on Friday approved the inclusion of so-called "totalization" procedures in the omnibus Social Security bill. Among other things, they would allow the U.S. government to negotiate agreements with foreign countries to free U.S. citizens working abroad from having to pay Social Security taxes in both countries and permit them to combine wage credits from both countries for pension benefits.

Earlier this month, the House Ways and Means Committee adopted such provisions in its version of the Social Security bill. If the Senate includes similar language, the likelihood is that the provisions will be agreed on by the House-Senate conference after the Senate passes the omnibus legislation.

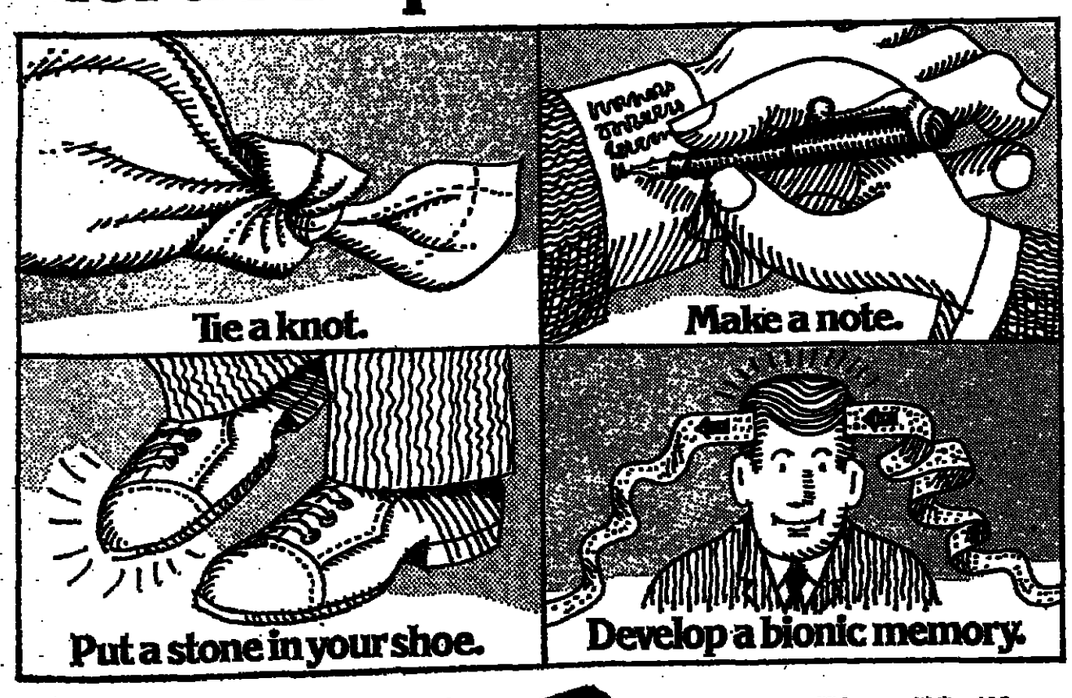
Total Curfew Eased In Malaysia Town

KOTA BAHARU, Malasya, Oct 24 (Reuters).—The government lifted its four-day total curfew today, imposed when violence erupted here following the dismissal of the state's chief minister.

Gogernment and business offices opened for eight hours and the state security committe said the curfew would be further reduced if the situation improved.

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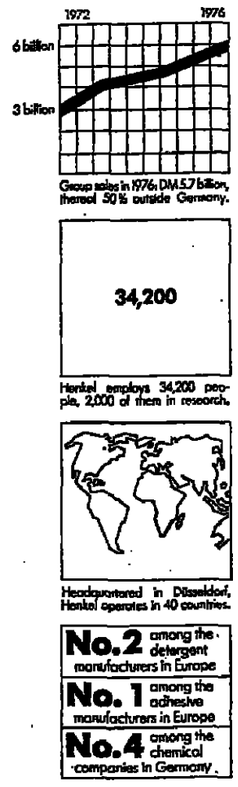
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Obituaries

Lester Markel, Was N.Y. Times Sunday Editor

NEW YORK, Oct. 24 (NYT).—Lester Markel, 83, the Sunday editor of The New York Times for more than 40 years and an associate editor of the paper from 1964 until his retirement in 1968, died of cancer yesterday at his home here.

As Sunday editor of The Times from 1923 until 1964, Mr. Markel virtually created the Sunday paper as it exists today and set a pattern that was followed by newspapers all over the country.

By the time he retired as associate editor in 1968, just before his 75th birthday, Mr. Markel was known in his profession as an exacting, imaginative, irascible editor whose constant flow of ideas and demands for improvement simultaneously inspired and terrified those who worked with him.

"I'm not looking for admiration," he would say. "All I want is respect." He received more than his share of both although the feelings could be a bit grudging by the time a writer had struggled through a fifth or 10th revision trying to measure up to his standards. "The trouble with Markel," a colleague once said, "is that he's always right."



Lester Markel
in the 1950s.

Toughness Admitted

"Sure I'm a tough editor," Mr. Markel said. "I don't believe in Gallup Poll editors who give the reader what they think he wants. I try to please myself."

He was rarely satisfied with what he saw and could turn the full measure of his sarcasm on his chosen profession, calling journalism the "froth estate" for its tendency—which he battled constantly—to offer entertainment and showmanship in place of less-glamorous straight news reporting and analysis.

In his active retirement he produced a book about the role of newspapers in society, "What You Don't Know Can Hurt You," published in 1972 for the Twentieth Century Fund.

In the book he maintained that government depends on well-informed public opinion, and that it is the obligation of the press to provide information to the 20 per cent of the population that is well-informed and to the 40 per cent who "do not know but are willing to learn." As for the other 40 per cent, he said "half are ignorant and unwilling to learn, and half are in the moron category."

Mr. Markel was always in close touch with incumbent presidents and regularly traveled abroad and wrote magazine articles based on his discussions with world leaders. He recruited people in high places to write articles for The Times, something he clearly viewed as both a privilege for the writers and a benefit to the newspaper.

Mr. Markel was born in New York City, the son of parents who had immigrated from Germany. He received a degree in 1914 from the Columbia University School of Journalism and joined a small neighborhood newspaper in the Bronx as sportswriter and linotype operator. He moved quickly to the New York Tribune, becoming assistant managing editor of it in 1919.

In 1923, Adolph Ochs, publisher of The Times, hired Mr. Markel as editor of the fledging Sunday department. Soon there were separate magazine and book review sections as well as others covering drama, travel and—the innovation that Mr. Markel always considered his most important—the News of the Week in Review, later called the Week in Review.

Ludwig Rosenberg

DUESSELDORF, Oct. 24 (AP).—Ludwig Rosenberg, 74, who fled Nazi Germany and returned after the war to lead West Germany's powerful Trade Union Federation, died today of a heart attack, the federation said.

Georges Heuyer

PARIS, Oct. 24 (UPI).—Prof. Georges Heuyer, 93, member of the French National Academy of Medicine and a leading child psychiatrist, died yesterday at his home here.

Cuba Affirms Soviet Tie

MIAMI, Oct. 24 (AP).—The Cuban Trade Minister Marcelo Fernandez, said today that the Soviet Union would continue to be Cuba's major trading partner even if commercial relations with the United States are resumed, Havana radio said in a broadcast monitored here.

Death Toll at 24 In Copter Crash

MANILA, Oct. 24 (UPI).—Rescue workers have recoveerd the bodies of 24 U.S. servicemen killed in a helicopter crash Friday in the central Philippines. Thirteen were injured.

A U.S. Navy spokesman said that a soldier also was injured during rescue operations on Mindoro Island, about 100 miles south of Manila, where the CH-53 Sikorsky Sea Stallion crashed into a ravine during an amphibious landing exercise.

All 37 men aboard the U.S. Marine Corps helicopter were accounted for following an all-night search of the area. Earlier reports listed 35 passengers and four crew members aboard the helicopter.

Quakes Rock Italy

MESSONA, Sicily, Oct. 24 (Reuters).—Four light earth tremors today hit Sicily and southern Italy.



Associated Press.

ABSTRACT FROM HEAVEN—Taken from an altitude of 575 miles by the Landsat-2 satellite, this just-released photo shows the eastern edge of Sicily. The black and white are reversed; the white blotch in the center is the volcano Etna, with streams of new and old lava stretching out like tentacles. The white edge at the right is the Mediterranean Sea and the white smudge (lower right) is the city of Catania, which was nearly reached by the disastrous lava flow of 1669.

No Word About Ginsburg

Wife of Imprisoned Dissident Tells of New Soviet Pressure

By Craig R. Whitney

MOSCOW, Oct. 24 (NYT).—Her husband has been in jail for nearly nine months, yet she has not heard a word about his condition or about the charges against him. She supported herself by teaching Russian, but her students became frightened and left her. Now, Irina Ginsburg says, the KGB is trying to turn a 17-year-old boy living with the family against them.

Her husband, Alexander, a 40-year-old poet, was imprisoned on Feb. 3 by the KGB, the Soviet security police force, in Kaluga, 110 miles southwest of Moscow. He and others had been accusing their country of failing to comply with the human-rights pledges it signed at the European security conference in Helsinki two years ago.

"I have complained and I have written letters," Mrs. Ginsburg said in an interview, "but I have never received one word of explanation in reply. My telephone was disconnected 15 months ago, and now I get no mail at all, either."

Conference Under Way

During the discussions about human rights at the East-West conference being held in Belgrade, Mrs. Ginsburg and dissenters like her seem more powerless than ever in the face of the authorities' determination to keep them under control.

An animated woman whose hair is becoming streaked with gray, Mrs. Ginsburg has not lost hope even though she has been reduced to symbolic gestures in trying to help her husband. On the day the conference began early this month, she and Irina Orlov, the wife of imprisoned dissident Yuri Orlov, a physicist, went without food as a sign of protest against the treatment of their husbands. "I see no other way out for us," Mrs. Ginsburg explained.

Last month, she said, the authorities brought pressure on Sergei (Seryozha) Shibayev, the slan woman who is unfortunate-17-year-old who has been living with the Ginsburgs and their two small children for five years. "He's a pure, decent boy—he likes to read, he helps a lot with the children," Mrs. Ginsburg said. "He came from the country, but his parents could not take care of him and he came to us when he was in the eighth grade."

Letter From Home

Seven months after Mr. Ginsburg was arrested, the boy was told by the principal of the Moscow school where he is learning cabinetmaking that his mother had sent a letter requesting that he move to Kaluga. Officials have told the family only that it would be better for the boy to go to school there.

"His mother is a simple Russly a pathological alcoholic," Mrs. Ginsburg said. "He went to her and asked about a letter and she admitted to him that the KGB had written it, just asking her to sign. I am convinced they want the boy to go to Kaluga so they can interrogate him and put him under pressure to testify against Alexander. He lived with us, he knows all our lives, and he has already told them he does not want to testify about my husband."

A family friend, Kirill Uspensky of Leningrad, came to Moscow to try to help. "I went with Seryozha to see the director of the school," Mr. Uspensky said, "and all he would tell me was that higher authority had ordered the transfer without explanation." For now the boy is staying in Moscow, but his old school will not let him into the dormitory to which he was forced to move after Mr. Ginsburg was arrested.

'Something Drastic' Feared

He has been in prison before for anti-Soviet agitation. As far as his wife knows, he is being investigated for the same offense once more and could be liable to a 3-to-10-year prison term if convicted. "We think they are preparing something drastic," she said.

Two years ago the Helsinki accords, reached by participants from East and West, raised the hopes of hundreds of thousands of Eastern Europeans who saw a chance for a better life in the pledges of respect for human rights, freedom of conscience and more open borders. Last year, led by Mr. Orlov, Mr. Ginsburg and Anatoly Shcharansky, a small group of dissidents formed a committee to collect and report on instances of alleged Soviet violation of the accords.

In addition, Mr. Ginsburg has admitted to administering an aid fund for dissidents that was set up with Western currency by the exiled writer Alexander Solzhenitsyn.

Now Mrs. Ginsburg and Mrs. Orlov say they fear the authorities will put their husbands or Mr. Shcharansky on trial soon and charge them with anti-Soviet slander, or even treason.

Today all three are in jail, and at least 10 others inspired by their example are in prisons in Georgia, the Ukraine and Lithuania. Some of the most influential and energetic dissidents, among them Valentin Turchin, have been allowed to leave the country; others, like the physicist Andrei Sakharov, now gaunt and tired at the age of 56, seem wearied by the years of struggle against what they see as injustice.

Etiopian Radio Pact

BERLIN, Oct. 24 (AP).—Ethiopia and East Germany signed an agreement today for increased cooperation in radio broadcast operations, the news agency ADN reported.

News Analysis

Vorster Crackdown Puts Carter Credibility on Line

By David B. Ottaway

JOHANNESBURG, Oct. 24 (WP).—South Africa was bracing today as the United Nations and the Carter administration began separate deliberations over responses to last week's crackdown on black and white dissent.

There is a feeling of an imminent confrontation between the United States and South Africa that is likely to have serious repercussions for the policies of both countries throughout the african sub-continent.

The Carter administration appears to be facing a major crisis of credibility in its African policy. If it fails to take meaningful action against South Africa, black Africans are certain to question the substance and direction of U.S. diplomacy.

If, however, the U.S. government backs economic sanctions or other measures unacceptable to South Africa, it risks losing this country's crucial support for U.S. initiatives to find a peaceful solution to the South-West Africa (Namibia) and Rhodesia disputes.

Backfire Possible

The result could push al of southern Africa toward the racial conflagration that the United States and other Western powers are trying to avert.

Prime Minister John Vorster and his government have been preparing the 4.2 million whites for the possibility of diplomatic and economic sanctions against South Africa and for the prospect of strong pressure from the United States.

Ten days ago, South Africa Foreign Minister R. F. Botha tol this jittery nation that the Unite States constituted a bigger threa than the Soviet Union and said "The Carter administration ha decided that the white people o South Africa have to be plowe under."

The government's anti-U.S. pro paganda, which began month ago in reaction to pro-black state ments by top U.S. officials, ha now dovetailed into the ruling National party's campaign to gai support for its policies in the na tional election on Nov. 30.

Campaign Hopes

The government apparentl hopes that by promoting th image of a besieged nation it can draw all whites to the Na tional party and score an un precedented victory at the poll

Hardly a day passes without some government minister attack ing the Carter administratio and affirming the National pa ty's readiness to "go it alone if necessary, to preserve whi rule here. The proposal of on man, one vote voiced by Vic President Mondale at his mee ing with Mr. Vorster in Vienn last spring is cited by nationa ists as proof that the Unit States is out to do the whites i

This thesis is being used blame the United States for th crisis in black-white relation here.

Replying to President Carter statement on Sunday night th last week's crackdown on disse here was a "retrogressive ste Foreign Minister Botha said th such remarks made change "h finitely more difficult."

Warnings in Press

Reports in the local new papers of growing U.S. pressu on South Africa, he told t Rand Daily Mail, "have the effe of encouraging radical militar in southern Africa with t danger that what is seen to American policy could . . . co the lives of many thousands non-Americans, both black a white."

He said that South Afri would not be intimidated by t threat of sanctions. "The m we are threatened, the more will be prepared to resist," h said.

However, some local observ are convinced that the Vorst government does not believe th the United States is ready apply intense diplomatic or ec nomic pressure. This is becau the Western search for a peac ful solution to the South-W Africa and Rhodesia disputes reached a delicate juncture wh it could easily fail without Sou African support.

These observers think that Vorster considered this bef deciding to ban 18 black a white opposition groups a detain scores of black leaders.

Even moderate black leade here seem to doubt that t United States is prepared sacrifice its economic and pol cal interests in South Africa the sake of the black cause.

7 Clerics Arrested

JOHANNESBURG, Oct. (Reuters).—Police arrested se black clergymen today as t marched on police headquart to protest the banning of bl organizations by the South A can government last week. T later were released on bail.

The arrests came amid c tinuing unrest throughout So Africa following the governm crackdown.

Thai Militar Establishes 3-Tier Rule

BANGKOK, Oct. 24 (Reute —Thailand's military leaders day announced a three-tier ministration to replace the ma ly civilian government overthro last week.

The Revolutionary Cou Command now running the co try will be divided into th branches—the secretariat, a n itary command and a civil command.

No fresh appointments w announced, but it appeared th the council chief, Adm. Sa-Ng Chaloryu, and the secreta general, Supreme Armed For Commander Kriangsak Chat nand, would run the governme

The new structure appeared be a temporary measure, though no details were given how long it would function.

The 23-man council, which t during the weekend and tod has promised a constitution replace the one abrogated l week and elections some th next year.

The military command, hea by the defense under secreta Gen. Pralong Viripriya, will b responsible for coordinating t work of ministries and oth bodies concerned with nation security and law and order.

The civilian command head by the under secretary of t Premier's office, will have t committees—one coordinating t work of economic ministries t other coordinating the Foreig Interior, Education, Public Hea and Justice Ministries. Both co mittees are headed by civil s vants.

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Veteran on Young Team

Strauss Uses Capitol Savvy To Cool Hot Spots for Carter

By Adam Clymer

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 (NYT).—Robert Strauss, President Carter's special trade representative, is taking a key role as a political troubleshooter for the administration on issues from energy to the Panama Canal to the steel industry.

And with the departure of Bert Lance, former director of the Office of Management and Budget, Mr. Strauss has assumed special responsibilities in dealing with business.

Mr. Strauss balanced warring interests with constant dexterity as Democratic party chairman from 1972 until he joined the administration in March and his political skills have been put to use in areas not necessarily connected to trade policy.

With years of experience in making things work in Washington, Mr. Strauss fills an increasingly obvious gap in the young group of aides Mr. Carter brought with him from Georgia. But he appears to get on as well with them as with traditional Washington insiders. "He's increasingly regarded as a valuable resource. We want his advice," said a senior White House aide.

Well Connected

Last week Mr. Strauss twice addressed the Cabinet on energy legislation, and he has been calling on his long-standing relationships with such key Democratic senators as Russell Long of Louisiana, Lloyd Bentsen of Texas and Henry Jackson of Washington to push an energy program through Congress, an authoritative source said.

While his impact on the legislators is not yet known, his effect on the Cabinet is. Thursday, he told Cabinet officers to get out in the country and urge their constituents to support Mr. Carter's energy program. Friday, Joseph Califano jr., secretary of health, education and welfare, told a Los Angeles audience that schools, hospitals and the poor could not absorb unnecessarily high energy costs, especially those that could result from an end to price controls on natural gas.

In a telephone interview from Dallas, Mr. Strauss said, "I've been working some. But my role is vastly exaggerated. I'm trying to help the President and Jim Schlesinger and Hamilton Jordan. Those three have the responsibility.

"I'm trying to help them out in some areas where I have some particular background, helping articulate to the public and the Congress the tremendous stake that we have in this particular package," he said.

"One of the reasons I'm able to help out is that I know something about constituencies," said the Texas lawyer who for four years juggled the demands of blacks, labor, women, Chicanos, liberals and organization pols to keep the Democratic party together.

He said that he had told the Cabinet—and wanted the same message taken to Congress—that in energy "no constituency group can have everything it wants, but everyone has to have something to make it reasonable."

Advocate of Compromise

In what a senior White House aide described as the role of "offering strategic advice," Mr. Strauss seems likely to be an advocate of compromise. He said that every region and every interest group—producers, consumers, environmentalists—had to "take a little and give a little."

Eventually, that role is likely to involve working closely with Sen. Long, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, whom he used often as a Democratic fundraiser. "I'd rather trust him than most folks around town," Mr. Strauss said.

But the Texas politician insisted that too much was being made of his role. A senior White House aide said that Mr. Strauss's role in energy was that of "offering strategic advice" and "kind of helping Frank Moore," Mr. Carter's chief of congressional relations.

He was instrumental in putting together a White House meeting on the problems of the steel industry last week, and will be involved again this week when the newly formed congressional steel caucus meets with Mr. Carter.

Quick Solution

Last Wednesday, he got wind of an effort by Sen. Robert Dole, R-Kan., to try to get the Senate to override Mr. Carter's rejection of an International Trade Commission finding in favor of establishing sugar-import quotas.

He worked out an Agriculture Department decision to provide price supports for domestic sugar producers. The supports had been voted this summer by Congress, over administration opposition, but the department had been resisting.

Sen. Dole was satisfied, and the administration avoided a confrontation.

Sen. Dole, who did not deal directly with Mr. Strauss, and is well known as a partisan Republican, said Friday, "He's been around and we know him. If I wanted to call someone in the administration, it would probably be Strauss."

Some of Mr. Strauss's efforts grow naturally out of his trade negotiating responsibility, although with Mr. Strauss in the job it is not narrowly defined.

Mr. Strauss declined to go into details on most of his work. "I'm just a designated hitter," he said.



Keystone.

Robert Strauss

Kenyan Crash Kills 10

NAIROBI, Oct. 24 (AP).—Ten persons were killed today when a freight train hit a truck at a railroad crossing in Kenya's Rift Valley Province, the police reported.

Nairobi Fears Mogadishu 'Expansionism'

Ogaden War Further Strains Kenya-Somali Ties

By John Darnton

NAIROBI, Oct. 24 (NYT).—Relations between Kenya and Somalia, uneasy to begin with, have deteriorated further because of the three-month war in Ogaden between Ethiopian and Somali forces.

The war has come about because Somalia claims Ogaden, a vast stretch of semi-desert in eastern Ethiopia. Since Somalia has a similar although more muted territorial claim on the northern third of Kenya, the Kenyans are following the strife between their northern neighbors with increasing anxiety. With a tradition of standing somewhat aloof from conflicts among other African nations, born perhaps of a special brand of easygoing, nonideological capitalism, Kenya is most definitely taking sides this time—for Marxist Ethiopia and against Marxist Somalia.

The fear of Somali "expansionism" surfaced here last week following accusations by the Kenyan police that the Somali Embassy in Nairobi was recruiting ethnic Somalis who live in Kenya to serve in the Somali armed forces. A high police official, asserting that the embassy had issued more than 100 passports to Kenyan Somalis in the last six months, said that some of the recipients had joined Somali forces fighting in Ogaden and might someday be used "to fight against Kenya."

Several days later, Vice-President Daniel Arap Moi announced that the government planned to register all Kenyan Somalis and expel those found to have sympathies with Mogadishu. He said that Kenya could not tolerate subversives among its citizens.

The Somali Embassy responded to the charge in two news conferences, saying the passports had been issued for humanitarian reasons, so that the holders could emigrate to Arab nations to find work, and it promised to stop the practice. The Somali chargé d'affaires, Dahir Hussein Dirir, held up a map showing his country's boundaries at their present locations—an attempt to change the impression given by many Somali maps that have the boundaries descending to the Tana River in Kenya—and said that Somalia thought so highly of Kenya that "even if Kenya attacks us, we will not attack them."

Two Are Tried

The controversy has refused to die. Last Thursday, newspapers featured the trial of two Kenyan Somalis who were seized along with a large cache of ammunition during a bandit attack upon an isolated Kenyan border outpost in June. One testified that he was forced to undergo training in Somalia by the bandits, who are called shiftas, and, he said, are supported by an Arab country. Bandits and cattle raiders, sometimes difficult to distinguish from insurgents, have been active in the desolate area recently. Earlier this month, a group reportedly came from southern Ethiopia, now controlled by Somali forces, and seized 4,000 cattle, killing two Kenyans and wounding three.

Kenya's minister for foreign affairs, Munyua Waiyaki, on returning from the United Nations session in New York, warned Somalia that Kenya would not tolerate interference on its northern border.

Since independence in 1960, Somalia has claimed the northern third of Kenyan territory, the former Northern Frontier District, which was part of Kenya during the colonial era but was administered separately by the British. The district has 400,000 persons—less than 10 per cent of Kenya's 13 million—with perhaps 60 per cent of them ethnic Somalis.

Kenya, sensing a mutual interest with Ethiopia in fending off potential encroachments from Somalia, signed a mutual defense agreement with the Ethiopians in 1964, when the late Haile Selassie was emperor. Although the two countries are far apart ideologically, they are drawing closer together.

Somali officials assert that the situation in Ogaden is different from that in the Northern Frontier District. The difference, they say, is that Ogaden was "colonized" by the current enemy, Ethiopia, while the Kenyan boundary was a legacy from British rule for which they do not hold Kenya responsible. Nonetheless, they appear eager to reclaim the land through peaceful negotiation.

The deepened estrangement from Somalia occurs at a time when Kenya is feeling isolated in East Africa, surrounded by regimes that have more powerful armies and sharply differing political ideologies.

The border with Tanzania is closed after bickering that led to the collapse of the east African economic community. To the west is Uganda, under the unstable rule of President Idi Amin, who at times has also claimed Kenyan territory and made belligerent noises. To the north lie Ethiopia and Somalia. Of all the nations bordering Kenya, only the Sudan, which is virtually unreachable by road, can be counted as a steady, stable friend.

Iran's Population

TEHRAN, Oct. 24 (Reuters).—Iran's population is 33,591,875, the statistics department said today.

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 6— Tuesday, October 25, 1977 *

Serving Notice on Dr. Burns

The issue in Washington now is not whether Keynes is dead, but whether Arthur Burns is sunk. Last week, the prime rate rose. The stock market dropped. And the august chairman of the Federal Reserve Board was suddenly the target of a rare White House attack.

The attack came in an unusual written response to a reporter's question earlier in the week. It indicated that the White House —and presumably the President—have decided to confront the quasi-independent chairman of the Fed over his monetary policy. For weeks administration economists have worried about the Fed's monetary restraint. When short-term interest rates took another jump upward last week, they fired.

* * *

Without naming names, the "notice to the press" posted at the White House Thursday blasted the Fed. With the economy slowing, unemployment high and inflation steady, it said, the Fed is ill-advised to keep pushing up short-term interest rates. The Fed was accused of misreading the economic tea leaves and overreacting to the speedy growth of the nation's money supply.

At stake in this dispute is the strength of the economy in the near term and of the Carter administration's economic policy over the longer run. While the Treasury and the Council of Economic Advisers have begun to talk about a tax cut next year to further stimulate the economy, the Fed seems to them to be retarding growth by tightening up on interest rates. Though higher short-term rates have not so far affected long-term rates, the administration fears for all rates if the climb continues; higher long-term rates would weaken investment in housing and new businesses and thereby weaken the entire economy.

The differences between the Fed and the administration will weigh heavily in the President's pending decision about whether to reappoint Mr. Burns to the Fed's chairmanship. They are not just theoretical. Dr. Burns has proved in a long Washington career that he is an agile and eclectic economist, not wedded to any narrow theory of money management. He has become, however, increasingly devoted to one objective: the reduction of inflation. He has bent theory to this end. And his concern about inflation—like our own—has grown as the Carter administration added to inflationary pressures by raising the minimum wage, boosting agricultural price supports, and limiting free trade. Dr. Burns also believes that the money supply has grown too fast in recent months and that this could increase inflation. He is confident that he can raise short-term interest while keeping long-term rates flat, thus sustaining rather than threatening the economy's growth.

* * *

The administration's economists listen to the white-haired former professor, but they don't believe what they hear. Nor do we. The growth of the money supply since the last recession ended in 1975 has been baffling as well as unpredictable. The connection between the growth of money and the rate of inflation has been elusive. But the connection between higher interest rates and unemployment is more certain. For the Fed to risk a deeper slump in the months ahead because it worries about excessive growth in the money supply seems therefore daring and misguided.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.



'All of the Above.'

The FBI: Tsk, Tsk

They don't want to talk about it over at the FBI, but, as The Washington Post reported the other day, there's been a suggestion of naughtiness inside the bureau family. At least, director Clarence Kelley thinks one of his agents has been naughty. After learning that agent Jack Colwell is allegedly living with a woman out of wedlock, Mr. Kelley sent him a personal letter saying that he was suspended because "you engaged in indiscretions which reflect unfavorably on your moral character and which are not in keeping with the high standards expected of employees of the FBI. This conduct on your part is inexcusable and will not be tolerated by me."

The rest of the story has a certain quaint Victorian quality about it—proper young lady falls in love with dashing young man; disapproving parents pack her off on a long trip "to forget." Only this time, there's a bit of a switch: In another crisp letter, Mr. Colwell was told that he was being transferred to the FBI's New York office effective Nov. 1. By way of advice to the agent, Mr Kelley wrote, "Henceforth you are to conduct yourself in such a manner as to be above reproach so that criticism of this nature will not again be necessary."

Mr. Colwell, in response, is suing the FBI, Mr. Kelley and three supervisors. He is seeking back pay, deletion of any mention of the dispute from his personnel record and permission to stay in the FBI's Washington field office. Nick Stames, the special agent-in-charge of that field office and a defendant in the suit, would say only that he didn't consider it a matter fit for public airing in The Washington Post.

Well, unless the FBI can cite other, better grounds for the action taken against Mr Colwell—allegations that the agency may not have shared publicly yet—we think there is a public issue here. For one thing, according to the agent's attorney, the FBI so far has not alleged any specific sexual relationship, only that Mr. Colwell was living in a house with a woman. In today's world the mere sharing of shelter doesn't strike us as necessarily "criminal, infamous, dishonest, immoral or notoriously disgraceful conduct" or "conduct prejudicial to the government"—which are chief among the no-nos cited in the code of conduct for all Justice Department employees.

Perhaps Mr. Kelley was simply carried away by President Carter's remarks about couples "living in sin." But "sin" does not lend itself easily to definition in a set of government regulations, nor should it. In any event, the code of conduct at least should be clarified to reflect a more modern view of what specific kinds of behavior really do impair a person's professional ability or bring discredit to a government law-enforcement agency.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

On Facing South Africa

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON—The turn of the screw in South Africa poses extremely delicate problems in diplomacy for President Carter. His whole new policy toward Africa, and beyond that important relationships with friendly countries, may be affected by what he does or does not do in response to Pretoria's sweeping new moves to silence the critics of official racism.

A test is likely to come in the next few days. The UN Security Council will be pressed by the African countries to take action. Inevitably, what the Security Council does will depend to a great extent on the U.S. position—and that will present awkward questions for the Carter administration.

If the United States favors a strongly worded resolution, it risks conflict with Britain, which relies on its South African trade and investment. Indeed, Britain or France might veto the resolution. On the other hand, if the United States vetoes or otherwise blocks action, the administration's careful effort to improve relations with African countries will be severely damaged. Its UN representative, Andrew Young, will in particular have his credibility on the line.

Pitfalls

Moreover, quite apart from the pitfalls of UN politics, there is a substantive question of the greatest difficulty: What actions by the outside world may have a useful effect on South Africa at this time? But if there are no easy answers, it is possible to suggest some principles that should guide Carter and his advisers as they wrestle with the South African issue.

First, the United States has a strong interest—a self-interest—in taking a clear stand against the arrests and bannings ordered by the South African government last week. In the narrowest terms, it is an economic interest. U.S. trade with black Africa has zoomed to the point where Nigeria alone accounts for more than South Africa. Carter's recognition of this new reality is symbolized by his stop in Nigeria on next month's planned world trip.

More broadly, Carter's attempt to make Western values matter once again in foreign affairs is at risk here. The risk lies in the very fact that the South African government claims to be defending those values—to be resisting Communism. If the United States seemed to be acquiescing in that bizarre claim, the Carter policy would deserve to be taken with a grain of cynicism.

Second, realism is essential. The United States should make clear—to others and to itself—that it cannot determine events in South Africa. Empty rhetoric would be especially unhelpful.

Realism requires, too, an understanding that U.S. policy on South Africa has to be good for the long haul. As outside pressure increases, Prime Minister Vorster may well retaliate—by such steps as an oil blockade of Botswana or other black countries dependent on South Africa. We should be thinking of how to deal with that.

Third, the United States should be wary of finally closing the door on Vorster and his nationalist colleagues. Vorster, in defending last week's repression, needled Carter by saying that U.S. disapproval would be irrelevant. But it would be unwise to reply in kind to such provocation.

For all the brutal suddenness of last week's actions, there is still some slim hope of a more rational policy from the Vorster government after the election to be held Nov. 30. Some nationalist politicians, at least, want to make changes—and want the United States to keep the pressure on for change. That means that the United States should move by stages, keeping some leverage, rather than taking such a step as, for example, breaking diplomatic relations altogether.

Fourth, whatever measures are undertaken should have a broad measure of support from the international community, and from the U.S. public. Vorster is highly sensitive to differences in U.S. opinion, and he would quickly exploit any differences manifest in the public or Congress.

In this regard, there can be no substitute for a strong leadership role by the President. Only he can make clear the U.S. interest in seeing a change in South Africa. Only he can make the case to the country that, with no illusions of early success, we must nevertheless act, as a matter of self-respect.

Carter must convince the world that the United States has a commitment: a concern about South Africa that will not be deflected. Vice-President Mondale told Vorster that—told him, for example, that he would welcome South Africa's help on the neighboring problems of Rhodesia and Namibia but would not, in exchange, ease up on criticism of its own racism. Firm U.S. action now would make that position convincing.

Finally, it is vital to convey the sense that whatever we do now is just one step in what will be gradual but increasing pressure for change. The recall of the U.S. ambassador for consultations sent a signal. A next step might be action to discourage new investment in South Africa, both through a UN resolution and by cutting off our own Export-Import Bank loan guarantees if Vorster acts violently and speaks angrily, it is the more necessary for Carter to react soberly and steadily.

John Dornberg From Munich:

That the next round of violence will come is a foregone conclusion. The question is where, when and how.

MUNICH—The night of Mogadishu is one West Germans will long remember.

For those who stayed up late enough to hear the news—and there were many, judging from the unusual number of lights on in my neighborhood—as well as those who were overwhelmed with triumphant headlines on their way to work in the morning, it was as if a nightmare of national frustration had ended, a heavy weight of seeming impotence lifted.

The euphoria, to be sure, did not last long: It was dashed a few hours later by the reported suicides of three principal terrorists in their Stuttgart prison cells—a certain signal for more violence to come—and the murder of kidnapped industrialist Hanns-Martin Schleyer by his abductors.

And yet, one notes a change in the public mood.

New Attitude

There is a new attitude toward Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and his left-liberal coalition government, which now stands with unanticipated prestige and authority.

For Schmidt the Mogadishu rescue was the culmination of cool-headed crisis management of Schleyer's abduction which the opposition Christian Democrats (CDU-CSU) had been exploiting, and portraying to a public only too eager to believe it, as signs of indecision and wavering.

Schmidt, as anyone who has followed his career since the early 1960s must know, has never been a man to waver.

Nevertheless, from the time seven years ago when terrorism first became a threat in this country, the CDU-CSU opposition has attempted to capitalize on the phenomenon by pinning the blame on the left-liberal coalition.

It has sought to portray the Social and Free Democrats (SPD-FDP)—in power since 1969—as creating the climate and being the "spiritual godfathers" of leftist radicalism and pseudopolitical violence.

Friendly Media

Thus, several weeks ago, even former Chancellor Willy Brandt was blamed for indirect instigation of political murder.

Beyond that, the CDU-CSU has used friendly media and the platform to create an atmosphere of law-and-order hysteria which has produced a whole catalogue of laws ostensibly designed to combat terrorism but which, in effect, have turned back the clock of democracy and civil rights in West Germany.

Those ad hoc laws, of course, have not reduced the threat of violence nor intimidated the terrorists.

Not even the measure to put terrorist inmates into total isolation, rammed through the Bundestag three weeks ago, prevented Andreas Baader, Gudrun Ensslin and Jan-Carl Raspe from having contact with each other and the outside world so as to trigger their suicides immediately a the Mogadishu rescue.

There was thus an atmosp which pressged political dis for Schmidt and the SPD-F

As the average West Ger saw it, the government was gi unwilling or unable to act—a ing exacerbated by the blackout on the prolonged ultimately futile effort to Schleyer without giving in to kidnappers' demands.

Mogadishu demonstrated what seemed to most peopl governmental hedging and v lating was merely shrewd carefully orchestrated stalling time. Giving in to the terro demands was never under sideration.

Image Improves

When the administration free to tell its story last and reveal, in addition, how fully it had negotiated and assiduously it had continue pursue the hunt for Schleyer's nappers, its public image im ed dramatically.

The consensus here was Schmidt not only saved the of 86 hostages but also his ernment.

The SPD-FDP coalition been aided, too, by the still raveling disclosures about scandalously lax surveillanc Stuttgart's Stammheim Pri long ballyhooed as the cou most secure by the CDU trolled Baden-Wuerttemberg government which built and ated it.

Next to Franz-Josef Str the leader of the semi-au mous Bavarian wing of the CSU, Baden-Wuerttemberg's er, Hans Filbinger, has been most strident in his calls for law to assure more order a his attacks on the SPD coalition for its handling o rorism.

That the political reve tions touched off by the B Ensslin-Raspe deaths will b ited merely to last week's resignation of Filbinger's minister, Traugott Bender, highly unlikely.

In all probability, they felt even before those myst prison deaths serve as th rorists' propagandistic prete the next round of violence.

That the next round will is a foregone conclusion. question is only when, wher how.

The government and bod lic are already girding for grim determination and a m mentality.

The nationwide dragnet key terrorist suspects, so Germans have been warne continue until all are caug

Given the meager results West Germany itself thin that hunt augurs a long, winter of traffic jams d sudden police roadblocks, a mous tips by citizens suspiciously-acting neighbor an atmosphere of mutual dis

Airport security, Lufthans announced, will be so tigh that passengers even on domestic flights will be re to report at least two hou fore departure and can exp board barefoot because even shoes may be searched for ons.

Whether those measure prevent the next hijackin mains to be seen, but the sure to make for less cr aircraft.

'Witch-Hunt'

Nor is the witch-hunt for rorist sympathizers," a st widening concept, likely to soon.

Last Thursday night it persuaded the national TV work to cancel a scheduled ing of the film version of Schoenberg's opera, "Mose Aaron," because the film-m Jean-Marie Straub, had ori dedicated it to Holger Mein Baader-Meinhof group m who died of a prison h strike in November, 1974.

"I fear," a Bavarian frie rather conservative pers lamented over the weekend, this country will never be the same."

Because, it seems, that no will the night of Mogadis long remembered, but th also the legacy of Ba Meinhof.

Letters

Boston Tax Party

Barely a year ago many were predicting the imminent demise of the American community abroad at the hands of the Internal Revenue Service, but those faint hearts forgot the lesson of the Boston Tea Party, and I predict that, as on that occasion, the efforts of the taxman will help create a community rather than destroy one.

Up to a few years ago the United States followed the same logical, common-sense rule of every other country, that income tax should be paid to the country in which one lived and worked, not to the country which gave you a passport. The United States is the only country to depart from this rule, and your Oct. 13 front-page story putting Switzerland in the same category is wrong, repeating an old State Department canard that I corrected at a congressional hearing last year. It is only with great reluctance that the Swiss even tax income earned by the Swiss in Switzerland, for they view taxes as a disease to be fought rather than a civic duty.

The United States departed from this simple rule for the valid reason that a few high-income Americans such as movie stars were moving abroad solely to avoid U.S. taxes. But once the beady eye of the taxman lights on a group outside his clutches, he'll grab as much as he can get away with and to hell with logic and fairness.

This is what led to the Boston Tea Party and this is what the IRS has tried to do over the last few years. But now the American community abroad has woken up and has found that it has common interests, that it is a major asset to the United States, and that it will not allow itself to be squeezed like a lemon by the IRS.

It looks as if the awakening of our community, aided by groups like Democrats Abroad, will again force Congress to postpone this punitive legislation. But this is only the beginning of the battle, and all Americans abroad must now show that we *are* a community by making sure that Congress and the administration recognize us and the importance of the contribution we make to the United States by treating us fairly in the future.

FRANCIS M.S. PEEL,
Vice-Chairman, Democrats Abroad (Switzerland) Washington representative, Democrats Abroad
1976-77
St. Prex, Switzerland.

Oil, Gas and Prices

Anthony Lewis ("Energy and the Arrogance of Power," Oct. 18) is out of his depth in oil.

First, intrastate gas has been abundant in states that have natural gas, because prices sought a free-market level;

Second, Americans like me spend our lives overseas finding oil and gas for non-Americans who pay a free-market price;

Third, we now have European groups who will finance oil and gas exploration in the United States, but only if we can see that free-market prices will be allowed for American producers.

By what supernatural process does Mr. Lewis think that all the oil and gas in the United States have already been found?

FREDERICK STUGARD
London.

'Model' of Socialism

Norman Jacobs (IHT, Oct. 14) does not give an accurate account of the French Communist party and its policy. I challenge him to provide your readers with even one quotation from a leader of the PCF saying that the Soviet Union "provides an authentic model of socialism." On the contrary, the PCF maintains (1) that there is no such thing as a model of socialism and (2) that the Soviet Union certainly does not provide a model to be copied in France. May I add that the PCF does not "almost invariably support Soviet foreign policy."

MICHEL CHARLOT,
Member of the Foreign Policy Committee, French Communist party.
Paris.

Sour Grapes

The news item (IHT, Oct. 1-2) about a bottle of wine, 1806 French Château Lafite claret, the last of its vintage, being sold at a world record auction price in London for $14,450, prompts me, as a retired restaurateur-barman, to offer a wager, at any odds, that whenever this bottle of such fantastic value is opened—its precious fermented juice of the grape should, by all means, be poured slowly into a decanter, so its sediment will not be disturbed —it will be found to be either bitter, sour or merely vinegar.

CHARLES C. HAIMO.
New York.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

International Opinion

Jumpy in Belgrade

It is true that the Soviet leaders can be emotional and moody and that if they get too jumpy in Belgrade they could try exerting pressure somewhere else, but on the whole they are sufficiently rational and calculating to pursue their interests elsewhere whatever happens in Belgrade. The danger of a walkout is also small. Although the Russians were clearly unhappy about the Helsinki agreement by the time they signed it, since they were forced to give away a lot in negotiation, they still have to present it as their achievement, and there are still a few things in it for them so the cost of walking out is greater than the cost of staying in, at any rate as long as Mr. Brezhnev remains in power.

—*From the Times (London).*

After the Thai Coup

The most significant statement of policy to have emerged as yet from the military regime that seized power in Thailand last week is its proclaimed intent to seek closer relations with the Communist states of Indochina. The emphasis that the army leaders have put on this holds out a limited prospect of further steps toward détente in Southeast Asia. Thanin Kraivichien, the deposed premier, believed that any concessions to Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia would be seen as a sign of weakness that risked encouraging Communist subversion at home.

This is a view increasingly out of line with the other members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). They share Mr. Thanin's determination to stamp out Communist movements within their territories but most seek to match this by warmer ties with Hanoi. It is also a view that is losing favor in the United States and Japan—important friends of Thailand but which see political and economic gains to be had from cultivating both the Communist and non-Communist states of Southeast Asia.

—*From the Financial Times (London).*

Soft-Shoe to Jackboot

Prime Minister John Vorster's soft-shoe shuffle became a jackboot stomp Wednesday . . . One of the few distinctions between South Africa and a totalitarian state has been its free press. Now that is being extinguished . . . Vorster cannot put 20 million blacks in jails. He cannot control 20 million minds and hearts. That is why, in the end, he will lose.

—*From the Daily Mirror (London).*

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

October 25, 1902

NEW YORK—After lying buried for over a century, the famous prison ship, Jersey, used by England in the days of the American Revolution to hold U.S. prisoners, has been accidentally discovered in the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Workmen were preparing to launch the U.S. battleship Connecticut when they came upon the Jersey's half-burned hull under 12 feet of mud. Historical associations had searched for the ship in vain for 50 years.

Fifty Years Ago

October 25, 1927

LONDON—"I think that if there were a law that three medical certificates could justify the putting away of any person who is in a hopeless condition as regards life and death, that it would be a very great improvement. It would only be humane and common sense." Sir Arthur Conan Doyle made this startling suggestion, in an interview with the Daily Express, when he supported a father who had killed his 3-year-old daughter to end her suffering from a deadly disease.

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

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International Herald Tribune, S.A. au capital de 9 330.000 F. R.C. Paris No 73 B 7112. 21 Rue de Berri, 75380 Paris Cedex 08. Tel.: 225-38-60. Telex: 280.950 Herald, Paris Cables: Herald, Paris
Le Directeur de la publication: Walter N Thayer
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Commission Paritaire No 34 231.

هكذا من الأصل



Associated Press.

SKID-PROOF—Carabaos, or water buffalo, that pull carts of freight in Legazpi City, Philippines, wear shoes made of rubber tires, because, Filipinos say, "Carabao hooves are made for roads of mud, not cement." But the versatile handler of the beast goes barefoot.

In Speech on Future of China

Hua Calls for People's Congress in the Spring

PEKING, Oct. 24 (Reuters).—Communist party Chairman Hua Kuo-feng has called for a spring meeting of parliament to give official approval to changes in China since the death of Mao Tse-tung in September of last year.

The Chinese news agency said tonight that Mr. Hua made the call in an address to the fourth plenary session of the standing committee of the National People's Congress yesterday.

He said that international and domestic conditions now were ripe and it was imperative that the fifth NPC be held "before the due date." The rubber-stamp parliaments are elected for five-year terms and the last meeting, held in secret, was in January, 1975.

The unusual advance announcement of the congress indicated a more open approach to government following 10 years of political confusion and the deaths last year of Mao and Premier Chou En-lai. Mr. Hua described it as a year of "extraordinary emergencies."

Head of State

The fifth NPC has to elect a new chairman, who is in effect head of state. The last NPC chairman, Marshal Chu Teh, died last year.

It will also give formal approval to ministerial changes in *the government—including, possibly,* a new premier and defense minister.

The party chairman, Mr. Hua, is at present also Premier; Defense Minister Yeh Chien-ying is 73 and in frail health.

Diplomatic analysts speculated that Mr. Hua might want to shed *some of his duties to concentrate* more on other aspects of his work, while Marshal Yeh could retire or take up a less onerous appointment.

The new parliament is expected to approve changes in the Constitution to eradicate any vestiges of extremist influence following the purge last year of the "Gang of Four."

The NPC will meet as China accustoms itself to the new leadership style and the pragmatic approach to government adopted at the 11th Communist party congress in August.

Mr. Hua's hard-hitting speech yesterday attacked "some bad *people*" who he said had wormed their way into various levels of government during the recent political turmoil and had refused to repent their misdeeds. Outstanding people should be elected as deputies to the new NPC, he said.

The Fourth NPC in 1975 saw the rise of Mr. Hua, former party chief in Hunan Province, who took the key post of minister of public security.

In his speech yesterday, Mr. Hua said that a meeting of the fifth national committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference should be held at the same time as the NPC next spring.

The committee is a united front organization which includes non-Communists within China as well as Chinese overseas. It played the role of parent to the Communist Chinese state in 1949.

Diplomatic analysts suggested that its mention now might indicate that the leadership plans to give it some role in Chinese political life.



UPI.

Hua Kuo-feng

U.S. Said to Bar Dalai Lama Visit

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 (NYT).—Unwilling to irritate China, Taiwan or India, the State Department is quietly blocking a proposed U.S. visit by the Dalai Lama, the exiled religious and temporal leader of Tibet, according to informed sources.

The 42-year-old Dalai Lama has been living in northern India since 1959, when he fled his homeland during an abortive revolt against Chinese Communist rule there. He is known to have mildly suggested to the State Department in the past that he be permitted to visit the United States but to have been rebuffed.

This time the suggestion was pressed by Tibetan representatives, apparently as a test of President Carter's commitment to human rights.

Australia to Vote Soon

SYDNEY, Oct. 24 (Reuters).—Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser told Australians today that elections would be held in either December or next April or May.

U.S. Border to Get Bilingual Signs

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 (NYT).—The U.S. Customs Service has agreed to install more than 200 bilingual signs at Canadian and Mexican border entrances to the United States.

The four-by-six-foot signs were designed by the artist Peter Max in a multicolored style reminiscent of art nouveau. Below each sign is a one-by-six-foot panel reading "Welcome to the United States" in either French or Spanish. The cost of the project was estimated at $300,000.

Two of the signs are in place along the U.S.-Canadian border in Alexandria Bay, N.Y., and Highgate, Vt. The rest are to be installed soon.

Soviet Stewardesses Ask Extradition of 2

MOSCOW, Oct. 24 (AP)—Three-hundred forty-four Soviet stewardesses have signed a letter to President Carter asking him to extradite two Lithuanians who hijacked a Soviet plane to Turkey seven years ago. The two now live in the United States.

The appeal, read at a press conference today, asked for the return of Panos Brazinskas and his son, Algedas, who killed a stewardess and wounded three passengers during the hijacking. They were found by a Turkish court to be immune to extradition because their acts were politically motivated.

Philippines to Arm, Train Villagers

MANILA, Oct. 24 (Reuters).—Villagers in the southern Philippines are to be armed and given military training to defend themselves against insurgents, President Ferdinand Marcos said today.

The villagers will be armed with weapons surrendered or seized since martial law was imposed in 1972, he said.

Vienna Barring A U.S. Pilot Who Helped Czechs

MUNICH, Oct. 24 (AP)—A U.S. pilot who flew refugees out of Czechoslovakia two years ago has been refused permission to stay in Austria, his lawyer said today.

Klaus Goebel said that Austrian authorities issued the decree against Barry Meeker, 36, under pressure from Czechoslovakian authorities.

He said that the Czechoslovaks were angry because Mr. Meeker had flown over Austria in August, 1975, when he took three East Germans from Czechoslovakia to West Germany.

Officials said that Mr. Meeker had flown 11 refugees out of Czechoslovakia in 1974 and 1975. Czechoslovak soldiers almost foiled his last flight, forcing him to leave his Polish assistant and an East German woman behind.

Mr. Meeker, from Hartford, Conn., was wounded by the soldiers but flew to Bavaria. A Czechoslovakian court tried him in absentia and sentenced him to 10 years in prison.

Polish Church Chiefs Hail Building Plans

WARSAW, Oct. 24 (Reuters).—Poland's Roman Catholic Church leaders here have expressed satisfaction at an increase in the number of permits for building churches and have said that they hope there will be more.

A communiqué signed by Bishop Jerzy Modzelewski, vicar general of Warsaw, was read in Warsaw churches last week. The text became available yesterday.

Private Fund-Raising Drive

Polish Children's Hospital Gets Western Aid

By James Feron

NEW YORK, Oct. 24 (NYT).—Poland is building one of the most advanced children's hospitals in the world and seeking help from Western businessmen to do it. More than $11 million of the $85 million required for the Warsaw facility has been obtained that way.

The unusual fund-raising effort, which has political as well as financial implications, developed from the economic links forged *slowly and often* painfully between Poland and the West since World War II. The Polish authorities began then to seek Western expertise in planning their economic recovery. Western governments saw an opportunity to strengthen the independence of a nation in the Communist bloc and encourage Western companies looking for new markets.

Now those U.S. and European companies, many of them still doing business with Poland, are being asked to assist in the hospital project. The majority seem to be responding warmly to what they consider an appealing effort, which was described by Janusz Wieczorek, head of the office of the Council of Ministers, at the conclusion of a recent visit to several U.S. cities.

The 14-story medical center and related structures, rising on a 60-acre site in the wooded Miedzylesia area 15 minutes from central Warsaw, is intended, the minister said, as a memorial to the 13-million children who died in World War II. It is estimated that 2.2 million of those children were Poles. "Much has been done to memorialize the dead of the war," Mr. Wieczorek said, "but we found one monument missing—to the children."

The hospital, which he said would provide free care to everyone, is scheduled for completion in 1979—designated "the year of the child" by the UN. One section has already been opened.

Some Western companies have contributed money. Others are supplying their own products, from elevators, ambulances, clocks, furniture, toys and candy to sophisticated medical and pharmaceutical equipment. Executives also are soliciting contributions from business colleagues. U.S. companies that have agreed to help, according to the minister, include Squibb, Pratt & Whitney Aircraft, Sikorsky Aircraft, Pullman, Standard Oil of Indiana, International Harvester, Philips' overseas, Textron, Pfizer and Otis Elevator.

"This would not be the first time that Western currency, especially U.S. dollars, has flowed into Poland. But Aloysius Mazewski, president of the 300,000-member Polish National Alliance, said, "this type of effort is new, with the initiative coming from Warsaw and with businesses involved."

The key figure in the effort to help the Child Health Center Memorial Hospital, as it will be called, is Hubert Faure, president of Otis Elevator, which has long done business with Poland. Mr. Wieczorek said Mr. Faure visited him three years ago "and invited us back with a view to promoting the project." Otis, which paid for some of the visiting delegation's expenses, will provide at least one elevator.

Nearly half the cost of the hospital has been raised at home in money, equipment, services and volunteer labor, the minister said. Communist nations have also provided equipment and services, with the Soviet Union donating a medical-equipment exhibition in Warsaw.

Documents Show FBI Aided Nazis By Naming Jews

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 (UPI).—The FBI informed Interpol which fugitive U.S. citizens were Jews even after the international agency became part of the Nazi German police system, newly obtained Interpol documents disclosed yesterday.

According to the documents, obtained from the FBI under the Freedom of Information Act, FBI notices describing wanted Americans as "Jews," "Jewish type," and "Jewish race," were furnished to Interpol and published in its journal, the "Internationale Kriminalpolizei," as late as 1940.

Only Jews were identified by religion, according to the National Commission on Law Enforcement, an arm of the Church of Scientology, which obtained the documents.

Interpol, a private, international criminal information system, was taken over by the Germans in 1938.

The United States joined Interpol about the same time, and J. Edgar Hoover remained in contact with top Interpol officials until a few days before Japan attacked Pearl Harbor in December, 1941.

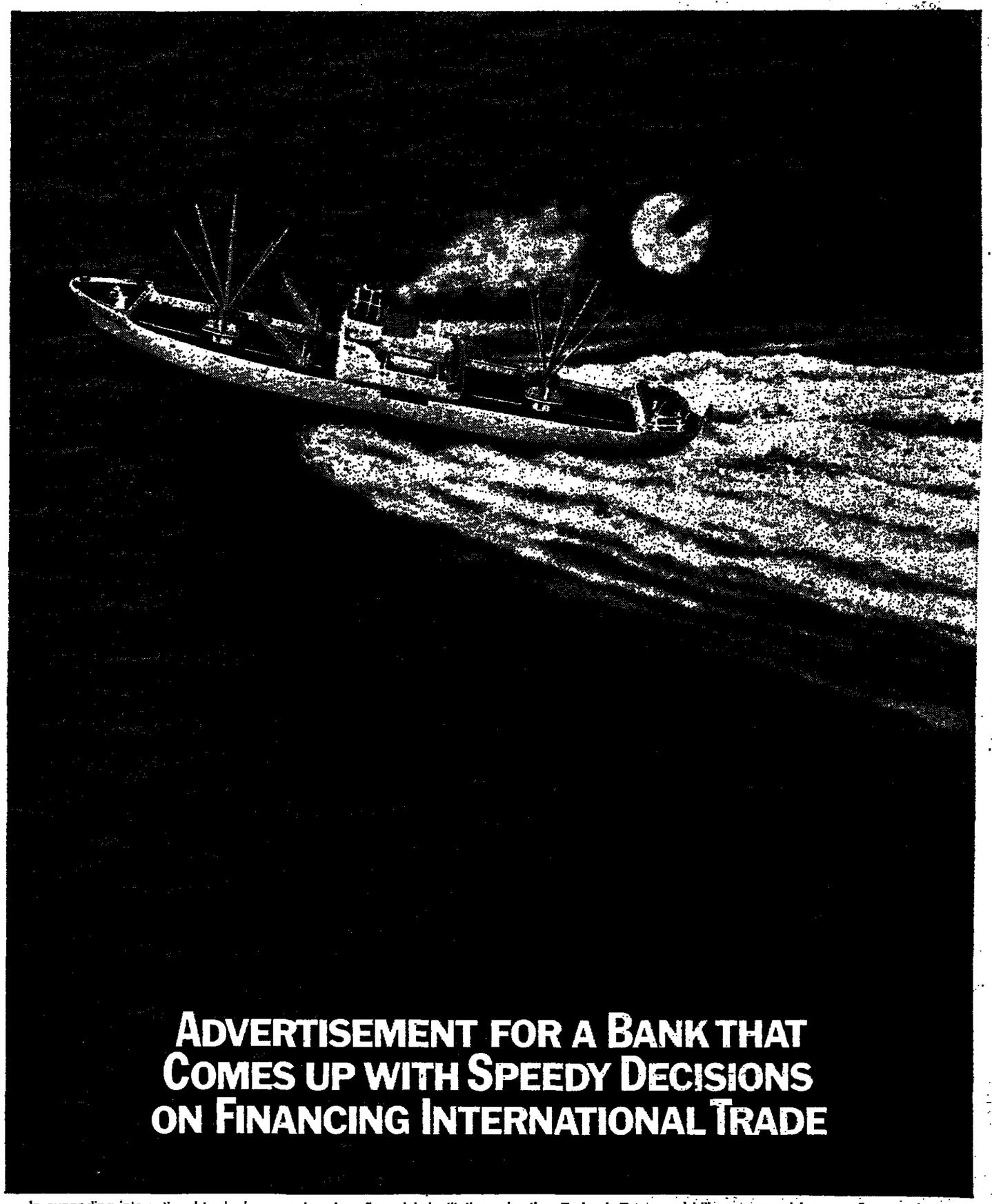
Pravda Chides U.S. on Rights

MOSCOW, Oct. 24 (Reuters).—Pravda yesterday depicted the United States as increasingly isolating itself from its allies in attacking the human rights record of the Eastern Europeans at the Belgrade conference.

In a report from the 35-state meeting, the Communist party newspaper said:

"The West Europeans persuaded their transatlantic partner that indulging in propaganda over human rights could only complicate détente and impede conclusion of agreements on real problems such as strategic arms limitation."

Nevertheless, Pravda continued, the U.S. chief delegate Arthur Goldberg, is making "unceasing attempts" to argue about the human rights issue at the conference, which is examining progress since the 1975 Helsinki declaration.



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PARIS COLLECTIONS

All's Right in the Fashion World

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Oct. 24 (IHT).—Chloe's Karl Lagerfeld showed his collection this morning—and all was well again in the fashion world.

A prolific designer whose previous collections often needed editing, Lagerfeld this time delivered a consistently brilliant collection, without a single lull. It was also rewarding to see a designer—whose luxurious approach to fashion has made him a strong influence despite the fact that he started catering to a small, privileged group—branch out and play for a much broader audience. His whole beginning, with a strong, definite sportswear line, was also a wink at a younger people's market.

The reception was fantastic. Robert Suslow, Saks president and a man of few words, was ecstatic. Same thing with Jean Rosenberg, from Bendel's and one of the earliest American buyers to sense the importance of ready-to-wear. "What can I tell you? I loved all of it."

Anita Smaya, who has rounded up the best labels in Geneva, was more specific. "I loved his soft dust coats. Nobody wants regular coats anymore. I also loved all the champagne lace evening dresses."

The major news at Lagerfeld was the change of proportions, with emphasis on broad shoulders, small waist and narrow hips, so narrow at times that clothes had to be split down the sides. He has also cleaned up his look. He still goes for romantic clothes but in a more sober way. "We're in a period of transition," he said. "The costumey look is phasing out but we must keep the spirit." So, he kept his 18th-century delicate flower and basket prints but got rid of all the ruffles and froufrou.

Transparent garments were another strong theme because, he said, "they're erotic, yet mysterious."

One of his favorite looks was the dust coat thrown over a cropped vest, longer man's jacket and skirt. The coats were often made of a striped faille, "a favorite turn-of-the-century material for ties and bathrobes that I had made in Italy."

Among Hits

Among his hits: the semi-circle, wraparound skirt that is hiked up on the side and makes for flat hips; important sleeves that stick out like a couple of commas: the champagne lingerie slip dresses and the christening dresses; the Spanish infanta chintz group, unfortunately too short; the merry widow, black-veil dresses striped with darker bands, making for an interesting peekaboo game.

Accessories, mostly there for fun, included huge hats draped with scarves, like in the early car outfits. The all-black one worn with a skimpy man's jacket ever a maillot and lots of bare legs was a real killer.

* * *

With Kenzo, it was a different but still fascinating scene.

Behind a wild and highly entertaining show, complete with blaring rock, Kenzo again delivered one of the most influential collections in town. Having put the oversized man's jacket on the map, he now moves on to a pirate look (with eyepatch to boot) and a Nehru look which is the most prophetic direction to watch.

Despite lots of full shapes, those long, pure, slinky Indian robes are what tomorrow's clothes will be like. Because it is also more understandable than most of his earlier looks, that look is sure to be copied fast.

The other interesting thing about Kenzo is that, while other designers have been making younger styles, he has matured and become much less freakish. His cut is less Japanese, with no more kimono sleeves and far more research. His fabrics are more luxurious and his color mixtures even more unexpected.

His strong themes included cotton poplin tails over skinny pants, huge blouses with ultra-wide shoulders and ankle-length dress shirts over skinny smoking pants.

The rest of the collections, crowded over three days, have also had bright spots. Valentino's exceedingly sweet and romantic collection was full of flowered hats, lace collars and fluttery muslin dresses over flowered and beribboned drawers.

Hairdresser Alexandre Zouari even came across with long, blond ringlets for Valentino.

With the waist cinched in 10-inch-wide cummerbunds, the whole picture added to turn-of-the-century portrait dresses. Marshmallow colors, flat patent leather shoes and short white socks added to that demure, too-good-to-be-true image.

* * *

Philippe Guibourgé is in the easiest, yet most difficult spot. He has to produce Chanel-inspired ready-to-wear collections. In fact, all he has to do is stick by the rules and he will be more than fine because Mademoiselle had the magic formula. So, this morning, the audience went ooh! and aah! every time a little Chanel suit (which could have been made 20 or 30 years ago) came on the runway. Guibourgé lightened up the look to its advantage.

His sure-fire sellers were the plaid dresses with starched collars and solid cardigans; the combinations of navy, white and red in unmistakable little suits; and the Chanel ensembles, tweed skirt, matching coat and silk blouse.

The Chanel operation is going like a house on fire. The first collection is sold now in the United States in 12 boutiques; there will be twice that number next year. The European market will also open up with a boutique in Paris next spring.

* * *

Dior's Marc Bohan lifted his successful Gigi look from his last couture collection, and worked on it thoroughly. The result: a line of charming, highly salable dresses with white starched collars, Ascot ties and straw boaters. Those came in every possible fabric, from cotton poplin to delicate, printed chiffons.

His spoofy, turn-of-the-century striped, long-john beachwear contrasted with his romantic, tucked white dresses which made you want to thank heaven for little girls.





Birgitte Muus/Sipa Press

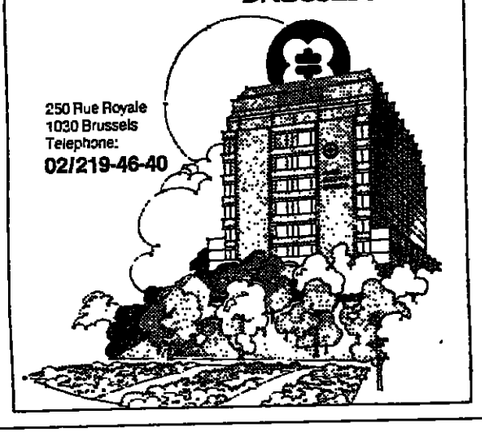
Two looks from Kenzo: Above left, slim trousers and top; right, the pirate.

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Solti Is Named Chief Conductor Of London Group

LONDON, Oct. 24 (AP).—Sir Georg Solti, the Hungarian-born conductor, has been named principal conductor of the London Philharmonic Orchestra from September, 1979.

He succeeds Bernard Haitink, who is in his 11th season with the London Philharmonic. Haitink will continue to conduct the Concertgebouw Orchestra of Amsterdam.

Solti, 65, is also conductor of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra. He was musical director of the Royal Opera, Covent Garden, from 1961-1971. His initial three-year contract with the LPO will bring him to London for 10 to 12 weeks a year.

It is the second change of leadership for a London orchestra this week. Claudio Abbado, musical director of La Scala Opera, Milan, was named Wednesday to succeed André Previn as conductor of the London Symphony Orchestra from September, 1979. Previn has been conductor of the LSO for 10 years and recently took charge of the Pittsburgh Symphony Orchestra.

WINE

Sunny Autumn Saved Quality of the '77 Vintage

By Jon Winroth

PARIS, Oct. 24 (IHT).—The 1977 vintage in France won't be half bad after all although it will be small. The worst news for the consumer is rising prices in most areas.

Growers were glum after spring frosts decimated the crop in the western half of the country and cold, rainy weather during the flowering further reduced it. Mildew and rot set in during a rainy August and the outlook was grim.

Then the sun shone steadily throughout September and most of this month. The rot dried up and the grapes matured fairly well. Earlier expectations of a mediocre crop have been revised upwards almost everywhere.

This year's wine will not be exceptional but it will make for pleasant drinking. It will not be a wine for keeping. It can be described as average or above average quality, an overall C+ to B—, as compared with last year's B+ to A—.

Institute's Estimates

The Institut National des Appellations d'Origine estimates the size of the crop at 54.2 million hectoliters compared with 73 million in 1976, including 10 million hectoliters of *appellation d'origine contrôlée* wines against 13 million last year.

The crop is disastrously small in Bordeaux, 2.5 million hectoliters, less than half the size of last year's 5.5 million-hectoliter harvest. Producers are holding back stocks of the last two good vintages and prices have been rising fast since the spring freeze.

According to Alexis Lichine and other trade experts, a new Bordeaux boom will lead to an even faster and longer bust than the one in 1974 that lasted until this year. Burgundy prices are also on their way up, and one can expect a general 10-per-cent rise "just to keep even with inflation," as many producers innocently put it.

The breakdown region by region:

Bordeaux, Médoc.—The picking has ended and the growers are "delighted," says Philippe Cottin, manager of Château Mouton-Rothschild. The Cabernet grapes were ripe and healthy with good color. The natural alcohol degree is about 10.5 per cent, not bad when you consider that the exceptional 1949 was only 10.8

The wines will be much lighter in character, not for long keeping, more like the '67s and '57s. Quality in the Médoc is, however, down by at least 30 per cent, which is bad enough but nothing compared to other areas of Bordeaux.

Graves.—Jean Delmas, manager of Châteaux Haut-Brion and Bouscaut, reports even lower quantity in the Graves. The reds are down by 40 per cent and the whites by 60 per cent from a normal crop.

The red grapes were not as ripe as might be hoped but there was good color, tannin, not excessive acidity and a natural alcohol degree of 11.5 per cent. The reds are likely to be astringent. The white grapes were healthy enough —what there was of them.

Pomerol, Saint-Emilion.—These areas are heavily planted in Merlot grapes, especially Pomerol, and this variety suffered much more from the spring frost than the Cabernets. Christian Moueix of Château Pétrus in Pomerol reports a crop only 30 per cent the size of a normal one.

The only consolation is that the small size helped what there was to ripen well with good color and adequate alcohol. The crop at Saint-Emilion is also above average in quality, but only half-size in quantity.

Burgundy.—There were no spring freezes in Burgundy according to Hubert de Montille, owner of several first growths of Volnay and Pommard, and the crop is of average size. Some rot appeared during a rainy August but fine weather in September and October dried it up. Color is good, acidity all right, but the wines lack body. Alcohol is about 11 per cent. The wines resemble the '72s with less fullness, although they appear better than the very light '73s. The Côte de Nuits is about the same as the Côte de Beaune but there is a slightly greater quantity. The whites did well in quantity but are more acid and may turn out a bit thin.

Beaujolais.—The date of release for the new wines has been put back to Nov. 25 instead of the normal Nov. 15 because of the late harvest.

According to Pierre Ferraud, a Belleville shipper who deals exclusively in Beaujolais wines, the crop will be plentiful, 1.1 million hectoliters, 150,000 more than last year. Ferraud is in no hurry to meet the new release date and he is right because the wines are certain to be better with more time.

They are aromatic, fruity and have good color but are very low in alcohol and fairly acid. They should make pleasant, rapid consumption. The characteristics of the different crus (Brouilly, Morgon, etc.) should be very distinct. Ferraud claims the growers are being more reasonable about sugaring to raise the alcoholic content this year.

Champagne.—The harvest is of good quality although it will not make vintage champagne, says Georges Vesselle, grower and director of vineyards for G.H. Mumm & Co. The wines are well balanced and the crop is large, 700-750,000 barrels of 205 liters.

The whites were particularly abundant despite some minor freezing in the spring. On the other hand they ripened less well than the more concentrated red grapes. Curiously, the bunches were few but what they lacked in number, they made up for in size.

Alsace.—The harvesting will be over at the end of the month, says Pierre Frick, an organic grower at Pfaffenheim. The crop is above average in size. The wines are harmonious with adequate alcohol and acidity and should be typical of this region. Quality will be irregular, however —less good for those who overproduced.

Loire Valley, Sancerre, Pouilly Fumé.—The harvest is coming to an end. Pierre Dezat, grower at Maimbray, near Sancerre, says the reds and rosés are of average quality in average quantity. The white crop is down to 50 to 60 per cent of normal. The wine will be only of average quality. The same goes for the whites of Pouilly-Fumé across the Loire from Sancerre. In both regions prices will certainly rise because there are no stocks and these are popular wines.

Muscadet.—Various reports from this Atlantic area of the Loire give the same picture as the whites of Sancerre and Pouilly-Fumé.

Bourgueil, Chinon.—Paul Mantre, grower at Bourgueil, reports a late harvest that will end in a few days. Only 60 per cent of a normal crop is expected. Color is light, acidity not too bad, alcohol is adequate.

There was some rot and affected bunches are being left on the vines. Those who refused to treat the vines for disease have no crop. Prices should stay stable because last year's exceptionally good crop was expensive and this year's is only average in quality. The same should hold true for Chinon.

Côtes-du-Rhône.—Rot was a problem for a while here. Henri Paul Coulon, grower at Châteauneuf-du-Pape, and the harvest is only just coming to an end. The crop is of average size and of above average quality with a good balance of acidity and tannin and relatively light alcohol, 13 per cent, for this area. The whites come off about as well as the reds.



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GEORGES ROUAULT. "Paysage biblique." 1945-46. Oil on canvas, signed. 17 cm. x 13.5 cm.

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ON THE ARTS AGENDA

The Orchestre National de France, touring West Germany under the direction of Yuri Ahronovich, plays Oct. 25 in Stuttgart, Oct. 27 in Augsburg, Oct. 28 in Frankfurt, Oct. 29 in Duisburg, Oct. 31 in Bonn, Nov. 1 in Duesseldorf and Nov. 2 in Hannover. The tour repertory includes Ravel's Piano Concerto in G and Saint-Saëns's Piano Concerto No. 2, both with Pascal Rogé as soloist, Berlioz's "Harold in Italy" and Micheline Lemoine as viola soloist, and works by Brahms, Strauss, Stravinsky and Tchaikovsky.

* * *

The pianist Rita Bouboulidi is performing a complete cycle of Beethoven's 32 piano sonatas in a series of concerts Thursdays and Sundays through Nov. 13 (except Oct. 30) at the Salle Cortot in Paris.

* * *

A new ballet, "Variations Concertantes," with choreography by Patricia Neary to music by Alberto Ginastera, will be part of a program to be given by the ballet of the Grand Théâtre in Geneva from Nov. 8 to 12. It will have sets by Roland Aeschlimann and costumes by Aniko Csiky. The program will also include "Idea Portrait for Two Dancers," by Peter Van Dyk, set to Bartok's "Two Portraits" for orchestra and the Balanchine-Tchaikovsky "Serenade." Jean-Marie Auberson will conduct.

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3% West German Growth Predicted

BONN, Oct. 24 (AP-DJ).—Real growth of the West German economy in 1978 should be about 3 per cent, the same as this year, the five leading West German economic institutes said in their joint autumn report, released today. The government is aiming for growth of 4.5 per cent.

The report said to slight pick-up in consumer demand in the last few months of this year would partially overcome the economic standstill of the spring and summer. Growth next year will rest on increased state spending and a small pickup in export demand, which has been lagging this year, the institutes said.

The joint report of the private research organizations said inflation in Germany next year should remain at this year's 4-per-cent level. The dampening effect of unused industrial capacity and stable monetary policy will be offset by continued high wage demands and the 1-per-cent increase in value-added tax effective Jan. 1. Without the VAT increase, inflation would decline to 3.5 per cent, the report said.

Most important is the assurance that the increased public debt from the economic stimulus is concomitant with the medium-term debt consolidation, the report said.

The institutes also urged the Bundesbank not to hesitate to lower the discount rate so that those rates tied to the key central bank rate could be lowered. The report recommended that the central bank set the 1978 growth of the money supply lower than this year's targeted 8 per cent to encourage reliance on a low inflation rate.

The report said the weak growth projected for next year made it unlikely that there would be a significant decline in unemployment.

It noted that wage negotiations would play a key role in growth and any reduction in unemployment. The institutes said wage demands must reflect a correction in income distribution in favor of company profits.

One of the institutes, the Rhäinisch-Westfaelisch Institut Fuer Wirtschaftsforschung, Essen, said wage settlements must be much lower than this year's, when they ranged between 6 and 9 per cent. The report's projections are based on wage increases of about 1 per cent lower than last year.

The report urged the government to eliminate bureaucratic bottlenecks blocking private investment. It also recommended a clear and firm statement on energy policy to encourage industrial investment.

The autumn report is one of two joint reports prepared annually by the five institutes. Besides the Essen institute, the other research groups taking part are the IFO-Institut in Munich, the HWWA-Institut in Hamburg, the Deutsches Institut in Berlin and the Institut Fuer Weltwirtschaft in Kiel.

General Decline

The projections for the economy are made with the expectation that real economic growth in Western industrial countries will be 3.5 per cent in 1978, after 4 per cent this year, representatives of the institutes said at a press conference.

U.S. economic growth is expected to run at 4 per cent next year, against 5 per cent this year, while growth in other European countries should pick up to 2.5 per cent from 2 per cent this year, they said.

World trade is expected to grow between 5 and 6 per cent in real terms, about the same as this year. Inflation in Western countries is expected to remain steady, and unemployment is expected to increase in Europe but decrease slightly in the United States.

In response to questions, the institute representatives said German unemployment next year may average 1.1 million persons, against what is expected to be nearly a million this year. They noted the factor of an increasing labor force.

Economics Minister Otto Graf Lambsdorff said in a statement today that any projections for next year at this early date must be viewed as uncertain. He noted that the joint report did not take account of 3.6 billion marks in increased tax cuts coming from last week's parliamentary compromise on the government's proposed economic stimulus package.

However, institute members told the press conference that the added tax cuts, bringing overall tax cuts to a total of 11 billion marks, are not large enough to significantly alter the growth projection.

Dollar Declines to New Lows As Gold Hits a 2-Year High

LONDON, Oct. 24 (AP-DJ).—The dollar plunged against most major currencies today and touched a record low against the yen and Swiss franc.

The Canadian dollar fell to another post-World War II low of 0.8995 U.S. dollar, down from 0.9052 Friday and the previous low of 0.9016 last Tuesday.

Dealers said that political developments seemed to be behind the U.S. currency's weakness. Some dealers argued that the resolve of foreign central banks to keep supporting the dollar had been weakened by the stated U.S. policy of avoiding any responsibility for the dollar's exchange rate.

Leo Tindemans, the Belgian Premier, said in Washington Friday that Michael Blumenthal, the U.S. Treasury secretary, had told him that it was "useless" for the United States to support the dollar except to counter disorderly market conditions.

"The only thing that is keeping the dollar from collapsing is central bank support and they may be getting tired of holding the bag," one dealer commented.

According to central bank sources, the combined intervention to support the dollar today by the Common Market central banks plus the Bank of Japan totaled about $165 million, a lot less than on previous days.

Another political development disturbing the market was a statement issued by the White House cautioning against a further tightening of U.S. credit conditions and an increase in short-term interest rates. According to an informed source, President Carter laid out this view in a letter to Arthur Burns, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board.

Bankers said that if the recent rise in U.S. interest rates is reversed to comply with President Carter's wishes, downward pressure on the dollar would certainly intensify.

In addition, some bankers expressed concern that the White House stance on interest rate policy could hurt Mr. Burn's chances of being reappointed as chairman of the Federal Reserve Board when his present term expires in January. "If Burns goes, it will be a blow to confidence," a banker said.

A rush into yen set the tone for the European market in the morning. In Tokyo, the dollar fell to 252.67 yen from 254.15 late Friday as the Bank of Japan purchased a mere $29 million out of a total turnover in the Tokyo spot market of $369 million.

When European banks started trading yen there was little resistance to the dollar's decline. By the end of the day, the dollar was quoted at 251.92 yen, or below the previous record low of 252.10 yen set last Tuesday.

In European trading for Swiss francs, the dollar fell to a record low of 2.2313 from 2.2555 on what one dealer described as "steady buying throughout the day." According to an official source, the Swiss National Bank intervened only to keep the market orderly and its net purchases for the day came to $27 million.

The dollar was also under pressure against the deutsche mark, falling to 2.2612 from 2.2728. However, at 2.2612 marks, the dollar was still nearly two pfennigs above the record low of 2.2430 marks set in July.

The dollar declined to 4.84 French francs from 4.8580 while also falling against the Benelux currencies and lira. Sterling rose to $1.7740 from $1.7697.

Gold bullion prices hit a fresh two-year high early this afternoon at $163.30-$163.70 an ounce, bid and asked, up from the morning fixing of $162.70. The fixing had been at its highest level since August, 1975.

The price in the immediate term could possibly reach and surpass the $164 level, depending on what happens to the weak dollar in foreign exchange markets and how much further the new interest in gold by U.S. investors might increase, one dealer forecast.

Dealers said that volume was reasonable, remaining at the improved levels of the past two weeks.

They agreed that the key reason for the strength of the metal's price was continuing weakness of the dollar.

EEC Survey Of Managers Shows Gloom

BRUSSELS, Oct. 24 (AP-DJ).—The latest Common Market business survey confirms that there are still misgivings among management about the present economic situation and the short-term outlook, the EEC Commission says.

The survey, conducted in September, shows that demand is still very slack, especially in industries producing plant and machinery, the Commission said.

Export orders are still very low and stocks of finished products are relatively heavy, the report added, but production expectations are not continuing to deteriorate.

The lack of vigor in the community's economy is apparently also helping to slow down the uptrend of prices in the production stage in most EEC member states, the survey showed.

No Revival Seen

In general the results of the September survey show that management in the community is not expecting any noteworthy revival in economic activity in coming months, the Commission said.

However, management also feels that the situation is now unlikely to deteriorate in the coming months.

Elsewhere in its report the Commission noted that the decline in industrial production in the community that marked the first half of this year seems to have leveled off, as has the downtrend in plant utilisation.

However, it said, economic activity is still sluggish since the forces which normally spur growth are effective in only a few sectors and countries.

The Commission said it is reasonable to expect that the adjusted real gross domestic product will be "a shade higher" in the third quarter of 1977, after having been held down in the second quarter due to the fall in industrial production.

In the first quarter the gross domestic product had grown around 4 per cent in real, or inflation-adjusted terms, on an annual basis from the fourth quarter of last year.

Showing Bear Market Is Here

Wall Street Awaits Its Lodestar

By Winston Williams

NEW YORK, Oct. 24 (NYT).—Wall Street is watching for a sign. When and if it comes—according to one school of die-hard theorists—it will confirm that the bull market is dead and a bear market has taken over.

The lodestar is the Dow Jones transportation index, the composite average of a score of prominent railroad, airline and trucking stocks. Last week, the index hovered weakly above the purportedly critical point of 203.85. In trading Friday, it closed at 204.81.

According to Dow theory, a venerable method of reading the market's tea leaves, when and if the transportation index drops below 203.85 it will be an unmistakable signal to investors to sell, a confirmation that the stock market has been in a bear phase all year.

The Dow theory is a "technical" method of discerning broad stock market trends. In the decades since Charles Dow developed the theory almost 80 years ago, it has had considerable influence on the strategy and psychology of Wall Street.

Although few Dow theory purists remain, the idea's continued influence was apparent last week as attention on Wall Street shifted from the much more generally publicized Dow Jones industrials to the transportation index.

The Dow theory followers watch the two averages for changes in direction. In simplified terms, the theory holds that when the transportation index and the industrial index both climb past previous high points, or both slip below previous lows, the stock market has entered a definite new phase.

The theory is based on the belief that when you get the two sectors behaving the same way you can make some definite statement about the economy. Ned Davis, a technical analyst at J.C. Bradford & Co. in Nashville, explained in an interview. The founding Bradford was an associate of Dow, and the company has remained an unreconstructed school of Dow theory.

These days, Dow theorists contend that the market has been losing steam since July a year ago, when the industrial and transportation indexes achieved their most recent joint highs—1,011.21 for the industrials and 231.27 for the transportation index.

By the following November, the industrial index had fallen to 924.04, a level that Dow theorists labeled the "low point of the first secondary reaction" to the previous summer's high. The transportation average had declined to 203.85 that October, marking the pit of its secondary reaction.

According to Dow theory, for the bull market that began in 1974 to continue, both averages would have to remain above those low points. But while the industrials have continued to fall, the transportation issues have shown strength—until the last few weeks.

Despite the relatively good track record of Dow theory—its proponents say it has predicted two-thirds of the important market turns since 1920—not all analysts are convinced that breaking the 203.85 point will bring the bears out of hibernation.

That is a strictly mechanical interpretation of Dow theory, said Robert Prechter, a technical analyst for Merrill Lynch, Pearce, Fenner & Smith Inc. Mr. Prechter noted that Dow theory also segments the market phase—whether a rising market or a falling market—into three distinct periods. And, he contends, the market has not yet gone through the third period of the current bull market—a speculative boom.

In rebuttal, the strict Dow theorists contend that other ways exist to discern the third phase. Mr. Davis of J.C. Bradford looks to margin debt—money borrowed to buy stock—as a good indicator that a speculative boom is indeed under way. He noted that margin debt is now $9.6 billion, an all-time high, compared with the previous peak of $7.9 billion, set in 1972.

Decision Surprises Detroit

Chapin Quits as Head of American Motors

DETROIT, Oct. 24 (AP-DJ).—In a surprise move, American Motors Corp. disclosed in a terse press release late Friday that its chairman of the last decade, Roy Chapin jr., has "relinquished" his chief executive authority, effective immediately.

Replacing him is Gerald Meyers, a 43-year-old engineer and manufacturing man who earlier this year was elected president and chief operating officer.

The 62-year-old Mr. Chapin, who retains his title of chairman, is the man most closely associated with AMC's long struggle for survival.

AMC has never been a major factor in the auto business, but in the past year or so its car sales have foundered badly, accounting now for a minuscule 2 per cent or so of the domestic market and causing huge financial losses. The corporation has been able to approach the break-even mark overall only because profitable utility-vehicle, truck and bus-making operations have offset the losses on cars.

The announcement that Mr. Chapin is giving up the helm of AMC at a time when the company's car-making operations are still in serious trouble surprised many in Detroit. Though Mr. Chapin has in the past indicated a desire to retire before reaching age 65, sources said he also has indicated he first wanted to see the company through its latest difficulties.

AMC did not offer an explanation of the move and Mr. Chapin could not be reached for comment. However, in response to questions over the weekend, a company spokesman said Mr. Chapin's departure as chief executive was entirely voluntary.

The AMC spokesman also asserted that the top management change does not mean AMC has any intention of giving up on its efforts to revive its car business. "Gerry Meyers is a car man," the spokesman said, referring to Mr. Meyers's background as an engineer and AMC's head product executive.

Other Detroit sources agreed that Mr. Meyers would be unlikely to switch AMC's direction and lead it out of the car business. For one thing, they noted that Mr. Meyers, as a high-ranking AMC executive for the past several years, has played a key role in the company's efforts so far to succeed as an automaker.

Spain Trade Deficit Seen

MADRID, Oct. 24 (Reuters).—Spain's balance of trade deficit is expected to reach $6.4 billion by the end of the year, according to Secretary of State for Tourism Ignacio Aguirre. This would represent a drop of $900 million compared with the 1976 figure.

Market Heads Down As Gloom Continues

NEW YORK, Oct. 24 (IHT).—A mood of gloom hovered over Wall Street again today as traders worried over the familiar topics of tighter money and the government's plans for the economy.

The session started out on a lower tone in quiet trading but activity accelerated in the final hour and sent prices sharply and broadly lower.

As expected, a number of big commercial banks raised their prime rates to 7 3/4 per cent from 7 1/2 per cent, following Citibank's initiative on Friday.

One factor depressing the list was the drop in the Dows Jones transportation average below the level which purportedly signals the bear market has taken over. According to the theory, a decline in this index below the 203.85 mark is a signal for traders to sell.

Another negative is continued uncertainty about the final shape of President Carter's energy program as well as his forthcoming tax reform proposals.

The Dow Jones industrial fell 5.98 points to 802.32.

Declining stocks led gaining issues by over 2 to 1 as the downside predominance increased during the day. At the close, losers outnumbered gainers by about 975 to 440.

Volume totaled 19.21 million shares, down from 20.23 million Friday.

One analyst said that issues were responding more to their own news, mostly earnings reports. Some interest is being generated by firms that may appear to be takeover candidates, another said. With some stocks selling below book value, acquisition may be attractive. And some managements realize this and are buying their own stock, he noted.

Among the few bright spots were issues responding to special situations. Actively traded Airco jumped 1 1/2 to 32 1/4 on persistent speculation of a pending takeover.

But Rorer Group, also heavily traded, dropped 1 1/2 to 14 1/4 after the company denied it has been engaged in acquisition talks as has been speculated on Wall Street recently.

Higher bullion prices abroad and pressure on the dollar in foreign exchange markets helped shares of U.S.-based and Canadian gold mining companies. Dome Petroleum rose 1 5/8 to 60 3/4, Campbell Redlake 1 1/8 to 34 5/8, ASA 2 1/8 to 22 1/8 and Rosario Resources 1 1/8 to 25.

Prices were sharply lower on the American Stock Exchange in moderate trading. The Amex index fell 1.12 to 112.97.

Slowdown in U.S. Seen Temporary

NEW YORK, Oct. 24 (AP-DJ).—A slowdown in U.S. economic growth during the second half of 1977 does not necessarily signal a downturn in the economy, Citibank economists say, noting that a similar downturn in the second half last year was followed by a strong showing in the first half of 1977.

Even after normal seasonal factors are taken into consideration, there has been a pronounced difference in economic performance between the two halves of both years. This parallel suggests that the U.S. production dip in August this year will turn out to mark merely a lull in an otherwise rising trend, Citibank notes in its October economic letter.

Sony Expects Rise In Sales and Profit

ZURICH, Oct. 24 (Reuters).—Sony Corp. expects another increase in sales and profit this fiscal year, which ends Oct. 31, honorary chairman Masaru Ibuka said here.

In remarks for delivery to analysts on the occasion of Sony's listing on Swiss stock exchanges, he said this reflects the company's store of creative technology and worldwide network of promotion and marketing.

He gave no figures for likely results this year.

Crédit Suisse Reports

ZURICH, Oct. 24 (AP-DJ).—Crédit Suisse reported today that its balance-sheet total rose by 755 million francs to 43.8 billion during the third quarter this year. It did not give any profit figures but said "gross income corresponded to the budgeted amount."

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions of Dollars

Crown Cork & Seal

Third Quarter	1977	1976
Revenue	289.3	251.9
Profits	16.1	14.2
Per Share	1.04	0.88
Nine Months		
Revenue	793.9	696.5
Profits	41.9	36.9
Per Share	2.69	2.26

Exxon

Third Quarter	1977	1976
Revenue	14,500.0	12,900.0
Profits	635.0	635.0
Per Share	1.42	1.42
Nine Months		
Revenue	42,900.0	38,500.0
Profits	1,860.0	1,960.0
Per Share	4.14	4.38

Cummins Engine

Third Quarter	1977	1976
Revenue	305.5	253.8
Profits	13.4	15.8
Per Share	1.57	2.06
Nine Months		
Revenue	941.1	728.7
Profits	54.3	40.3
Per Share	6.73	5.28
Share dil.	6.54	5.13

Dart Industries

Third Quarter	1977	1976
Revenue	393.4	362.5
Profits	24.4	21.8
Per Share	0.99	0.88
Share dil.	0.94	0.83
Nine Months		
Revenue	1,180.0	1,090.0
Profits	81.5	76.3
Per Share	3.33	3.11
Share dil.	3.12	2.91

IC Industries

Third Quarter	1977	1976
Revenue	480.3	426.9
Profits	15.5	9.8
Per Share	1.09	0.77
Share dil.	0.91	0.67
Nine Months		
Revenue	1,380.0	1,240.0
Profits	45.6	28.9
Per Share	3.33	2.26
Share dil.	2.75	2.09

Middle South Utilities

Nine Months	1977	1976
Revenue	1,100.0	850.1
Profits	106.4	77.5
Per Share	1.60	1.33
Twelve Months		
Revenue	1,390.0	1,070.0
Profits	134.9	98.0
Per Share	2.09	1.73

Norfolk & Western Railway

Third Quarter	1977	1976
Revenue	308.9	293.6
Profits	21.8	19.9
Per Share	0.70	0.64
Nine Months		
Revenue	935.4	902.1
Profits	77.4	84.9
Per Share	2.48	2.72

Sterling Drug

Third Quarter	1977	1976
Revenue	313.7	289.9
Profits	24.4	23.9
Per Share	0.41	0.40
Nine Months		
Revenue	873.4	816.2
Profits	64.0	63.7
Per Share	1.08	1.07

Textron

Third Quarter	1977	1976
Revenue	681.5	624.6
Profits	35.8	27.2
Per Share	0.95	0.73
Nine Months		
Revenue	2,080.0	1,960.0
Profits	99.3	84.4
Per Share	2.65	2.26

Virginia Electric & Power

Third Quarter	1977	1976
Revenue	387.0	301.9
Profits	61.3	53.5
Per Share	0.67	0.62
Nine Months		
Revenue	1,030.0	817.7
Profits	144.3	124.9
Per Share	1.49	1.37

White Motor

Third Quarter	1977	1976
Revenue	305.6	256.9
Profits	—1.1	6.2
Per Share		nil

Comecon Bank Seeks Loan on Euromarket

LONDON, Oct. 24 (Reuters).—The International Investment Bank, the Comecon institution, is seeking to raise between $300 million and $600 million in the Euromarkets, banking sources said today.

They said a mandate will be awarded within the next week and banking groups are bidding aggressively.

The sources said it is possible the Comecon bank will take the credit in two tranches, with a second drawdown in the spring of 1978.

French Car Output Rises 2.1 Per Cent

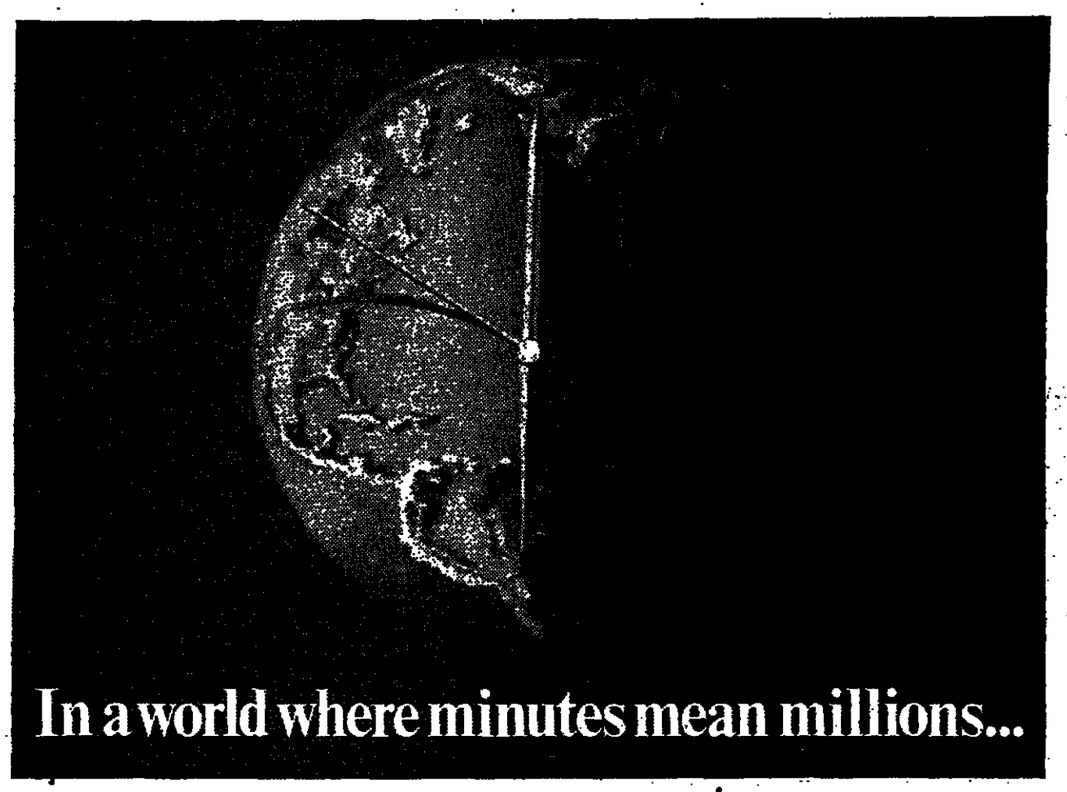
PARIS, Oct. 24 (AP-DJ).—French production of private cars amounted to 291,079 units in September, up 2.1 per cent from a year earlier, the Auto Manufacturers' Association said.

First-nine-month output totaled 2,266,765 units, up 6.4 per cent from a year earlier.

Of the total, 142,970 units were exported, up 8.3 per cent from September, 1976, bringing total exports for the first nine months to 1,213,639 units, up 9 per cent from a year earlier.

Baxter Labs Sees Gains

LONDON, Oct. 24 (AP-DJ).—Baxter Travenol Laboratories Inc. "anticipates a rise in excess of 20 per cent in per-share earnings this year," William Graham, chairman and chief executive officer, said in an interview here today. He also expects a continuation of favorable earnings and sales trends next year.



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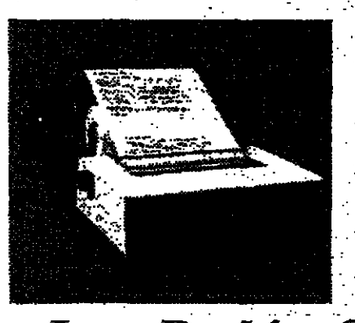
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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Oct. 24

— 1977 — High	Low	Stocks and	Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Close Quot	Ch'ge Prev Close
51⅜	32⅛	ACF	2	9	54	32⅞	d32	32⅛	—⅜
22⅞	16⅛	AMF	1.24	9	101	17⅛	16⅞	17	—⅛
15¼	12⅛	APL		6	41	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	—⅛
50⅜	36¾	ARA	1.45	106	269	38	38	38	
23⅝	17¼	ASA	.80		560	22⅛	20⅞	22⅛	+2⅛
12⅞	8½	ATO	.40	5	94	8½	d8	8⅛	—½
53	38⅞	AbbtLb	1.20	13	156	50¼	49½	49⅞	+⅜
13⅝	9⅛	AcmeC	.60	16	26	11⅛	11	11	—⅛
3½	2⅛	AdmDg	.04	5	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	—⅛
13¼	11⅛	AdmEx	1.15e		109	12	12¼	12⅜	
5⅛	3⅛	AdmMl	.15e	6	42	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
15⅝	9⅞	Addrsg	.10e		93	13⅛	12⅜	12¾	—¼
35⅝	28⅜	AetnaLf	1.40	6	577	33⅝	33⅜	33⅜	—⅛
21½	15⅛	Ahmans	.80	5	14	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	—⅛
2⅞	2⅛	Alleen		55	27	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
35⅞	21	AirPrd	.40	11	103	24½	24⅛	24½	
15½	11½	AirbFrt	.70	12	13	12⅞	13⅛	13⅝	+¼
34⅞	26¼	Airco	1.35	7	1558	33¼	31	32¼	+1½
19⅛	14¼	Akzona	1.20	21	5	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+⅛
18⅞	14⅛	AlaGas	1.40	6	2	17	17	17	+⅛
116½	110	AlaP pf	11		z20	111	111	111	
22	4⅝	Alaskln	.66		157	14¼	d13¼	13⅜	—1⅜
20⅝	15¼	A'bany	.80	5	4	15½	15⅝	15⅝	—¼
8⅞	6	Alberto	.36	15	25	7¼	7⅛	7¼	
27½	19⅝	Albertsn	.80	9	12	26⅜	26⅛	26⅛	—¼
29½	23	AlcanAl	1.40	8	284	23⅝	23	23	—¼
23⅞	18⅛	AlcoStd	.96	5	17	20⅞	20¾	20¾	
39⅝	16⅛	A'conLb	.32	26	964	38½	37⅞	37⅞	—⅜
8⅛	¾	Alexdr	.40	7	7	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
15⅛	11⅞	AllgCp	.60a	6	47	14	13¾	13¾	—⅛
25⅛	16¼	AllgLd	1.28	9	59	18	17⅝	17⅝	
43⅛	36⅛	AllgLd pf	3		17	37	36½	37	+¼
22⅝	19⅞	AllgPw	1.68	8	711	20⅛	19⅞	20	—⅛
18	2⅜	AllenGp	.70	7	20	15¾	15	15⅛	—⅜
29	20	Allergan	.40	12	297	u20⅛	28⅝	28⅞	+⅜
51	38¼	AlldCh	1.80	8	125	41⅛	40½	40½	—½
12⅝	10	AldPd	.60e		10	12½	12⅜	12⅜	+⅛
24⅛	19⅝	AlldStr	1.10	6	54	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛	—⅜
4⅛	2⅝	AlldSup			31	2⅝	d2½	2⅝	
33¾	23	AllsCh	1.10	4	193	24	23½	24	+⅜
19	12¾	AlphPrt	.72	4	31	14⅞	14½	14½	—½
52½	40⅞	Alcoa	1.80	8	322	42⅞	42⅛	42⅛	—⅝
26¾	24	AmlSug	2	8	7	24¼	24⅛	24⅛	—⅛
59⅝	36⅞	Amax	1.75	10	261	38	37½	37½	—⅜
141	93¼	Amax pf	5.25		4	94½	94	94	—½
59⅞	42⅝	Amax pf	3x		30	45¼	44	44⅝	
32⅝	21⅞	AMBAC	1.30	9	95	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	—⅜
14	10⅝	Amcord	.80	7	66	13	12¾	12¾	—⅛
24⅞	17½	Amrce	1.20	6	24	20⅛	19¾	19¾	
37⅝	29⅞	AHess	.80b	6	210	30¼	29⅞	30	—⅛
82	66½	AHes pf	3.50		14	67¾	67½	67½	—½
24	16	AAirFil	.64	8	21	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛	+⅜
14¾	8⅛	AmAir		3	800	8⅛	d8	8⅛	—⅜
5	2⅛	AmAir wt			81	3	2⅞	2⅞	
27¼	20⅞	AAir pf	2.18		32	21¼	21⅛	21⅛	
17⅛	13⅛	ABaker	1.20	6	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	+¼
43⅝	41⅜	ABrnds	3.04	8	95	42⅛	41⅝	41⅝	—½
26	23½	ABrd pf	1.70		2	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	
47¼	37	ABdcst		6	170	37⅜	37½	37⅜	—¼
14⅛	10⅛	ABldM	.50	7	5	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	—⅛
41¾	37⅛	AmCan	2.50	6	102	37⅛	d36½	36⅝	—⅜
24⅛	22¼	ACan pf	1.75		2	23¾	23¾	23¾	
2¾	1¾	ACentry			11	2	2¼	2¼	
19½	16	ACredl	1.16	4	62	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	—¼
29¾	25	ACyan	1.50	9	219	25¾	25⅝	25½	—⅜
12⅛	7⅛	AmDisl			3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	—¼
27⅞	23¾	ADT	.96	10	17	25⅜	24⅝	24⅝	—⅜
8½	6⅛	ADualVl			20	6½	d6½	6½	—⅛
25¼	23	AElPw	2.06	9	429	24	23¾	23¾	
41⅞	35	AmExp	1.40	11	411	36⅜	36	36	—⅜
15¾	11⅛	AFamily	.50	5	40	12½	12	12	—⅛
5¼	2⅞	AmFnSys		5	41	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	¾
25⅛	23½	AGIBd	1.96e		60	24⅞	24⅝	24½	—⅛
19	16½	AGnCv	1.32		11	17⅞	17¾	17⅞	+⅛
21¼	17¾	AGenIns	.68	5	60	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
30	25⅛	AGIn pf	1.80		26	27	27	27	
12¼	8½	AHeritLf	.36		9	8½	8½	8½	
26⅛	16¼	AmHoist	1	7	599	20⅛	18¾	19½	+1½
32⅛	24⅞	AHome	1.20	15	518	27⅞	27½	27½	—¼
140	112¾	AHome pf	2		1	123	123	123	
31	22	AmHosp	.56	12	132	25	24⅝	24⅝	
5⅞	4⅛	AmInvst	.24	7	46	5⅛	5	5	
17¼	10⅛	AMl	.48	8	99	15⅞	15⅛	15⅛	
15	8	AMedcp	.50b	7	318	13⅞	13½	13⅝	—¼
5¼	3¾	AmMotrs		6	170	4	3⅞	3⅞	
47½	40	ANatR	2.80	7	185	44	43¼	44	
17⅛	10¾	AShip	.60a	7	23	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	
36⅛	25¼	AStand	1.70	8	275	33⅛	32½	33⅛	+½
96¾	73¾	A Std pf	4.75		2	94¾	94¾	94¾	—¼
11	6¾	ASteril	.30	11	519	7¾	d6⅞	6⅞	—1¼
36⅛	28⅛	AmStrs	2.10	6	36	29	28¼	28½	
65⅛	58⅞	ATT	4.20	9	1468	59⅞	59	59	—⅝
68⅝	61½	ATT pf	4		6	62½	62	62⅜	+⅛
51¾	48⅜	ATT pf	3.64		15	50¼	50	50¼	+¼
52¾	49½	ATT pf	3.74		28	50⅞	50⅜	50⅞	+⅛
13⅝	11⅛	AWatWk	.76	5	6	12⅛	12½	12½	
19⅛	15	Ameron	1	6	20	15½	15¼	15¼	
12½	9⅛	AmesD	.40	4	24	11	11	11	
35	27	Ametek	1.40	9	41	29¼	28¾	29	+⅛
17¼	14⅛	Amfac	1	10	13	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	—¼
18¾	11⅛	AMIC	.10	4	22	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	—⅛
30⅝	24⅛	AMPInc	.48	15	222	27⅞	27¼	27¼	—⅛
13½	10	Amoco	.60	7	13	10⅛	10½	10⅞	+¼
11¼	7⅛	Ampex		10	157	9½	9⅛	9⅛	—⅜
2⅝	1½	AmrepCp			4	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+⅛
26¾	19½	Amstar	1.35	7	37	20⅛	19⅞	20	+⅛
8⅝	7⅞	Amst pf	.68		4	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
59⅜	44	Amsted	2.20	9	24	52¾	52½	52½	—⅛
10⅛	5⅝	Amtel	.44	10	360	u10⅛	9⅝	9⅝	—⅜
32⅛	26½	AnchrH	1.50	7	18	27½	27¼	27½	
26¼	19¼	AndClay	1	7	62	19½	d19⅛	19½	
7½	5¼	Angelica	.24	7	37	5⅞	5¾	5¾	—⅛
9⅛	6½	Anixter	.24	7	11	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
9⅝	7⅛	AnsulCo	.53t		13	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	—¼
28¼	16¼	Apache	.70	9	125	16¾	d16	16	—1
50⅛	32¾	ApcoOil		10	130	48	47⅛	47⅞	+1⅛
2⅛	9-32	ApecoCp			545	½	⅜	7-16	+1-16
95¼	88	ApPw pf	8.12		z5220	92⅛	91⅛	92⅛	+1⅛
19⅞	18⅛	ApldDlg		12	48	14⅛	13	13⅝	—⅛
44½	23⅝	ApldDlg pf	1		1	31	31	31	—⅜
4⅛	2	ApplMg		50	3	2½	2½	2½	—⅛
17¼	13⅛	ArcataN	.68	7	56	15⅜	15⅛	15½	+⅛
21⅜	15¼	ArchrD	.20b	10	100	18⅞	18⅝	18½	
6⅛	3⅛	ArcticEnt		11	11	6⅛	6	6	—⅛
5⅛	2⅝	Arlstar		14	22	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
21¼	18⅛	ArizPSv	1.68	7	571	20½	20⅛	20½	
120	112½	ArlP pf	10.70		z80	116	116	116	
12	8⅛	ArkBest	.52b	5	3	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	—⅛
35½	28⅞	ArkLGs	1.80	10	203	35	34¾	34¾	
4⅛	2½	ArlenRlty			214	2½	d2⅜	2½	
8¼	4¼	Armada			3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
32⅜	22⅞	Armco	1.60	8	71	23⅞	23½	23½	—½
30⅜	26⅞	Arm pf	2.10		6	27	26⅞	27	+⅛
56½	51½	Armr pf	4.75		z10	53	53	53	—1
27¾	17⅜	ArmstCk	1	10	81	18	17⅛	17½	—¼
34⅛	21	ArmRu	1.20	4	119	27⅞	26½	27⅜	+1⅜
22¾	17¼	AroCorp	1	7	16	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
22¼	14⅛	Arvin	.80	5	415	21⅛	20¼	20¼	—⅜
35¼	26¼	Arvin pf	2		135	34⅜	32⅜	33	—⅜
23⅛	14⅛	Asarco	.80	8	368	15	14⅛	14⅝	—¼
37⅜	29	AshlOil	1.90	6	89	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	
33⅜	24	AsdDG	1.50	9	12	26⅛	25⅞	26⅛	+⅛
16⅛	12⅝	Athlone	.80	5	25	13	12¾	13	
3⅛	1⅝	AtlcoMtg			16	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
24⅜	21⅜	AtCyEl	1.62	9	48	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	—⅛
61⅞	50	AtlRich	2	9	447	51¼	50½	50½	—⅜
207	171½	AtlRc pf	3		1	171½	171½	171½	—2½
74⅛	61	AtlRc pf	2.80		72	62	61¼	61¼	—¾
29½	16⅛	AtlasCp		7	62	16½	16⅛	16⅛	—⅛
304	21½	AutoDta	.40	15	82	24¾	24⅛	24⅜	—⅛
12⅜	7⅛	Autmin	.40	6	6	11⅝	11¼	11½	
18⅛	13	AvcoCp		3	356	14⅛	14	14	—⅜
1¼	¼	AvcoCp wt			59	5-16	9-32	9-32	+1-32
49⅞	41⅛	Avco pf	3.20		x5	45¼	45	45¼	+⅜
54⅜	49¼	Avco pf	4.20		x11	49¼	49¼	49¼	
23½	16	Avery	.44	10	63	16¼	d15⅜	15¾	—½
20⅝	15¼	Avnet	.70	6	73	16⅝	16½	16½	—⅛
52¼	43½	Avon	2.20	15	866	45	44⅝	44¾	—⅛

B

— 1977 — High	Low	Stocks and	Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Close Quot	Ch'ge Prev Close
2¾	1⅛	BT Mtg			13	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+⅛
60⅛	28¼	BabkW	1.50a	12	219	55⅞	54⅞	55¼	—⅜
9⅜	5½	Bache	.40	10	23	6	5¾	6	+¼
13½	9	Bakerln	.36	6	91	9¼	d8⅞	9¼	+⅛
53½	42½	BakrIntl	6.4	11	96	44¾	44⅛	44⅜	
16½	13	BaldDH	8.0	6	12	15⅛	15	15⅛	+¼
21⅛	16½	BallCp	1	7	3	19½	19½	19½	—⅛
29⅝	15	BallyMf	.10	12	253	17	16	16½	—⅜
28¼	24⅜	BaltGE	21.6	10	182	26¾	26½	26¾	
26	15⅛	BanCal	.60	12	15	19	18¾	19	+¼
18⅛	11⅛	Bandag	4.0	8	52	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	+⅛
22	11⅛	BangPnt	.50	5	71	17¼	16⅞	17	+⅜
38	21½	BanP pf	2		8	28	27¾	28	+½
38	31⅛	BnkNY	23.2	6	22	31⅞	d31⅛	31⅛	—¼
15⅞	13⅛	BkofVa	8.8	11	36	14	13⅞	13⅞	—⅛
30⅜	22⅛	BankAm	9.4	8	947	22⅜	d21⅞	21⅞	—⅛
42	35⅛	BankTr	3	7	56	36	35⅝	35⅞	+⅛
29⅛	27⅛	BnkT pf	25.0		3	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	+⅛
38¾	30	Barber	1.60	11	6	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	+⅛
14⅞	10¼	BardCR	.28	12	942	13¼	12¼	13⅛	+1⅛
19⅞	16¼	BarnsGp	.90	7	11	18⅛	18	18	—⅜
20⅞	14⅛	Basiclnc	1	7	131	u21⅛	19⅞	19⅞	—1¼
46½	34⅛	Basic pf	2.50		z120	46	46	46	+½
42	26¾	BatesMf	.80	35	20	33¼	32¾	32⅞	—⅛
39⅛	28⅛	BauschL	1	9	114	36⅜	35⅞	36	+⅜
40⅞	28⅛	BaxtTrv	.30	16	234	34¾	34⅛	34⅝	+⅛
3⅛	1⅝	BayColP			6	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
24⅛	21	BayStG	1.96	6	9	22⅜	22½	22½	—⅛
6⅞	4⅜	BaykClg	.24	8	3	u7	6⅞	7	+⅛
32⅝	25⅜	Bearlng	.60	10	3	26⅞	26⅜	26⅜	—⅛
28¼	22¾	BeatFds	.96	11	453	25⅛	24⅞	24⅞	—⅛
32½	22¼	Beckmn	.32	15	99	32⅛	32	32	—⅛
34⅝	25½	BectnD	.60	14	623	33⅛	32⅛	32⅞	—1⅛
31¼	19⅞	BeechA	1.10b	9	74	27⅛	26⅜	26⅞	—1
9⅜	5⅛	Beker			86	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	—⅛
34⅞	23⅛	BelcoP	1	6	46	30	29⅝	29⅞	+⅛
26¼	19⅝	Belden	1.32	6	15	20⅛	20	20	
8½	6⅛	BeldnH	.36b	8	19	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	—¼
23	17½	Bel How	.84	18	131	17⅛	d16¼	16¼	—1⅛
6⅛	4⅛	Belllnd	.08a	5	47	4⅝	4½	4½	
53⅛	45¼	BelCd	4.08	8	12	48	47⅞	47⅞	—⅛
23½	18⅛	Bemis	1.20	5	23	18⅛	d18⅛	18⅛	—⅛
47	35⅝	Bendix	2	7	21	36½	36⅛	36⅛	—⅛
95	77⅜	Bendix pf	3		3	74	74	74	+1⅛
27	21	BenfCp	1.60	6	109	21⅜	21¼	21¼	—⅛
60⅜	47½	Benef pf	4.30		260	50	49¼	49¼	—¼
55½	51	Benef pf	4.50		z200	51¾	51½	51½	—1½
2¼	1⅛	BnfStM			2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
3⅛	1½	BengtB	.03e	16	87	3	2⅞	3	+⅛
6¼	2½	BerkeyP		9	99	3	2¾	2⅞	—⅛
30¼	17⅛	BestPd	.04e	10	75	28⅜	28⅛	28⅛	+⅛
40⅛	18¼	BethStl	1	9	654	19⅛	19	19¼	
34⅛	27⅞	BigThr	.40b	14	69	30½	30⅛	30⅛	
20⅛	14¼	BlackDr	.48	14	286	15⅛	15	15	—¼
19½	11⅛	BlairJn	1	5	11	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	—¼
21⅛	15	BlissL	1b	6	10	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	
24⅛	18	BlockHR	1.25	11	32	23⅛	22¾	22⅞	—⅛
31⅜	20	BlueB	1.20	4	123	22	21⅞	21⅞	+⅛
6⅞	4⅛	Bluebrd	.20	5	11	5	4⅞	4⅞	
5¼	3	BobbieBr			40	4	3⅞	4	
29⅞	23⅛	Boeing	1	7	297	26⅛	25⅜	25⅞	—⅛
33¾	24⅛	BoiseC	1.10	7	155	26⅛	25¾	25¾	—⅛
28⅛	19⅛	BkMnth	1.20	12	21	27⅛	27¼	27¼	—½
36⅛	29⅛	Borden	1.56	8	277	29⅝	d29⅛	29⅛	—⅜
33⅝	25⅛	BorgW	1.80	6	93	27⅛	26¾	27	—⅛
5	3¼	Bormans		5	5	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+⅛
28⅛	25⅜	BosEd	2.44	11	52	25⅞	25⅜	25⅞	+⅛
102½	92	BosE pf	8.88		z260	97	96	97	+¼
13½	12	BosE pr	1.17		26	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	+⅛
16¼	14⅛	BosE pr	1.46		6	15⅜	15½	15½	
11⅛	8	Braniff	.30	5	425	8¼	d7⅞	7⅞	—⅛
41¾	27¼	BraunC	.60	6	11	28⅜	28	28⅛	+⅛
33¼	23⅛	BrigSt	.92a	11	17	26	25½	25½	—⅛
44	37	BristM pf	2		6	38⅞	38¾	38⅞	—⅛
16¼	13⅛	BritPet	.33e	13	685	16⅛	16	16	—¼
35⅞	26⅛	BrkwGl	1.40	6	1	27½	27½	27½	—¼
22⅛	19½	BkyUG	1.80	7	24	20⅛	20¼	20⅜	
28⅛	26	BkUG pf	2.47		1	27¼	27¼	27¼	
10½	8⅛	BwnShp	.30	9	3	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+⅛
10½	8	Brown	.30	8	5	8½	8¼	8½	+⅛
23½	19¼	BwnGp	1.40	6	20	20⅛	20	20⅛	
11	7½	BwnFer	.40	9	105	9¼	9	9¼	—⅛
17⅛	11	Brnswk	.60	6	200	11⅜	11⅛	11¼	
27¼	18½	BrushW	1	5	93	19	d17⅛	17⅛	—2
27⅜	18½	BucyEr	.64	7	171	19¼	19	19	—¼
23	18½	BuddCo	1.60	3	47	21½	21¼	21¼	—¼
6⅛	5⅛	BudCa pf	.60		9	6¼	6¼	6¼	
11⅞	8⅛	Budget	.24b	5	4	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	+¼
41¼	25½	BuffFo	1.40a	5	7	30⅛	30¼	30¼	—½
8⅞	4⅞	Bulova			3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
13	11¼	BundyCp	.88	6	5	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+⅛
23¼	20½	BunkHll	1.86		3	22½	22¼	22⅜	
12¼	8	BunkRa		6	39	10⅛	10¼	10⅛	—⅛
30	21	Burllnd	1.40	6	1004	21	d20⅞	21	
53	36½	BurlNo	1.60	6	319	38¼	37½	37⅞	+⅛
8	7⅛	BrlNo pf	.55		11	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
51¼	44	BrlNo pf	2.85		131	44⅛	d43	43	—1⅛
20½	16⅞	Burndy	.66	10	100	17⅞	17⅛	17⅛	—¼
91¾	54½	Burrghs	1	13	578	66⅛	65⅛	65⅛	—1¼
233½	13⅛	Butles	.16e	4	90	14	d13	13	—⅞

C

— 1977 — High	Low	Stocks and	Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Close Quot	Ch'ge Prev Close
62¼	46⅛	CBS	2	9	277	48½	48¼	48⅜	+⅛
42	36⅛	CBS pf	1		5	33	d33	33	—3¼
9⅛	3⅛	CCI		6	81	7	6⅞	6⅞	—⅛
7¼	4⅛	CI Rlty			18	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
40⅛	31⅞	CIT	2.40	8	333	32⅜	32	32⅛	
5⅛	3¾	CLC	.24	6	9	4⅛	4	4	
12⅝	9⅝	CMI Inv		6	182	11¼	10⅞	11	+⅛
16	12⅝	CNA pf	1.10		7	12⅝	12¾	12⅞	
13⅜	12	CNAI	1.08a		12	12⅞	12½	12½	—⅛
55⅞	44½	CPC	2.50	9	611	49¼	48¼	49	+¼
21½	15	CTS	.70	6	46	15¾	15½	15¾	+⅜
49⅜	37⅛	CabotC	1.60	5	51	38⅝	38¾	38¾	
5⅝	3¼	Cadence		5	13	4	3¾	4	+⅛
20¼	18	CalPUt	1.64	10	2	18¾	18⅝	18¾	+¼
18	12¾	Cal'hn	.35b	18	38	14½	14	14	—⅜
2⅛	1½	CamerB		4	3	2	2	2	
39⅝	34⅝	CamSp	1.48	11	114	36½	36	36⅜	+⅜
42¼	20⅜	CampT	.28	7	49	20¾	20⅜	20⅜	—½
18⅞	14¼	CdnPac	.93e	5	131	15¼	14⅞	15	+⅛
9⅝	8	CanalR	.64	33	11	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	+¼
57	44¼	CapClts	.20	10	409	51¾	50	50	—2
25	19½	CapHold	.60	10	103	22⅞	22⅛	22½	—½
40⅞	32	Carbor	1.24	7	184	33	32	32¼	—1
3⅛	2⅛	CarlingO		71	31	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
25	15¼	Carlisle	1	6	4	21½	21¼	21¼	—¼
7⅝	5⅛	CaroFrg	.30	7	13	7	6⅞	6⅞	
25⅝	21⅛	CaroPw	1.72	8	184	22⅛	21⅝	21⅝	—⅜
31	29	CarP pf	2.67		2	29½	29½	29½	+⅛
20	17⅛	CarTce	1.20	6	59	19½	19⅛	19⅛	—⅛
20¼	13⅛	CarrCp	.80	7	202	14½	14¼	14¼	—⅛
15	12¼	CarrGn	.98e		3	12½	12½	12½	—¼
24⅝	19½	CarsPlr	1.20a	5	2	23	22⅞	23	+½
22	16⅝	CartHaw	1	9	42	18⅝	18¼	18¼	—¼
38	32	CartHw pf	2		13	33	32½	32½	+⅛
10⅛	6¼	CartWall	.40	10	70	9	8⅞	8⅞	—⅛
10¼	8	CascNG	.50r	8	4	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
16½	14½	CastlCk	.80b	8	30	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	—⅛
59½	48¼	CatrpTr	1.80	11	508	50⅞	50⅜	50½	—⅜
17⅝	11	CecoCp	.72	23	13	11¼	11¼	11¼	+⅛
53	40⅞	Celanse	2.80	10	58	42⅝	42½	42⅝	+⅛
5	2	Cenco			102	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	—¼
16⅝	10½	Centex	.16	8	77	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	—½
17⅝	14⅝	CenSoW	1.26	9	715	15¾	15½	15⅝	+⅛
22½	19⅛	CenHud	1.88	8	21	21½	21¼	21⅜	+⅛
19¾	17⅝	CenlLt	1.60	10	22	18	17⅞	17⅞	
32⅛	29½	CnlLt pf	2.87		z200	30½	30½	30½	—⅜
30½	28¼	CnlLt pf	2.62		z30	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	+⅛
16¼	14½	CenlPS	1.28	10	101	14¾	14½	14⅝	+⅛
29¼	22⅛	CenLaE	1.40	8	30	22⅝	d22¼	22⅝	—¼
17⅝	15⅛	CeMPw	1.40	9	15	16	15⅞	16	+⅛
15⅝	12¼	CenSoya	.70	16	x120	12⅝	12⅜	12½	+⅛
27¼	23¾	CenTel	1.50	9	67	25¼	25	25⅛	
24⅝	19⅝	CentrDat	1	9	32	21	20⅝	20⅝	—½
28½	19⅝	Crt-teed	.70	8	29	24⅝	24⅜	24⅝	
31⅝	25⅝	CessAir	1.44	7	201	29⅜	28⅞	28⅞	—⅞
27⅜	17⅜	Chmpln	1.10	6	188	18⅝	18⅜	18⅜	
27½	18¾	Chml pf	1.28		28	19⅝	19⅛	19¼	+⅛
14⅝	9¼	ChamSp	.68	9	200	10⅝	10½	10⅝	—⅛
5	3¾	ChartCo	.16	6	41	4¼	4	4	—¼
32¼	27⅝	ChrtNY	2.12	6	34	28⅞	28½	28½	—⅛
10	8¼	ChasFd	.70e		16	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	
34⅝	28⅝	ChasM	2.20	7	732	29	d28½	28½	—½
3⅛	1⅜	ChaseT			94	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	
7¼	5⅝	Chelsea	.40	11	7	6⅝	6½	6½	
58½	23	Chemtn	1.53	26	146	46	45⅝	46	+¾
47⅛	39⅝	ChmNY	3	6	55	39⅞	39½	39⅝	—⅛
25¼	23	ChNY pf	1.87		291	23⅞	23¾	23¾	—⅛
33⅝	25⅛	ChesVa	1.36	c	3	25½	25¼	25¼	—¼
26⅞	20¼	ChesePn	.84	11	81	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	+⅛
43⅛	33½	Chessie	2.32	9	51	34	33¾	33⅞	—¼
64	49⅞	ChlBrl	1.80	7	6	50¼	50¼	50¼	+¾
38	21½	ChlPneT	2	1	9⅝ 15	23½	23	23	—½
30⅝	21½	ChlPneT	?	19	15	23½	23	23	—½
6⅝	3⅛	ChkFull			25	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
10	4⅝	ChrisCft		5	112	7½	7	7	—⅝
25⅝	12½	ChrCft pf	1.40		9	22¼	21½	21½	—1
17¾	14½	Chromal	1	6	28	15¼	15	15⅛	—⅛
75	61	Chroma pf	5		34	64	62¾	63	—⅜
22	14⅝	Chrysler	1	3	391	15⅝	15¼	15⅜	—¼
31⅞	23⅛	ChurCh	.60	9	26	28½	28⅜	28½	
29	23¼	CinBell	1.92	7	10	28⅛	27⅞	27⅞	—¼
25⅞	20¾	CinnGE	1.84	8	90	23⅝	23¼	23⅛	—¼
112	105¾	CinG pf	9.52		z10	108	108	108	—½
41½	34½	CinMil	1.40	6	3	32¾	d32¾	32¾	—1⅜
34	21⅝	Citicrp	1.06	7	6142	22⅛	d20⅞	21	—1
63	50¾	CitiesSv	3	5	179	52½	51⅜	51⅜	—⅜
16¼	11	CityInv	.80	5	231	12¼	12⅛	12¼	+⅛
½	1-16	CityInv wt			4	1-16	1-16	1-16	
23¼	22½	CityIn pf	2		27	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+⅛
12½	11⅛	CityIn pf	1.10		6	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
45¼	31⅛	ClarkE	1.60	6	37	31⅛	d29⅞	29⅞	—1⅛
17⅛	12⅞	ClarkOil	.53	7	73	12⅞	d11⅞	12	
71	51⅛	ClvClf	1.83a	8	63	51	d50	50	—½
35⅛	32	ClevEl	2.64	7	84	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	—⅛
92½	85⅛	ClvEl pf	7.40		z40	93¼	93¼	90¼	+⅛
123½	123½	ClvEl pf	12		z50	127	124	125	—1
14⅛	8⅛	Clevepk	.60	7	54	9	d8½	8½	—⅛
14⅝	10⅛	Clorox	.60	9	129	13	12⅝	12⅝	—⅛
11¼	8⅛	CluetPea	.50	5	92	9⅛	9	9	—⅛
13½	11⅜	CluetP pf	1		1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+⅛
24½	13⅛	CstlStGs	.35		518	18	17¼	17⅝	—⅜
26⅛	17⅝	CstSG pf	1.19		1	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	—⅜
9⅝	7⅛	CocaBtl	.45	12	727	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
48⅛	35⅞	CocaCol	1.54	15	339	37⅞	37½	37⅝	—⅛
23⅝	14¼	ColdwBk	.72	3	347	18⅞	18⅛	18⅛	
12⅛	9¾	ColeNat	.63	5	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
8	5⅛	Coleco		8	13	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
27⅜	21⅛	ColgPal	1	11	284	22⅛	d21⅜	21⅜	—⅞
53	43	ColgP pf	3.50		z30	50	50	50	—1
13	10	CollAlk	.64	7	43	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	—⅛
11½	7½	CollinF	.24	5	43	10⅛	10	10	—⅛
34⅝	24⅛	ColPenn	1	9	104	28⅜	27	27⅛	—1¼
24¼	19	ColnSt	1.45	7	8	19¾	19⅝	19¾	
59⅜	41	ColtInd	2.50	6	19	45	44½	44½	—¼
84	59½	Colt pf	4.25		1	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛	
32⅝	28	ColGas	2.24	8	x66	30	29⅜	29¾	+⅛
64	58	ColGs pf	5.62		1	61	61	61	+⅛
19⅞	7⅛	ColuPict		5	532	18½	17⅝	17⅞	+⅛
27½	25¼	CoSOh	2.32	7	59	27⅜	27	27	—⅛
28⅜	26⅛	CoSO pf	2.42		1	27¼	27¼	27¼	—¼
25	19	CombC	.15e	8	50	24½	23⅝	24½	+½
39⅝	33¼	CmbEn	1.60	10	299	36½	35⅞	36	+⅛
22⅛	16⅝	CmbEq	.10b	12	103	17⅞	17⅜	17⅜	—⅛
32⅛	28⅛	CmwE	2.40	9	1697	29	d28⅛	28½	—½
10½	9⅛	CmwE wtA			2	9½	9½	9½	—⅛
23	19⅛	CwE pf	1.42		18	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
23⅝	21⅛	CwE pf	1.90		3	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
25⅛	23⅛	CwE pf	2		4	23½	23½	23½	
29½	27	CwE pf	2.37		45	27⅞	27	27⅞	+⅛
33½	30¼	CwE pf	2.87		15	31¼	31¼	31¼	
90½	86⅛	CwE pf	7.24		2	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛	
8⅛	3½	ComwOil			133	4⅛	4	4	—⅛
42¼	31	Compgr	.28	9	74	37¾	37½	37½	—½
9⅛	6⅛	CompScl		9	139	8	7⅞	7⅞	—⅛
17¼	11¾	ConAgr	1	4	18	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
26⅝	21	ConeMlh	1.40	5	60	26⅛	25½	26	+½
18½	13¼	Congolm	.60	7	83	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	—⅛
21⅞	16⅞	ConnM	1.60	13	x47	20	19¾	19¾	—⅛
25½	20¼	Conrac	.88	6	9	20¾	20½	20⅝	—⅛
25¼	20¾	ConEd	2	5	311	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	
80½	71⅛	ConE pf	6		4	75	75	75	—⅛
56¼	52¼	ConE pf	5		3	54½	54	54	—⅛
27	22⅛	ConFds	1.48	8	82	24⅛	23¾	24	+⅛
71½	63	ConF pf	4.50		5	68	67¼	67¼	—1⅝
26½	21⅛	ConFrgt	.90	6	16	23½	23⅛	23⅛	—½
47⅛	34⅛	ConNG	2.58	7	87	44	43⅝	43⅝	—⅜
122½	115	CnG pf	10.96		z30	121	121	121	
25⅝	20⅞	ConsPw	2.12	6	234	23⅜	23	23⅛	—⅛
53	47½	CnPw pf	4.50		z90	50½	50⅛	50⅛	+1
575	50¼	CnPw pf	4.52		z40	54	53½	53½	+1
86	77⅛	CnPw pf	7.45		z50	81½	81	81½	+1½
98½	79⅛	CnPw pf	7.72		z600	82½	82	82	
90⅝	80½	CnPw pf	7.76		z200	85½	85½	85½	—¼
27⅝	25⅛	CnPw pf	2.43		5	26¼	26⅛	26¼	
	6	ContAir		c	163	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	—⅛
6⅛	3½	ContCop			30	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
59¼	47⅜	ContlCp	3	8	322	49⅝	48⅞	49⅛	—⅜
37⅜	29¼	CntlGrp	2.75	7	218	31	30⅝	31	
27	25½	CntGp pf	2		20	26¼	26¼	26¼	
29¾	25⅝	ContlH	1.32	6	563	25⅞	d25	25⅛	—⅜
17¼	14⅛	ContlIP	1.28	23	27	14⅝	14½	14½	—⅛
2¼	1½	ContlRl			13	2¼	2¼	2¼	
35	27⅛	Cont Oil	1.40	8	949	29⅞	29⅛	29⅞	—⅜
17½	14⅛	ContTel	1.16	9	179	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	+¼
26⅛	19¼	CtlData	.15	7	138	20½	20¼	20⅜	+⅛
22	18⅛	Conwd	1.20	8	5	20⅛	20¼	20¼	
4⅛	2¾	CookUn	.19t	10	8	3	2⅞	2⅞	
49¼	33⅛	Coopln	1.08	9	29	40¾	40	40⅛	—⅝
18⅛	12	CoopTR	.78	3	9	12⅝	12¼	12⅛	—¼
28⅜	17	Copelnd	.68	7	6	17½	17½	17½	
24	17	Coppwd	1.20	6	33	19⅛	d18¾	18¾	—½
4⅛	2⅞	Cordura	.20	10	52	3	2⅞	2⅞	
71½	55	CornG	1.52	11	72	56¼	55½	55½	—1
19¾	15⅛	CorrBlk	.80	10	18	17⅛	17	17⅛	+⅛
2	1	Cousins			25	1½	1½	1½	
16¼	12	Cowles	.72	18	22	15½	15⅛	15⅛	
33⅝	25½	CoxBdct	.45	8	36	27	26¾	27	+¼
15⅝	10¼	Craig	.48	3	19	10½	10⅛	10⅛	
36	25⅛	Crane	1.40	7	16	26⅛	26½	26½	
6⅛	4¾	CredlF	.32	7	30	6	5⅞	6	+
29	24	CrockN	1.66	6	118	24⅝	24½	24½	—
47¾	41½	CrockN pf	3		5	41⅜	41½	41½	—
16¼	13½	CrompK	.90	6	16	13½	d13⅜	13⅜	—
32⅛	27⅜	CrouHl	1	9	2	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	
24⅛	19⅝	CrwnCk		8	35	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	—
45⅛	32	CrwZel	1.90	8	79	33¼	33	33¼	+
35⅛	25¼	CrumF	1.56	6	205	29½	29⅜	29½	—
23⅛	19⅝	Culbro	1.32	6	7	19¾	19¾	19¾	
14¼	9⅝	Culligan	.40	8	11	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	—
58½	36⅛	CumEn	1.60	4	262	36⅛	d35½	36¼	—
7½	3	CunnDrg	.25	12	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	—
12⅞	11⅞	Curt-Inc	1.05	5	9	12½	12⅜	12½	
25	16¼	CurtNoll	.80	9	7	24⅞	24⅛	24⅞	
19¾	13⅞	CurtW	.60	6	40	13⅞	d13¾	13¾	—
28½	24¼	CurtW A	2		1	25	25	25	+
29⅞	27⅜	CutlerH	1.40	8	44	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	
28½	19¼	Cyclp	1.20a	5	8	20¼	20¼	20¼	—
26¼	16⅜	Cyprus	1.40	19	34	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	—

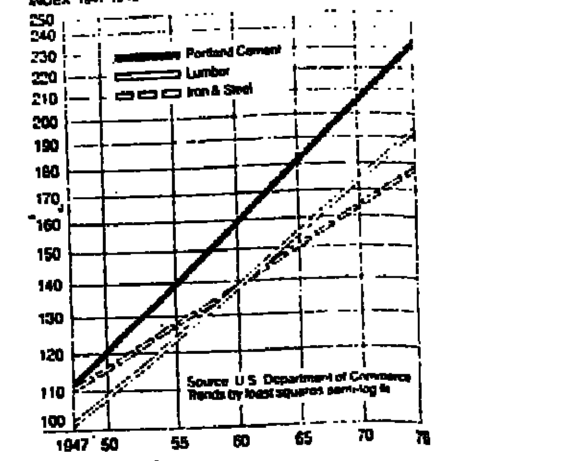
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— 1977 — High	Low	Stocks and	Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Close Quot	Ch'ge Prev Close
8¼	5	Damon	.20	77	61	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	—
14	8¼	DanRiv	.64	5	41	11⅜	11¼	11¼	+
29¾	22	DanaCp	1.20	7	53	25½	25⅛	25⅛	—
39	33¼	Dartlnd	1	8	194	33⅜	32	32¾	
41⅞	33¼	Dart pf	2		7	36½	35⅛	36½	+
52	34	DataGen		15	100	45¼	44⅛	44⅛	—
32½	17½	Datapnt		11	122	28¼	27	27½	+
19⅛	15⅛	Davco	.50b	4	7	15⅞	15⅛	15⅝	—
77	66	Dayc pf	4.25		y60	67⅜	67⅛	67⅜	—
40½	29½	DaytHd	1.40	9	13	39½	39¼	39¼	—
22⅞	18⅛	DaytPL	1.66	9	47	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞	—
88	81	DPL pf	7.37		z400	85⅛	85¼	85¼	—
33½	24½	Deere	1.20	6	961	24⅞	d24	24⅛	—
29⅞	24⅛	DelMon	1.40	6	28	25½	25⅛	25⅛	
15	13	DelmP	1.20	9	82	13⅛	13¼	13⅛	—
39⅝	30	DeltaAir	.70	7	270	33	32½	32½	—

(Continued on next page.)

CEMENT:
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These securities, having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

30th September, 1977

DENKA

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US $20,000,000

7¾ per cent. Guaranteed Notes 1982

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THE DAI-ICHI KANGYO BANK, LIMITED

(*Kabushiki Kaisha Dai-Ichi Kangyo Ginko*)

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Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices Oct. 21, 1977

Quotations in Canadian funds.
Quotations in cents unless marked $

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
17974	Abitibi	$9⅛	8⅞	9	
1750	Agnico E	$6⅝	6¼	6⅝	
400	Agra Ind A	$5⅝	5½	5⅝	+⅛
28426	Alta Gas A	$15¼	14⅝	15	—¼
200	Algo Cent	$13¼	13¼	13¼	
700	Almine	$10¾	10⅝	10⅝	
36760	Am Bonza	$33⅞	32	33½	+1
200	Andres W	$8¾	8⅝	8⅝	
1500	Atco A	$15	14⅝	14⅝	—⅛
1619	BP Can	$13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	—⅛
1100	Banister C	$12¼	11⅞	12⅛	+
3790	Bank N S	$18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	
2900	Baton B	$10¼	10¼	10¼	
150	Beth Cop A	$15	15	15	—½
2125	Block Bros	$6⅝	6¾	6¾	
2300	Bralor Res	480	480	480	
210	Bramalea	$6½	6½	6½	
1708	Brameda	111	105	105	—6
1910	Brenda M	$11	10⅝	10⅝	—⅜
56916	Bridger	$11⅞	11¼	11⅜	
8225	BCFP	$19⅞	19½	19½	
1201	BC Phone	$13¾	13½	13¾	+¼
500	Brunswk	340	335	335	+5
1750	Budd Auto	$7½	7¼	7¼	—⅜
970	Burns Fds	$11¾	11¾	11¾	
440	Cad Fry	$9	8¾	9	+¼
3768	Cal Pow A	$35½	35	35	—⅛
5550	Camflo	$14½	14	14½	+⅛
1700	Campau A	$6½	6½	6½	—⅛
5709	C Nor West	$17⅛	11¼	11¾	+⅜
1070	C Pakrs C	$20¾	20½	20¾	+⅜
581	Can Perm	$18	17⅞	18	+¼
760	Can Trust A	$26⅛	26½	26½	—⅜
4100	C Tung	$10¾	10½	10¾	+⅜
280	CCablesy A	$14	14	14	
600	CGE	$25½	25½	25½	+¼
1665	Cl Bk Com	$22⅛	21⅞	22	
1636	Cdn Tire A	$28½	27⅝	27⅝	—1⅛
4460	C Utilies	$13⅝	13½	13	
2650	Cassiar	$8	7⅝	8	
2900	Celanese	291	280	280	
4900	Chieftan C	$14	13½	13	
164	CHUM	$7¾	7⅛	7	
1180	C Holiday	460	460	460	
4500	Con Bldg	300	300	300	
12100	Con Distrb	385	375	385	
12195	Cons Gas	$15⅛	15½	15	
11600	Cornat Ind	$5¼	5	5	
1400	Con Fardy	241	240	240	
4900	Conwest	430	405	430	
1311	Craigmt	430	420	425	
500	Crush Intl	$9¼	9¼	9	
2000	Cyprus	$8	7⅝	7	
600	Denison	$53½	53	53	
11900	Dicknsn	$5¼	5	5	
1612	Dofasco A	$22⅛	22¼	22	
2555	Dom Store	$16⅝	16½	16	
100	Du Pont	$13	13	13	
3400	Dyle L A	$7½	7⅛	7	
6000	East Mal	340	330	330	
3400	Electro	228	220	220	
100	Emco	$5⅝	5⅝	5	
4900	Falcon C	430	415	415	
1836	Fibrg Nik A	$20⅛	20⅛	20	
600	Fed Ind A	$7¼	7¼	7	
1000	Fed Pion	$23½	23½	23	
420	Ford Cnda	$83	82¼	82	
1100	Francana	$6½	6½	6	
2892	G M Res	330	320	320	
250	G Distrb A	$5⅝	5⅝	5	
575	G Distrb w	111	111	111	
1300	Gibraltar	440	435	435	
620	Goodyear	$15	14¾	14	
500	Graff G	$18	18	18	
2100	Granduc	92	92	92	
300	Gt Oil Sds	$6⅝	6⅛	6	
2300	GL Paper	$22¼	21⅞	21	
228	Greyhnd	$17⅝	17⅝	17	
1200	Hambro C	$5½	5⅝	5	
600	Hard Crp A	270	265	265	
1631	Hawker A	$5⅛	5⅛	5	
200	Hayes D A	$6	6	6	
417	H Bay Co	$15½	15¼	15	
2408	IAC	$16⅛	16	16	
1100	Indal	$8⅛	8⅛	8	
600	Inland Gas	$10⅝	10⅛	10	
3600	Inter-City	$7	7	7	
47	Int Mogul	300	300	300	
6050	Int Pipe A	$14⅞	14⅝	14	
2300	Inv Grp A	$7⅛	7⅛	7	
6458	Jannock A	$9⅞	9¾	9	
1300	Jannock B	$9⅝	9⅛	9	
5935	Kaiser Re	$14	13¾	13	
600	Kelsey H	$13	13	13	
350	Kerr A A	$12½	12⅜	12	
500	Koffler A	$6	6	6	
1400	Labatt A	$18⅛	18⅛	18	
220	Lab Min	$31⅝	31⅝	31	
2000	Lacana	415	405	415	
800	LOnt Cem	320	320	320	
581	LL Lac	168	168	168	
350	Loeb M	495	485	495	
3380	Mclan H A	$10½	10⅜	10	
2080	MB Ltd	$17⅞	17⅝	17	
780	M Lf Mills	$15	14⅞	15	
700	Matgml A	$11¼	11	11	
1300	McGraw H	$6½	6½	6	
58	Met Stor A	$12	12	12	
1928	Moore	$28½	28⅛	28	
5575	Murphy	$8⅝	8½	8	
13061	Noranda A	$22¼	21¼	21	
277352	Norcen	$15½	14⅞	15	
1850	NTecm B w	$8½	8⅛	8	
600	Nowsco W	$26¼	26¼	26	
94870	Oakwood P	380	355	375	
7430	Ocelot B	$11¼	11⅛	11	
2300	Orchan A	185	183	183	
5125	Oshawa A	475	470	470	
14800	Pamour A	$5⅝	5	5	
7058	PanCan P	$29⅝	29	29	
150	Patino N V	$15¼	15¼	15	
4800	Pembina	455	440	455	
200	Petrofina	$17⅛	17	17	
1310	Pop Shops	$7¼	7⅛	7	
2615	Pine Point	$32⅜	32	32	
400	Pitts C	$5⅝	5⅝	5	
2700	Placer	$17⅞	17⅝	17	
700	Ram	$11	10¾	11	
340	Redpath A	$16¼	16	16	
1100	Reed Oslr A	$8½	8½	8	
3200	Revnu Prp	68	67	67	
17653	Shell Can	$15	14¾	14	
11520	Sherritt A	425	415	420	
1100	Siebens	$18¼	18¼	18	
13700	Simpsons	455	445	455	
400	Simpson S	$7⅛	7⅛	7	
875	Southm A	$20¼	20⅛	20	
250	St Brodcst	$9¼	9¼	9	
6559	Stelco A	$26	25⅞	26	
1300	Steep R	275	255	260	
72	Talcorp A	$8⅞	8⅞	8	
300	Tara	$14½	14¼	14	
675	Teck Cor A	$5¼	5¼	5	
721	Teck Cor B	440	435	440	
3102	Te..an	$30¼	30⅛	30	
18450	Thom N A	$11¾	11½	11	
6379	Tor Dm Bk	$16⅝	16½	16	
955	Torstar B	$12¼	12	12	
6483	Traders A	$17	16⅞	17	
16808	Trns Mt A	$10	9¾	9	
43746	TrCan PL	$15⅛	15	15	
7900	UGas A	$10	9⅞	9	
2500	Union Oil	$11⅛	10⅞	10	
100	U Keno	$8½	8⅛	8	
5268	U Siscoe	$7⅝	7½	7	
6800	Upp Can	185	185	185	
1000	Van Der	310	310	310	
100	Vestgron	$11¾	11¾	11	
7800	Voyager P	$10⅛	10	10	
610	Weldwod	$11⅛	11⅛	11	
5075	Wstburne	$14	13¾	14	
1800	West Mine	365	360	360	
700	Weston	$17⅞	12¾	12	
4080	Yk Bear	375	365	365	

Total sales 6,506,890 shares

GENEVA: GÜBELIN, 60 Rue du Rhône — LES AMBASSADEURS, 20 Quai du Général Guisan — ZBINDEN, 17 Rue du Mont-Blanc

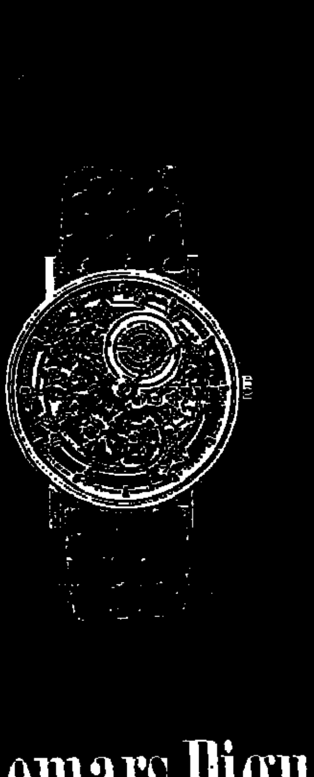
LONDON: ASPREY, 165 Bond Street — GARRARD, 112 Regent Street — GRAFF, 55 Brompton Road

PARIS: ALDEBERT, 1 Bd de la Madeleine — CLERC, 4 Place de l'Opéra — FRED, 6 Rue Royale

ROME: BEDETTI, 11 Piazza San Silvestro — BULGARI, Via Condotti

ZURICH: GÜBELIN, 36 Bahnhofstrasse — LES AMBASSADEURS, 64 Bahnhofstrasse — MEISTER, 33 Bahnhofstrasse

EUROPE'S FINEST JEWELLERS HAVE SOMETHING VERY SPECIAL IN COMMON.



Audemars Piguet

Montreal Stocks

Quotations in Canadian funds.
Quotations in cents unless marked $

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last
220	Algoma St	$15⅝	15½	15½
400	Asbestos	$26	25¾	26
11898	Bnk Mont	$16⅜	16¼	16⅜
520	Can Cem	$8¼	8⅛	8¼
4600	Cdnlnt Pw	135	120	135
500	Dom Brldg	$20½	20½	20½
445	Dom Text	$8⅝	8½	8⅝
150	Fncl Col	175	175	175
200	Gaz Metro	$5¼	5¼	5¼
6300	Imasco	$28	28	28
1000	Power Cp	$8⅝	8½	8⅝
250	Price Co	$9¼	9⅛	9¼
4501	Royal Bnk	$24⅞	24⅝	24⅝
500	RoyTrst A	$16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
820	Zellers	$5½	5⅜	5¼

Total sales 409,503 shares.

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هكذا من الأصل

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Oct. 24

(Continued from preceding page.)

1977 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
7¼	4⅛	Deltona		109	5½	5¼	5¼—	⅛
30¼	23	DenMf 1.24	6	25	26½	26⅜	26½	
28⅛	18⅝	Dennys .60	11	350	26¼	25⅝	25¾+	⅛
30⅝	17¾	Dentsply .80	10	24	17¾	d17½	17¾—	¼
18¾	12½	DeSoto .80	7	61	16	15⅝	15⅝—	⅝
18	15⅛	DetEd 1.45	8	227	16	15⅜	15¾—	¼
105½	95¾	DetE pf 9.32		z10	100¼	100¼	100¼	
85½	75	DetE pf 7.36		z200	78	78	78	
29⅞	27½	DetE pf 2.75		2	28¾	28¼	28¼	
30⅝	27¾	DE pfB 2.75		5	28¼	28⅛	28⅛	
30	22⅜	Dexter 1	8	217	24	23½	23½—	⅛
9¼	6½	DiGior .40	7	178	8⅛	7⅞	8 +	⅜
37⅛	32¼	DiamInt 2.20	9	73	34¼	34	34⅛	
29¾	17	DiaM	8	32	24¼	23⅞	23⅞—	¼
38⅞	27½	DiamS 1.10	7	853	27¾	d27⅜	27⅝—	¼
29⅛	24½	Dia pfD 1.20		56	24⅝	d24⅛	24½—	¼
10⅝	6⅞	DickAB .20	8	27	8	7⅞	8	
13⅝	10	Dictaph .64	9	16	10¾	10½	10⅝—	¼
14⅝	10⅛	Diebold .50	16	32	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞—	½
54	36⅝	DigitalEd	16	782	45¼	44½	44⅝—	⅛
12⅝	7⅜	Dillingm .52	5	67	7⅝	7½	7½—	⅛
29⅛	24⅛	Dillngm pf 2		5	24⅞	24¼	24¼—	¼
36⅜	30	Dillon 1.20b	12	2	33⅜	33¾	33¾—	¼
38⅛	32⅝	Disney .16b	14	321	35⅝	34⅝	35 —	⅝
2	1	Divrsfdln		23	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
1¾	13-16	DivrsMtg		86	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
17⅛	11	DrPepper .56	19	519	16¼	15⅞	16	
61	42½	DomeM .80	16	120	60⅝	59⅝	60⅝+	1⅝
4½	2⅜	DonLJ .14	14	29	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
26⅛	22	Donnly .76	9	132	23⅛	22⅞	23 +	⅛
18⅝	15	DorOliv .32	5	3	16¼	16½	16½—	½
	10⅛	Dorsey .50	6	27	14⅝	14¼	14¼—	¼
	34⅛	Dover 1.20	10	31	39½	39½	39½+	⅛
	26⅝	Dow Ch 1.20	8	1306	26⅞	d26¼	26⅜—	½
	29¼	DowJn 1.32	12	53	30⅞	30⅝	30¾+	¼
	22⅜	Dravo 1.05	9	14	26⅝	26½	26⅝+	⅛
	37⅛	Dresr .88	9	411	40⅝	39¼	39¼—	¾
	16⅝	DrexB 1.44		33	17⅛	17	17 —	⅛
10	7⅜	Dreyfs .55e	8	15	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
	105½	duPont 5	10	286	108⅝	108	108 —	1
	62¼	duPnt pf4.50		8	63	62½	62½+	¼
	19⅝	DukeP 1.60	8	1168	21½	20⅝	20¾—	⅛
	84	Duke pf 6.75		2	88	88	88 +	1
	89⅝	Duke pf 7.80		z100	94½	94½	94½—	1
	29	Duke pf 2.69		8	29⅞	29⅝	29⅞+	⅛
31⅛	25⅜	DunBr 1.24	14	74	29	28⅝	28⅝—	⅛
21⅝	19¼	DuqLt 1.72	9	98	19½	19⅛	19¼—	⅛
25⅛	23	Duq pf 2		z100	24	24	24	
27	24	Duq pfG 2.10		z150	25	25	25 —	½
28	26	Duq pr 2.31		z300	27	27	27	
31	26	Duq pr 2.75		z420	28¾	28⅝	28½+	⅜
91⅛	84½	Duq pf 7.20		z50	85½	85½	85½	
13⅝	10¼	DutchB .14	11	x5	11	10⅞	10⅞—	¼
13⅝	9⅞	Dymo .44	7	6	12⅝	12¼	12¼—	⅛

E

1977 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
21⅛	16⅛	EG&G .36	11	98	17⅛	16¾	16½—	½
4⅞	3⅝	EMI .16e	7	9	4	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
27⅜	24⅛	E Sys 1.20	5	78	25¼	24⅞	24⅞—	¼
22	17⅜	EagleP .68	8	10	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
37⅛	17⅜	EascoCp .90	10	120	26⅝	26¼	26¼?	½
9⅛	5⅛	EastAir	4	220	5⅝	5¼	5½—	⅛
25⅞	17¼	EastGF .80	8	165	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
19⅝	16⅝	EastUtl 1.68	12	34	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜+	⅛
85⅛	52¼	EsKod 1.60a	13	1235	53¼	52¼	52⅝	
45⅝	35½	Eaton 2	7	75	38⅛	37½	37⅝—	½
44	36	Eaton pf1.19		4	37⅛	37¼	37¼—	½
27⅝	21⅝	Echlin .60	12	24	25¼	25	25¼+	⅛
28⅝	23⅝	EckrdJk .48	12	262	24½	24⅛	24¼—	⅜
63	53⅛	EdisBr 2.20	8	9	63½	63¼	63½	
15⅝	12	Edwrd .60a	4	11	13½	13⅛	13⅛—	¼
	14⅛	ElPaso 1.10	7	360	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	
	1¾	ElecAssc		14	2	1⅞	1⅞	
38⅝	13⅝	EDS .72	11	10	14½	14¼	14¼+	½
4⅞	3½	ElMeMg	6	21	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
11	9½	ElMM pf.75k		1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
29	17⅛	Elgin 1a	5	170	17⅜	d17¼	17½	
8⅝	4⅜	Elixir	4	42	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
31⅝	22⅝	Eltra 1.16	6	18	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜—	⅛
36	31⅛	EmerEl 1	14	507	33⅞	33⅜	33⅝—	⅛
47⅝	32⅝	Emery 1.50	17	x188	37⅝	37½	37½	
28⅝	18	Emeryin .50	23	311	19⅞	19⅝	19½—	⅜
40	32⅝	EmhrtC 1.80	6	19	34½	34¼	34½—	½
52⅝	44	Emhl pf2.10		2	45¼	45¼	45¼—	¼
6¼	5½	EmpD pf.47		z100	6	6	6	
11½	10	EmpD pf.92		z200	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
31⅝	16⅛	EmpGas .40	8	37	30½	29⅞	30⅛+	½
36⅝	25	EngMC 1.20	7	86	26⅝	26¼	26¼+	⅛
6⅝	5⅜	EnnisB .36	5	7	6	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
33⅝	27¼	Ensrch 1.80	8	72	28½	28⅛	28⅜+	½
26	21⅛	Entex 1.20	7	23	23⅞	23½	23½—	¼
42⅝	30⅛	Envrtec .80	8	42	31	d30⅛	30⅛—	⅝
38⅛	25⅜	Equifax 2a	8	35	26	25⅞	25⅞—	⅜
14⅛	11⅝	Equimk .88	5	32	11⅜	11	11⅜	
26⅞	22¾	EqtLf 2.20	10	16	23⅞	23⅜	23⅞	
35⅝	29½	Esmrk 1.84	8	93	30	30	30	
32⅛	8⅛	Esquire .32	8	2	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞—	⅛
13⅝	7⅛	EssexCh .50	6	9	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛—	¼
8⅝	6⅛	Estrlin .36	7	31	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
45⅝	37⅛	Ethyl 1.70	5	9	38⅝	38⅛	38⅝	
58⅝	49	Ethyl pf 2.40		1	49¼	49¼	49¼+	¼
15⅝	11⅛	EvansP .80a	7	354	u16	15⅝	15⅝	
15⅝	14⅛	Evan pf 1.40		85	15½	15⅛	15⅛—	⅜
30⅛	23⅝	ExCelO 1.40	7	45	26⅝	26⅜	26⅜—	⅛
21⅝	19½	Excisr 1.73e		5	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝—	
53⅝	46	Exxon 3	8	1050	46⅝	46	46¼—	⅜

F

1977 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
31⅝	21½	FMC 1.20	5	220	22½	21½	21¾	
13⅛	7⅜	Fabrge .40	9	166	10⅛	10	10⅛+	¼
	4⅜	FabriCtr .20	6	14	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
8	5¼	FacetEnt	15	25	5½	5¼	5⅜—	
	21½	FairCm .80	9	57	21⅞	21⅜	21⅞	
	9⅛	Fairind .40	11	50	13	12⅞	12⅞—	
	9⅛	FairmtF .76	11	16	10⅞	10¼	10⅜—	
	12	Fairmtpf 1		9	12	12	12 —	
	22⅛	FalconS	15	218	34	32¼	33⅜—	⅝
	9⅝	FrWstFn	5	32	10⅞	10⅝	10½—	⅝
	2⅝	FarahMf		11	3¼	3	3 —	
	3⅛	Fedders		153	3⅞	3⅝	3¾	
	24	FedCo 1.80	9	7	28½	28	28 —	
	21½	FdMog 1.40	5	22	21⅞	21⅝	21¾—	⅛
	15⅛	FedNMt 1	5	987	15⅛	d15	15 —	⅛
	12⅞	FedPB .90	7	13	13½	13¼	13⅜	
	24⅛	FPap pf 1.15		z470	24¼	24⅛	24⅛—	
	13½	FdSignl .80	10	16	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝+	⅛
	33	FedDSt 1.46	11	95	39	38⅝	38⅝—	
	27⅛	Ferro 1.44	7	52	28	27⅜	27⅝—	
	7	Fibrebd		34	7⅛	7	7⅛—	
	6	FidFin .30	4	14	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛—	
	31¼	FidUnl 2.40	7	10	32	31⅝	31⅞+	⅛
	19	Fidcrst 1.40	7	32	26⅞	26⅝	26⅞+	⅛
	9⅛	Filtrol	6	13	14⅛	14	14 —	⅛
	16⅛	FinSanB .72	4	36	18⅛	18	18⅛	
	17	FinlFed .80	6	195	25½	24⅞	24⅞—	⅛
	15⅛	Firestn 1.10	9	116	15⅝	15⅜	15½—	
	13½	FtChrt .80	5	278	16¼	15⅞	15⅞—	
	17⅛	FstChic 1	6	164	18½	18	18 —	⅛
	29¼	FtBnTx 1.12	8	33	29¼	d29	29 —	⅛
	37¼	FtInBn 1.40	9	19	39⅜	38⅞	38⅞—	⅜
17	9⅛	FstMiss .36	5	472	9½	d 8⅞	8⅞—	⅛
	26⅝	FstNBo 1.88	7	70	26⅝	26½	26½—	¼
26⅝	23¼	FINStBn 2	8	3	25⅝	25¼	25⅛	
18⅝	15½	FstPa 1.32	8	68	17	16⅝	16⅝—	⅜
2⅝	1⅛	FtPaMtg		1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
13	11⅛	FstUnRl 1	14	15	12	11⅞	12 +	⅛
7½	5⅝	FtVaBk .45	8	62	7	6⅞	7 +	⅛
25⅞	21	FtWisc 1.76	7	6	23	22⅞	23 +	¼
31	24½	FischM 1.20	8	10	27⅜	27⅛	27⅛+	⅛
13⅛	8	FishFds .60	5	47	8⅞	8¼	8¼—	⅛
14⅝	11⅛	FishrSci .36	7	7	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝+	⅛
19⅜	9½	FleetEnt .46	8	146	10⅝	10¼	10⅜—	¼
17⅛	15	Fleming .80	8	27	16⅛	16	16¼+	⅛
19⅛	10⅛	FlexiV .60	6	569	16⅞	16½	16½—	⅜
23⅛	17¼	Flntkot 1.20a	8	66	18⅝	18	18⅛—	⅜
40¼	23¼	FlaECst	15	4	37¼	36⅞	36⅞—	⅜
25	20	FlaGas 1.20	7	128	24	23¾	24 +	⅜
28⅞	21½	FlaPL 1.76	10	851	25¾	25⅜	25⅜—	½
34¼	28⅛	FlaPow 2.28	7	102	30⅝	29½	30 +	⅜
24½	17½	FlaStl 1.20	16	2	17½	17⅜	17⅜+	¼
43⅛	33¼	FluorCp 1	8	91	37	35⅞	36 —	⅞
103	80	Fluor pf 3		1	87½	87½	87½—	1½
7⅜	5⅛	FdFair .20	7	27	5¼	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
18⅛	14¼	FooteCB 1.20	7	7	16¾	16⅝	16⅝—	⅛
47⅛	41⅛	FordM 3.20	4	787	45⅝	44⅞	45⅛+	⅛
19⅛	15	ForMcK 1.10	6	55	17¼	17	17	
31	25¼	FMK pf 1.80		4	27½	27½	27½+	⅛
15⅛	14⅛	FtDear 1.24		26	15⅛	15	15	
38⅛	32⅜	FtHowP .80	10	8	32⅜	32⅛	32⅜	
31⅞	19⅞	FosWh .85	11	600	31⅜	30¼	30½—	1⅛
12	9	Fotomat .40	7	690	9⅛	d 8⅝	9	
54	40⅝	Foxbro 1.20	8	13	42½	42¼	42¼+	¼
29½	8	FrankM .74	3	875	8⅛	d 7½	7½—	½
31⅛	19⅛	FrptMin 1.60	9	169	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞—	⅛
24⅞	7½	Frigtrn .10e	15	146	8⅞	8½	8⅞+	⅛
31⅛	26	Fruehf 2	6	91	26⅝	26½	26⅝—	⅛
13	7⅛	Fuqua .36	5	124	8¼	7⅞	8 —	⅛

G

1977 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
13⅝	9⅛	GAF .60		62	10	9⅞	9⅞—	⅛
19⅝	15⅜	GAF pf 1.20		6	16	15⅝	15⅝—	¼
34⅛	25⅛	GATX 1.80	11	39	26⅛	d25⅝	26⅛+	⅜
45	37¼	GAT pf 2.50		11	38⅛	37⅝	38⅛+	1
10¼	7¼	GCA .10e	10	36	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
6⅞	4½	GDV	5	9	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
7	5¼	GF Eqp .08e		1	6	6	6	
7⅜	4⅞	Gable		13	6	6	6	
39⅛	22	GamSk 1.40	9	27	24	23	23 —	1
35	20½	GaSk pf 1.60		1	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
40⅛	32⅝	Gannett 1.20	15	41	36⅝	36½	36⅝—	⅛
13	8⅝	GapStr .24	6	6	9⅝	9¼	9⅝+	⅛
22⅝	14½	GardDn .76	14	40	15⅝	15⅝	15¼—	⅛
15⅛	13⅞	Garfink 1.04	6	15	15	14¾	14¾—	⅛
15⅝	13½	GasSvc 1.20	8	7	14⅝	14¼	14⅝+	⅛
11⅛	6¼	Gatewy .45e	4	4	9¼	9⅛	9¼	
38⅛	22	Gearhrt .36	14	202	u38½	36⅞	38⅛+	2½
21⅛	18⅛	Gelco .46a	9	79	20⅞	20¼	20⅝—	⅛
19⅛	16	GemCa		23	17⅛	17	17 +	¼
17⅛	14¼	GemIn 1.20a		22	16	16	16 —	¼
12½	9⅛	GAInv 1.22e		56	9⅞	9⅜	9⅜—	⅜
69⅛	51½	GnAmO 1b	13	34	52¼	51½	51½—	⅞
14⅛	10⅛	GnCable .82	9	118	12¼	12	12⅛	
27⅛	20½	GCinma .88	8	14	26½	26½	26⅝+	⅛
61⅜	47	GenDyn	5	94	47⅜	47⅛	47⅜—	⅜
57¼	47⅛	GenEl 2.20	11	983	50⅜	49½	49⅞—	¾
36⅛	29	GenFds 1.64	9	315	30⅜	30⅛	30⅜	
26⅛	21⅛	GnGth 1.42e	18	30	22	21¾	21¾—	⅛
13⅛	9⅝	GenHost .60	3	9	9⅝	9½	9½—	⅛
23⅛	17¼	GenInst .40b	8	81	18⅜	18	18⅝+	⅛
38½	35½	GnInstr pf 3		5	36½	36⅜	36½+	⅛
20⅛	12⅝	GenMed .40	7	28	15	14⅛	14½—	⅞
34⅛	26¼	GnMills 1	11	303	27⅞	27⅝	27⅝—	¼
78½	64⅜	GnMot 6.55e	6	1750	70⅛	69⅞	70	
55	51½	GMot pf 3.75		1	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝+	⅛
73¼	69⅛	GMot pf 5		5	70¼	70¼	70¼	
10½	6½	GenPort	13	72	9⅞	9½	9⅝—	⅜
21⅛	18	GPU 1.76	8	141	20⅛	20	20¼+	¼
10⅛	7¼	GnRefr .10e		6	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	
28⅛	22⅝	GnSignl .80	11	8	24¾	24⅝	24⅝+	⅛
8⅛	5⅝	GenSteel .29t	5	7	6	6	6 —	⅛
33½	28½	GTelEl 2.24	8	1918	30⅝	30⅛	30⅛—	⅛
36⅛	31	GTE pf 2.50		1	34¼	34¼	34¼—	½
29⅝	27½	GTE pf 2.48		6	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛—	⅛
16⅛	15	GTFI pf 1.30		z200	16	15⅞	15⅞—	¼
103	97⅛	GTFI pf 8.16		z4200	98⅞	d97½	98⅞	
29⅝	21⅜	GTire 1.20b	4	51	22⅝	22⅛	22¼	
6⅝	3⅛	Genesco		138	4	3⅞	3⅞+	⅛
37½	29½	GenuPts .90	14	15	31	30⅞	30⅞—	
38⅛	25	GaPac .80b	10	490	26	d25½	25⅞—	
29⅝	26⅛	GaPw pf2.52		7	27⅝	27½	27⅝+	⅛
30⅛	28½	GaPw pf2.75		9	29	28⅞	29	
39½	24⅜	Gerber 1.40	11	166	28⅜	27⅞	28⅛—	⅛
212	163	Getty 3.10e	11	48	163	d162	162 —	1
10⅞	8⅝	GiantPC .60	38	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
13⅛	8⅝	GibrtFn .10r	4	21	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
12⅝	8⅝	GldLew .50	7	42	9⅝	9¼	9¼	
16¼	13¼	GiffdHill .80	6	94	14⅝	14½	14½—	⅛
30½	24⅝	Gillette 1.50	10	473	25	24⅞	25 +	⅛
9⅞	6⅝	GinosInc	12	48	8	7⅞	7⅞—	¼
14⅝	10½	GleasW .52	6	8	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
12⅛	7	GlobMar		26	8½	8	8 —	⅛
44⅛	24⅛	GlobeU 1.60a	7	102	44	41⅝	41⅝—	1⅝
20⅞	16⅝	GldWFn .24	3	12	17¼	17¼	17¼	
20⅞	17¼	GoldW pf .78		75	17¾	17⅝	17⅝+	⅛
33⅛	18⅜	Goodrh 1.32	7	672	19¼	18⅞	19 +	⅛
23⅞	17⅝	Goodyr 1.30	7	661	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	
15⅛	11⅛	GordJw .40	6	3	15¼	15¼	15¼	
35½	27¼	Gould 1.36	8	180	30⅜	30⅛	30⅛	
34⅛	27¼	Gould pf1.35		18	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛+	⅛
31⅝	26¼	Grace 1.80	8	125	26⅝	26⅛	26½	
31¼	26⅝	Grainsr .56	14	2	28⅛	28	28⅛+	⅛
15⅝	13⅝	Granitvl .90	5	2	14⅛	14	14⅛+	⅛
20	15⅝	GrayDr 1	5	16	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	
14⅛	7½	GtAtPc .10e	19	200	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
48½	22½	GtLkD 1.48	7	43	48	47½	48 +	½
29⅞	19¾	GtNoIr 1.50e	19	15	25½	25¼	25¼—	⅛
32¼	24⅛	GtNoNk 1.10	7	57	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝+	⅛
25⅛	20	GtWFin .70	5	38	21½	21¼	21½—	⅛
27⅛	17⅛	GtWstUtd	6	3	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
23⅛	18¼	GtWn pf 1.88		48	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞—	⅛
22⅛	15⅛	GrGiant 1.08	13	23	18⅝	17⅞	18⅝+	⅛
15⅛	12⅝	Greyh 1.04	8	217	13	12⅞	12⅞	
2⅛	⅞	Greyhnd wt		148	15-16	⅞	15-16+	1-16
10⅝	8½	GrowC .40b	6	9	8⅞	8½	8⅞+	⅛
22½	16⅛	Grumm 1	4	23	16⅝	16¼	16½	
18⅛	14⅛	Guardin .32	7	7	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	
18⅛	11⅛	GlfWstn .66	3	250	11⅝	11⅛	11¼—	
3⅝	1-16	GlxWHwt		97	11-128	9-128	9-128	
40¼	30⅝	GlfW pf 2.50		7	31	30⅝	30⅝—	
3⅛	1⅝	GMR Pr.		36	2⅛	2	2 —	⅛
30⅞	26⅜	GulfOil 1.90	7	477	27⅝	27	27⅛—	⅛
20⅛	13	GulfRes 1	7	98	13⅛	d12⅝	12⅝—	
25½	18½	GulfR pf1.30		5	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝+	⅛
25	19½	GulfR pf1.60		11	19½	19½	19½	
14⅛	12⅝	GlfStUt 1.12	8	69	13⅛	13	13⅛	
15⅛	10⅛	GulfUtd .68	12	61	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
8⅛	4½	Gulton .20	9	40	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	

H

1977 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
3⅛	2⅛	HMW		3	3¼	3¼	3¼—	⅛
22½	17	HallFB .88	11	117	22	21⅞	22	
23	18¼	HallPrt .80a	7	10	19⅜	19⅛	19⅛+	⅛
67¼	54½	Hallibrt 1	11	456	60⅝	59½	59½—	⅞
25⅛	16	HamrP 1.30	7	98	17⅛	17	17¼+	¼
18½	16⅛	HanJS 1.49e		48	17¼	17	17⅛	
23¼	20½	HanJI 1.88a		19	22⅞	21⅞	22⅛+	⅛
10½	4¼	Hndlmn .40	9	129	9	8½	8⅞—	¼
23⅞	19⅛	HandyH .80	8	20	23¼	23	23¼	
29	22½	Hanes 1.52	6	42	27	26⅞	27 +	⅛
54¼	37	Hanna 1.80	6	27	38⅜	38¼	38¼	
34⅞	29	HarBrJ 1.44	8	43	31⅜	31¼	31¼—	¼
14	8	Hrdees .16	7	51	11⅝	11½	11½—	¼
24⅛	15½	Harnish 1	6	429	15⅞	15¼	15⅝—	⅜
18⅛	13⅛	Harrah .40	7	11	15⅞	15⅜	15⅜	
39⅛	29⅝	HarrBk 1.66	6	71	30	29⅞	29⅞—	⅛
39⅛	28	Harris 1	12	38	37⅞	37½	37½—	⅜
28⅛	23⅛	Harsco 1.40	6	1	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞—	⅛
14½	11⅛	HartSM .72	7	8	12	11⅞	11⅞	
33⅝	25⅛	HarteHk .75	11	2	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	
18⅞	17	HattSe 1.44a	12	12	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞—	⅛
26¼	23⅛	HwiIEl 2.04	8	8	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞—	⅛
19	16	HayesA 1.20	6	11	18⅛	18	18⅛	
12⅝	8⅛	Hazeltn .20e	5	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞—	⅛
10⅛	8	Hecks .24	8	130	10	9⅞	9⅞—	⅛
15⅛	8	HeclaM .30t		56	8⅝	8¼	8¼—	⅛
25⅝	15⅛	HelmB .80a	7	16	24⅝	24½	24½—	⅛
37⅛	22	HeinzH 1.44	9	322	35⅝	34½	34⅝—	1
33⅛	28⅛	Heinz pf 1.70		3	33	33	33	
8⅛	4⅞	HeleneC	10	47	7½	7⅜	7⅜—	⅛
22⅞	17¼	HellerInt 1	7	163	18	17⅞	17⅞+	½
34⅛	30⅛	HelmrP .28	11	5	33⅛	33	33 —	¼
8⅞	8	HemInc .66e		8	8½	8½	8½—	⅛
28½	15⅛	Hercules 1	9	513	15⅝	15¼	15½+	⅛
22⅛	17½	Hershy 1.12	5	54	17⅝	d17	17 —	⅛
12	6⅞	Hesston		4	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
19⅛	14	Hestn pf 1.60		1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝+	⅛
42⅛	22	Heublin 1.32	12	692	23⅞	23⅛	23¼—	⅛
87½	68⅛	HewlPk .40	18	207	71⅞	69⅝	69⅞—	2⅛
8⅛	6	HghVlt .07	13	59	6	d 5½	5½—	½
23⅛	18⅛	Hillenbd .82	7	20	18⅞	18½	18½	
23⅞	17	Hilton .92	8	58	21⅞	21	21⅛	
25⅝	18⅛	Hobart 1	9	17	19	18⅞	18⅞+	⅛
9	5⅝	HoffEle .24	10	44	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
14⅛	11⅛	Holiday .46	8	91	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛—	¼
24¼	20⅛	HlldyA 1.70t		16	21⅝	21⅛	21¼+	¼
32⅛	13⅝	HollyS .80	29	13	15½	15¼	15¼—	⅛
43⅛	34½	Homestk 1	20	276	41⅝	40⅝	41⅛+	⅛
25⅛	20⅛	Honda .28r	14	116	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛+	⅛
55¼	42⅝	Honwll 1.90	7	283	44⅝	44⅛	44⅛+	⅛
20¼	17⅞	HoovB 1	7	x61	18⅝	17⅞	17⅞—	⅛
2½	1¼	Horizon		14	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
29⅛	21¾	HospCp .40	9	24	28⅛	27⅞	27⅞—	⅛
12⅛	9⅝	HostIntl .44		169	11½	11¼	11¼—	½
18⅛	14⅝	Houdle 1	5	21	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛+	⅛
38¼	25⅛	Houdof 2.25		40	30	30	30 —	5
19⅛	15⅛	HousMif .84	8	133	18⅛	18½	18⅞+	⅜
9⅝	7	HousFb .32	8	32	8⅝	8¼	8¼—	⅜
21⅝	18¼	HoushF 1.30	7	384	18⅞	18⅛	18½—	¼
47¼	41⅛	HouF pf 2.37		5	41⅛	d41	41 —	1
38⅞	32½	HouF pf 2.50		13	32⅜	32½	32½—	⅛
36⅛	30	HousIn 1.96	7	823	31⅞	30⅞	31¼+	⅛
35¼	273	housNG .80	8	96	28¼	27¾	27⅞+	⅛
12½	9⅛	HowdJn .36	7	532	10¼	9⅞	9⅞—	⅛
18⅝	15¼	Hubbrd 1.24	12	16	16⅝	16½	16½—	⅛
19¼	14¼	HudsnA .80	51	1	14¼	14¼	14¼—	½
18¼	14⅛	HudsnB .80	51	1	14¼	d14¼	14¼—	½
43⅛	29½	HughsTl .70	10	490	32	30⅞	31¼+	⅞
		Human n .50	8	26	12⅝	12½	12⅝	
17⅛	11½	HuntCh .34	9	x89	11⅞	d10½	10½—	⅜
17⅛	13	HuttEF .68	5	23	14½	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
14⅛	10	Huyck .60	10	35	11⅞	11⅛	11⅛	

I

1977 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
27¼	21	IC Ind 1.52	5	157	22⅝	22⅛	22⅝+	⅜
47⅝	42½	IC In pf 3.50		17	44⅛	43⅞	44 +	¼
6¼	3⅛	ICN	40	8	4	3⅞	4 —	⅛
47¼	39⅛	INACp 2.30	7	131	40⅛	39⅞	40 —	⅜
20⅛	18⅛	INAIn 1.59a		32	20	19⅞	20	
14⅛	11¼	IU Int .90	8	213	11½	11⅜	11⅜	
22⅝	17⅝	IUInt pf 1.25		15	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
31¼	26¼	IdahoP 2.16	11	43	26⅝	26½	26⅝+	⅛
23⅛	16⅛	IdealBa 1.20	6	107	17⅝	d16½	16½—	1⅛
9⅞	6½	IdealT .32b	4	75	6⅝	d 6⅜	6½—	⅛
28⅛	25⅛	IllPowr 2.20	11	172	26¼	25⅝	25⅞—	⅜
29⅛	26⅛	IlPow pf2.21		z200	27	26½	26½—	⅛
53	48⅞	IlPow pf4.12		z500	50½	50½	50½—	⅜
49⅛	45	IlPow pf3.78		z30	47½	47½	47⅛+	½
28	20	ITW .64	10	16	20½	20¼	20¼—	⅛
17⅝	14	ImplCp .40	4	212	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
34	16⅝	INCO 1.40a	6	949	17	d16⅝	16⅝—	⅛
7⅝		IncCap		25	5⅞	5⅜	5⅜—	¼
10½	9⅛	IncCCU .88e		5	10¼	10¼	10¼	
83⅛	77½	IndIM pf7.08		z300	77	d77	77 —	2
123⅛	115½	IndIM pf 12		z10	117	117	117 +	1½
25⅛	23⅛	IndIM pf2.15		4	24	24	24 —	¼
29	24⅛	IndiGas 2.12	7	7	24⅜	24¼	24⅜	
27	23	IndiPL 1.90	7	102	23½	d22⅞	23⅛—	⅜
18⅛	16	IndiNat 1.02	6	3	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
29⅛	11⅞	Inexco .10e	18	471	19⅞	19⅛	19⅛—	⅜
78	57¼	IngerR 2.80	11	171	58¼	57	57⅝—	⅛
50¼	38⅛	IngR pf 2.35		18	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	
37⅛	24⅛	InldCon 1.10	9	44	25¼	24¼	25¼+	1⅛
52¼	33	InlndStl 2.60	8	383	37	36⅛	36½—	⅛
28⅛	14⅛	Inmont 1	9	94	27	26⅝	26⅝—	⅜
16½	12⅝	Insilco .88b	6	45	13⅝	13	13⅛—	⅛
30½	19⅝	InsprC .20t	36	39	20¼	19⅝	19⅝—	⅝
1⅞	1	InstInvTr		7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
11⅛	8⅛	Integon .36	6	38	10⅛	10¼	10¼—	½
24⅛	22⅝	IntcpSe 1.92a		x65	23⅛	22⅞	22⅞—	⅛
46	36⅝	Interco 1.80	8	42	42⅛	41⅞	42 —	⅛
12⅝	5⅛	InterctDiv	23	41	10½	10	10 —	¼
39⅛	27¼	Intrlk 2.20	6	4	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝—	⅛
286½	244½	IBM 10	15	990	259⅝	258½	258⅞	
23¼	18¼	IntFlav .48	17	204	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞—	⅛
37⅝	26	IntHarv 1.85	4	161	27	26⅝	26⅞	
44⅛	35¼	IntMin 2.60	6	50	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	
22½	13⅝	IntMng .20	8	37	21⅛	21¼	21¼	
21⅛	16⅛	IntMultf 1	8	9	19⅝	19¼	19⅝+	⅛
69⅛	39	IntPaper 2	8	298	39⅞	39⅛	39¼+	¼
8⅛	5½	IntRectf .20	14	9	6⅛	6	6⅛	
36⅝	28⅛	IntTT 1.76	7	805	30⅜	30⅛	30½	
62¼	53⅛	IntTT pfJ 4		4	54¼	54¼	54¼+	½
61	51⅛	IntTT pfK 4		106	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝+	⅛
66	60½	IntTT pfO 5		9	61	60⅝	60⅝—	¼
44	36⅛	IntTT pf 2.25		45	37⅝	37⅜	37⅜+	⅛
65⅛	57⅛	IntTT pf 4.50		27	57½	57⅛	57⅜—	⅛
83⅛	74⅛	Intrpcepf 5		1	76	76	76 —	⅛
40½	28½	IntrpGp 1.80	7	14	36	35⅜	35⅞+	⅛
18⅝	16⅝	IntstPw 1.45	9	34	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜+	¼
27¼	24½	InPw pf 2.28		z500	25½	25½	25½	
8¼	5	IntrgfUn .24	6	25	6⅝	6¼	6¼—	¼
32⅝	19¼	IowaBf .50	5	23	28⅝	28½	28½—	¼
18⅝	15⅛	IowaEl 1.50	8	32	17⅛	17¼	17⅜	
23½	20½	IowIlG 1.84	8	55	22	21⅝	21⅝?	⅛
28	25⅛	IowIll pf2.31		z20	27	27	27	
28⅞	24⅛	IowaPL 2.16	7	51	25	24⅞	24⅞—	⅛
23⅛	20⅛	IowaPS 1.80	9	30	22	21⅞	21⅞	
6⅛	4½	IpcoHp .05e	15	107	6½	6¼	6¼—	¼
18	11⅛	ItekCp	19	120	15⅝	14⅞	14⅞—	1
21⅞	12½	ItelCp .45	7	138	17⅞	17¼	17½—	⅜
16⅛	15	ItelCp pf1.44		12	15⅝	15½	15½—	⅛

J - K

1977 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
24⅞	15⅞	JamesF 1	9	102	22⅛	21½	21½—	⅜
17⅛	13½	Jantzen .80	10	18	14⅝	14½	14½—	⅛
10⅛	8	JapanF .98e		74	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	
32⅛	26½	JeffPilot .92	9	100	29⅜	29¼	29⅜—	⅜
107	98½	JerC pf 9.36		z100	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝—	¼
96½	87	JerC pf 8.12		z200	90¼	90¼	90¼	
94⅛	86	JerC pf 8		z10	87	87	87 +	1
132	120	JerC pf 13.50		z30	121	121	121	
26½	20	JewelC 1.30	7	64	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝—	⅛
4⅛	2⅞	Jewelcor	3	27	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
39¼	27	JhnMan 1.60	9	483	31	30⅜	30⅝—	⅛
78⅛	62⅛	JohnJn 1.40	18	331	71¼	70⅞	70⅞—	⅛
17	5⅛	JohnEF .20i		23	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
25⅝	21½	JohnCn	10	63	24⅜	24	24½—	⅛
15⅝	12⅝	JonLgn .60b	7	34	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝+	⅛
25⅛	19⅝	Jorgen 1.10	6	13	22	21⅝	22	
25⅛	18⅝	Jostens 1	9	x17	22⅛	22	22⅛+	⅛
47⅝	31⅝	JoyMfg 1.50	9	50	32⅛	31⅞	31⅞—	½
52	34	KLM Air	4	13	46⅝	45½	46½+	⅛
40⅛	25⅛	K mart .56	13	856	29⅞	29	29 —	⅞
40⅛	28⅛	KaisrAl 1.40	9	65	28⅞	d28⅛	28⅛—	¼
67	56	KaiAl pf 4.12		1	57	57	57 —	1
78	66⅛	Kal 57pf 4.75		1	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	
14¼	9⅝	KaisCm .64	5	34	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
17⅝	15½	KaiCe pf1.37		2	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛—	⅜
33⅛	20⅛	KaisrSt 1.50	6	125	23⅝	23¼	23⅛—	⅜
10⅛	7⅛	KaneMil .28	8	25	7½	7¼	7⅛+	⅛
22⅛	14⅝	Kaneb .60	12	30	16¼	16	16¼+	¼
32⅝	28⅞	KCtyPL 2.46	8	67	29⅝	29	29 —	⅞
48	43⅛	KCPL pf3.80		z100	45	45	45 —	1½
26⅛	26½	KCPL pf2.20		11	26	d25½	25⅛—	1
38⅛	27⅛	KCSoIn 1.40	5	9	33	32⅛	32⅛—	⅛
12¼	11¼	KCSou pf 1		z50	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
22⅛	19⅝	KanGEl 1.76	8	31	20¼	d19⅞	20¼+	⅛
27⅞	20	KanNb 1.48	8	11	26⅝	26¼	26¼—	⅛
23⅛	19⅝	KanPLt 1.70	7	22	21⅞	21	21 —	⅛
28⅛	27	KaPL pf2.32		1	28	28	28 +	¼
27⅝	25¼	KaPL pf2.23		4	27½	26⅞	27⅛+	½
9⅝	5	KatyInd	4	29	5½	5⅜	5½+	⅛
24	17⅛	Katy pf 1.46		4	17¾	17½	17½	
8⅛	5⅝	KaufBr .20	7	x199	6⅛	6	6 —	⅛
18⅞	16⅛	Kauf pf 1.50		x2	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝+	¼
11⅛	9⅛	Keene .30	6	45	10⅛	10	10 +	⅛
14⅝	9⅛	Keller .20	7	12	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛+	¼
27⅞	22⅛	Kellogg 1.10	13	111	23⅛	d22⅞	22⅞—	⅜
17	13¼	Kellwd .92	5	11	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
33	23⅛	Kenmtl 1.08	10	15	27¼	27	27¼	
30⅞	22⅝	Kennct .60e	43	323	23⅛	d22	22⅞—	⅝
25¼	22	KyUtil 1.96	9	133	22⅞	22½	22⅞+	⅛
16⅛	11¼	KerrGls .40	5	3	11½	d11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
74½	51¼	KerrMc 1.25	10	208	52	51⅛	52 —	⅛
21⅞	10¼	KeysCnl .50t		6	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	
30⅝	22⅝	KiddeW 1.20	5	17	24⅝	24½	24⅝—	⅜
51½	46	Kidde prB 4		1	48	48	48 —	½
50½	45¼	Kidde pfC 4		2	48¼	48¼	48¼—	¼
24	22⅛	Kidde pr1.64		9	23¼	23¼	23¼+	¼
43⅛	37	KimbCl 2.20	7	125	39	d38⅝	38⅞—	⅝
14½	11⅛	KingDSt .60	7	376	11⅝	d11	11⅛—	⅝
20¼	13⅛	Kirsch .90	9	62	18⅛	17⅞	18 +	⅛
39⅛	30½	KnigtRd 1	10	120	35⅝	35⅛	35⅛—	½
23⅞	14⅝	Koehrin .80	8	266	22⅝	21⅝	21½—	⅜
26⅝	20	Koppers .90	9	43	22	21⅝	21⅝—	⅛
8½	6¼	Koracp .15e	4	11	7⅞	7¼	7⅛—	⅛
51	43⅛	Kraft 2.32	9	54	45¼	45	45⅛—	⅛
28⅝	23¼	Kroger 1.60	6	x77	23⅞	23½	23⅜+	⅛
16⅞	13½	Kuhlmn .60a	7	23	14⅛	14¼	14⅝+	⅛
22¼	18⅞	Kysor .80a	8	39	20⅛	20⅛	20¼	

L

1977 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
7	4½	LFE	12	4	6¼	6¼	6¼	
2⅛	1⅝	LMI Inv		8	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
10⅝	6⅝	LTV	6	277	6⅝	d 6½	6½—	⅛
18	.0⅛	LTVA .35t		14	10¼	10¼	10¼+	⅛
55¼	46⅛	LTVCp pf 5		1	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	
24⅛	19⅝	LacGas 1.66	8	30	21¼	20⅞	21 —	⅛
23⅞	18⅝	LamSes 1.30	6	13	19	18⅞	18⅞—	⅛
14⅝	12	LaneBry .80	7	6	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
21¼	13	Lanier .10e	11	87	19	18¼	18¼—	¾
13⅞	7⅞	LawtrCh .40	12	138	8¼	8	8	
17⅝	13¼	LearSieg .60	5	139	14¼	13⅞	13⅞—	¼
43⅝	35⅝	LearS pf2.25		6	37⅝	37⅝	37⅛—	⅛
35½	27	Leasw 1.40	8	25	31	30	30 —	1
21⅛	13¼	LeedsN .60	9	2	18	17⅞	18	
23⅝	17	Leesona 1	5	5	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛+	⅛
3	1⅝	LehValy	7	56	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
30½	13⅝	LVIn pf 1.50		1	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝—	¼
13	10	Lehmn 1.25e		195	10⅝	10	10⅛—	⅛
7⅜	5⅛	Lennar	9	4	6½	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
24	21⅛	Lenox 1	8	5	22⅝	22½	22½+	⅛
7½	6	LesFay .40b	9	5	6⅝	6½	6⅝+	⅛
13½	10½	LevFdC		27	10⅝	d10	10½	
14½	13	LevFin .75a		18	14⅛	14	14⅛	
31⅝	24¼	LeviStr 1.20	5	437	27⅝	27⅛	27¼—	¼
25¼	18⅞	LevitzF .20t	10	86	23⅛	22⅝	22½—	½
37⅝	27	LOF 2	6	72	27⅝	27⅛	27¼+	¼
71⅛	63	LOF pf 4.75		2	64	64	64	
23½	18	LibrtyCp .68	7	18	21⅛	21⅛	21½	
5¼	2⅛	LibrtyLn	8	25	3⅛	3	3 —	⅛
12	4⅝	LiblyL pf1.25		9	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
35½	28½	Liggett 2.50	8	58	29	28⅞	28⅞—	⅛
48⅛	32⅛	LillyEli 1.42	11	403	34⅛	33⅝	33⅝—	½
39½	31⅛	LincNt 1.80	7	151	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛—	⅛
79	65	LincNtpf 3		1	68½	68½	68½	
20⅛	17⅛	LincPl 1.72a		2	19	19	19	
4⅞	2¼	Lionel .08	6	25	3½	3⅜	3⅜—	⅛
15⅝	11⅛	Litton .20	8	125	11	11⅜	11⅞—	⅛
21¼	16	Litt ptc pf		2	16	16	16 —	⅛
22	20¼	Litton pf 2		1	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝+	⅛
19⅝	8⅝	Lockhd	5	88	14½	14¼	14⅜—	⅛
20¼	16⅝	Loctite .20	12	169	19⅝	19	19⅝+	⅛
37½	27⅛	Loews 1.20	3	115	33	32½	32½—	⅛
11⅝	8½	LomFn .58	8	135	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	
19⅛	14	LomM 1.25e		14	18	17⅜	18	
23⅝	16⅛	LonStar 1.10	7	42	17⅝	17	17⅛—	¼
90	81	LoneS pf4.50		1	69	d69	69 —	10⅛
20⅞	17⅝	LnglsLt 1.63	7	251	18	17⅞	17⅞—	⅛
101¼	119	LIL pfN 13		z190	120⅛	120⅛	120½—	¼
28⅝	26⅛	LIL pfO 2.47		13	27	26⅝	26⅝—	⅜
33½	20⅝	LongDr .56	15	6	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝—	⅛
19⅛	13½	LoralCp .60	7	80	16⅝	15½	16⅛+	⅛
31⅛	23¼	LaLand 1.20	9	159	24⅛	23⅞	23⅞—	⅛
18⅛	12⅝	LaPacif .40b	6	264	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
27½	24⅛	LouvGs 1.96	10	95	25⅛	25	25 +	⅛
15	9⅛	Lowenst .30		12	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
37⅝	27¼	Lubrzl 1.30	13	39	35⅛	35	35 +	⅛
16½	13⅛	LuckyS .76b	10	63	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
9⅝	7¼	Ludlow .40	7	16	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
34	23⅛	Lukens 1.60	6	3	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛+	⅜
14	4⅝	Lykes .20j		114	5⅝	5½	5½	
35⅛	13	Lyke pf 2.50		42	15⅝	14⅞	15	
10	6⅛	LynCSys .40	9	7	7⅞	7¼	7¼?	⅛

M

1977 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
14¼	10	MBPXL .43a	6	13	11⅛	11½	11⅛+	⅛
44¼	31	MCA 7b	7	233	33¼	33	33 —	⅛
8⅝	4	MEI .20a	8	125	8⅛	8⅛	8¼—	¼
21⅛	13⅛	MGIC .20	8	249	13¼	d13	13¼—	¼
16⅝	7⅛	MacAF .60	11	73	10	9⅞	9⅞	
8	4⅞	MacDn .22e	5	9	7⅛	7½	7½—	⅛
8½	5¼	Macke .40	6	17	7¾	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
10⅞	7⅛	Macmill .50	6	243	9¼	8⅞	9 —	⅛
19	15¼	Mcml pf 1.20		5	16½	16⅝	16	
43	31⅛	Macy 1.50	7	63	36⅛	35¾	35¾—	¼
13⅛	11¾	MdsFd .87e		137	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
11½	9	MagicCf .40	5	153	9¼	9	9 —	⅛
45⅞	23	Mallry 1.20	11	41	36⅝	35½	35½—	1⅛
27⅝	22	MalonH .84	13	11	23	22½	22½—	⅝
9¼	7⅛	Manhtn .20b	3	45	7⅝	7½	7⅝	
41⅛	22	MfrHan 1.92	6	1003	33	d31⅞	31⅞—	1⅛
47⅝	32¾	MAPCO 1.10	10	358	35	34¼	34¼—	⅝
22½	12	MaratM .50	6	83	22¾	21¾	22 —	⅝
57	47⅝	MaratO 2.20	7	75	49	48½	49 +	⅝
20	16⅝	Maremt .60	6	16	17¾	17½	17⅝+	⅛
16⅛	10	MarMid .80	8	38	12⅛	12⅛	12¼	
15⅝	11¼	MarionL .45	10	206	12½	12¼	12⅜—	⅛
22	15	MarkCtl .36	4	37	15¾	15¼	15¼—	¾
35½	25⅝	Marley .80	7	9	26	25⅞	25⅞	
14	9¼	Marriot .25t	9	158		d 9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
64¼	53½	MrshM 2.40	15	88	60	59½	59½—	½
23	17⅞	MarshF 1.24	10	6	20⅛	19⅞	20 —	¼
29¼	22⅝	MartM 1.50	5	34	23	22¾	22⅞+	⅛
20⅞	10¾	MaryK .40	9	31	11½	11⅛	11¼+	⅛
26⅞	23	MrldCu .66b	7	9	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝—	¼
26⅝	18½	Masco .43	10	93	19⅞	19	19½	
24½	15¼	Masonit .68	8	26	16	15⅞	15⅞+	⅛
15½	12¼	MasM 1.36e	12	25	13⅞	13¾	13⅞+	⅛
23⅛	15⅛	MassyF 1a	6	166	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝—	⅛
18¾	15⅝	MasCp 1.52		6	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
12⅝	11	Masinc 1		17	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	
25¼	21⅛	MatsuE .33e	9	73	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝+	¼
10⅛	5	Mattel	8	282	10	9⅝	9⅝—	⅜
32⅛	21⅛	MayDS 1.16	8	182	24⅝	24½	24½	
26	22½	MayerO .90	8	55	24	23½	23½—	⅜
4⅞	2⅞	MaysJW	19	29	3⅛	3¼	3⅛—	¼
35⅞	28½	Maytg 1.50a	11	112	29	28½	28½—	⅜
30	26⅛	McCord 1	12	7	29⅛	29¾	29¾—	⅛
59¾	43¾	McDer 1.60	4	188	46⅞	46¼	46⅜	
53⅝	37¾	McDn'd .20	16	498	47	46⅜	46¾+	¼
27¼	19	McDonD .50	7	103	21⅜	21¼	21¼—	¼
23¾	18¼	McDonh 1	5	4	19½	19½	19½	
33	26⅛	McGEd 1.60	8	33	26⅞	26⅝	26⅝—	⅛
20	15⅝	McGrH .80	9	225	18½	18¼	18⅜—	⅜
32	26½	MGH pf 1.20		5	30¼	30¼	30¼—	¼
37¼	23⅝	McIntyr 1	4	z2410	24¾	24¾	24¾+	¼
20⅛	15⅝	McKee .95e	6	13	17⅝	17	17	
26¼	18⅛	McLean .58	7	20	20½	20	20 +	⅛
18½	10¼	McLout .23j	8	16	12⅛	11¾	11¾—	¼
12⅝	10⅝	McNeil .80	5	6	11⅝	11½	11½—	⅛
24	18⅛	MeadCp 1	5	30	18¾	18⅝	18⅝	
61	49¾	Mea pfB2.80		113	53¾	53½	53½+	½
19⅝	16½	Measrx .09e	11	21	16¾	16½	16⅝+	⅛
35¾	25¾	Medusa 1.80	8	101	34⅛	33⅞	34⅛+	⅛
27⅞	19⅞	Melville .96	10	96	24½	24¼	24⅜+	¼
34½	25⅝	Memorex	5	74	27½	27⅛	27¼—	⅛
28¾	28	MerTx 1.20b	7	26	28⅞	d27⅞	28 —	⅛
63¾	50	Merck 1.50	14	572	51⅞	51	51⅞—	¼
22½	17¼	Merdith .80	6	76	22½	22⅜	22⅜	
25½	16	MerrLy .83	9	x459	16	d15⅛	15¼—	⅜
47	31	MesaPet .40	15	653	38⅝	37⅛	37¼—	1⅛
15½	8⅞	Mesab 1.27e	9	60	12	11⅞	12	
29⅛	22⅞	Mesta 1e	4	2	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞—	¼
25⅛	16	MGM 1b	8	21	22	21⅝	22 +	⅛
30⅛	24⅛	Meirm 1.50	6	141	28	27⅛	28⅛+	⅛
98½	86	MtE pfF8.12		z100	90	90	90 —	1
98⅛	87⅞	MtE pfI 8.12		z10	90	90	90 —	1
17½	13⅞	MchGs 1.20b	9	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
30½	28⅛	MhWI pf2.67		4	29	28⅞	28⅞—	⅛
27⅞	25	MhWI pf2.12		37	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
26⅛	20⅛	Micrwve .40	10	12	24	23⅞	24 +	⅛
19⅛	16	MidCTel 1.32	9	8	17⅛	17½	17⅛+	⅛
27⅛	26⅛	MidCT pf2.05		11	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛—	⅛
17⅛	15⅞	MidSUt 1.38	9	737	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
1⅛	1	MidlndM	2	15	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
33½	28½	MidlRo 1.80	7	34	30	30	30	
46⅛	21⅛	MilesL 1.28	16	x320	45⅝	45⅛	45⅝+	⅛
14⅛	11⅛	MillBrd .60	7	37	12	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
16⅛	9	MilRoy .25	7	20	9⅝	9½	9½—	⅛
24½	21⅛	MinnGs 1.78	9	64	23⅛	22⅝	23 +	⅛
57	46⅛	MinMM 1.70	14	1120	46⅝	d45⅝	45⅝—	1
22⅛	20⅛	MinPL 1.76	9	15	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛—	⅛
14	10⅛	MirroAl .96	17	20	u14⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
23⅛	16⅛	Misnins .48	6	18	20⅛	20½	20⅛+	⅛
50⅛	39⅛	MoPacC 2.10	5	35	42⅛	42½	42⅛	
19⅛	15⅛	MoPSv 1b	9	4	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
28⅛	25⅛	MoPS pf2.44		12	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛—	⅛
71	58⅛	Mobil 3.80	6	267	59⅛	59⅛	59⅛—	⅛
15⅛	12⅛	Mohasco .90	7	6	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
7⅛	4⅛	MohkDta	10	265	5⅛	4⅞	5 —	⅛
23⅛	16⅛	MohkR 1.20	3	5	17	16⅞	16⅞—	⅛
27⅛	19⅛	Monrh 1.20a	4	2	19½	d19⅛	19⅛—	⅛
17⅛	12⅛	Monogr .28	5	12	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
88⅛	52	Monsan 3.10	6	450	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛—	½
42⅛	34	MonDU 2.40	8	14	33⅛	d33½	33½—	⅛
28⅛	23⅛	MonPw 1.80	10	22	23⅛	d23⅛	23⅛—	⅛
23⅛	22	MontSt 1.80a		34	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
11⅛	10	MONY .92e	13	45	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	¼
38⅛	24⅛	MooreM .90	4	158	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛—	⅛
56⅛	45⅛	Morgan 2	9	337	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛—	⅛
37⅛	21⅛	MorKn 1.10b	6	68	31⅛	30⅛	30⅛—	⅛
13⅛	9⅛	MorseSh .50	5	24	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
5⅛	3⅛	MtgTrAm		39	5⅛	5½	5½—	⅛
25	16⅛	MorNor 1.12	9	441	24½	23⅛	24⅛+	⅛
55⅛	35⅛	Motrola .84	14	1107	39⅛	38⅛	38⅛—	⅛
49⅛	35⅛	MtFuel 2	8	29	35⅛	d35	35 —	¼
29⅛	24⅛	MtsTel 1.83	9	33	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
10⅛	7⅛	Munford .40	13	12	8½	8¼	8⅛	
6⅛	5½	Munfd pf .40		9	6	5⅛	6 +	¼
16⅛	16	Munsng 1.20	7	42	17⅛	16⅛	17 —	⅛
20½	16⅛	MurphC 1.28	6	11	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
39⅛	22⅛	MurpOil .80	8	10	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛—	⅛
21⅛	16⅛	MurryO 1	7	11	19	19	19	
17	15⅛	MutOm 1.32		16	16⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
14	9	MyersL .40	9	28	11	10½	10½—	½

N

1977 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
47¼	31	NCR .80	9	574	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛—	⅛
23⅛	17	NLInd 1.20	9	454	17⅛	d17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
26¼	20¼	NLT .75	7	151	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
9⅛	4⅛	NVF 2.45t	4	143	5	4⅛	4⅛	
54⅛	45¼	Nabisco 2.52	11	107	47⅛	46⅛	46¾—	1⅛
24⅜	24⅛	Na Co 1.10	11	254	25	25⅛	25	
14⅛	11⅛	Narco .68	8	5	14⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
23⅛	15⅛	Nashua .65	7	26	19	18⅛	18⅛—	¼
13⅜	10⅛	NatAirl .50	31	28	11	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
23⅛	14⅛	NAvia .70e		74	13⅛	17¼	17⅛—	⅛
14¼	12⅛	NatCan .44	5	16	12⅛	12⅜	12⅛+	⅛
27	23	NCan pf 1.50		3	25	24½	24½—	⅜
22⅛	15⅛	NtChem .48	11	54	17⅛	17	17 —	⅜
17¼	8⅝	NtCtyL .63	11	212	u19	15⅛	16⅛—	⅛
29	25⅛	NtDetr 1.52	5	33	26⅛	26¼	26⅛+	⅛
27⅛	21⅛	NatDist 1.60	7	79	22⅛	22⅜	22⅛	
29⅜	25⅜	NatFG 2.24	7	1	27	27	27	
27⅜	25⅜	NFG pf 2.30		3	25⅛	25½	25⅛—	⅛
13⅛	15⅛	NatGyp 1.05	7	123	15⅛	15⅜	15⅛—	¼
5½	2¼	NatHom		60	2⅛	2⅜	2⅜—	⅛
8¼	6	NatInd .35	5	52	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
32⅛	17⅛	NMdCr .40	11	85	23¼	23½	23½	
13	12⅜	NMedE .49	7	58	17	16¾	17 +	⅛
26	15¼	NMineSv .56	12	4	13⅛	18	18⅛+	¼
21	25	NtPrest 1.50	5	3	25⅛	25	25	
25⅛	15⅛	NtSemic	21	291	19⅛	18⅛	19⅛—	½
15½	13	NSvcInd .82	7	6	12⅛	d12⅛	12¾—	¼
29⅛	15	NStand 1.04	5	12	16⅛	16⅛	16½—	½
51	37¼	NStrch 1.08	10	19	33⅛	33	33 —	¼
45⅛	30⅛	NatSrl 2.50	8	62	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛—	⅛
4¼	3½	NatTea		6	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
45⅛	31½	Natom 1.60b	4	125	33⅛	33¼	33½+	⅛
30⅛	24¼	Natm pf 1.60		14	25	24⅛	25 +	¼
18	12½	Neptune .52	9	9	13¼	13¼	13¼—	⅜
28⅛	22¼	NevPw 1.76	8	41	27⅛	26¼	26⅝—	¼
19¾	17	NevP pf 1.60		z53	18¼	18¼	19¼+	¼
21	18½	NevP pf 1.74		z300	20	19	19 +	½
25¾	23½	NevP pf 2.33		z500	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
23	20¼	NevP pf 1.95		2	21½	21½	21½—	¼
24¾	21¼	NEngEl 1.94	8	83	22¾	22⅛	22¼	
18¼	15⅛	NEngE 1.44	8	18	17¼	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
21½	29⅛	NEnP pf2.76		13	30	29¾	30 +	⅜
36⅛	31¼	NEngT 2.60	8	13	33	32¾	33 +	¼
21¾	19⅛	NYSEG 1.60	9	79	18⅛	18¼	18⅝+	¼
48¼	42¼	NYS pf 3.75		z13	42½	42½	42½—	½
104	93½	NYS pf 8.80		z20	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	
26	23¾	NYS pf 3.12		43	24⅛	24¾	24¾—	⅛
20⅞	15	Newhall .55	10	13	18¼	17¾	17⅞—	⅛
20	15¼	Newmt 1.60	13	236	16¼	d15¼	15⅝?	⅛
17¼	14	NiaMP 1.34	9	332	15½	15¼	15¼—	⅛
42	37	NiaMpf 3.40		z320	39½	39½	39½	
44½	39⅛	NiaMpf 3.60		z60	41	41	41	
53	52½	NiaMpf 4.85		z10	54	54	54 —	1½
71¾	65	NiaMpf 6.10		z13	70	70	70	
123	115½	NiMpf 11.75		z20	119	113	119 +	¾
115	107	NiMpf 13.60		z53	110	112	2 —	½
13	9	NiagSh .97e		2	10	d 9⅛	9⅛—	¼
33⅛	27⅛	Nicor 2.32	7	93	31	30⅜	30¾	
32⅛	27½	Nicor pf 1.90		1	30½	30½	30½+	½
37	25¼	NorfWn 1.84	7	124	27	25⅝	26½—	¼
23⅜	17⅛	Norlin 1.43	5	33	20¾	19⅝	20¾+	⅞
31¼	23¼	Norris 1	5	74	21	d20	20½—	½
27	19¾	NACoal .50	11	6	20	19¼	19½+	½
5	3	NoAMtg		35	4	3¾	3¾—	¼
25	23⅛	NoAPhl 1.50	6	15	23¾	d23½	23½—	⅛
4½	3½	NoCAir .12	4	89	4¼	4	4 —	⅛
1⅛	15-16	NoCeAir wt		12	1	1	1 —	⅛
12⅛	10⅛	NoestUt 1.02	8	245	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
21½	17½	NCatSL .40	4	9	18	18	18	
21¼	17⅝	NIndPS 1.44	8	77	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	
43¼	37⅛	NorNGs 2.40	6	237	37⅛	37¼	37½—	⅛
30⅛	25⅛	NoStPw 2.05	9	723	23	27½	27½—	⅛
53	49	NSPw pf4.10		z500	53½	53½	53½+	⅜
120	115	NSP pf 10.25		z1400	116⅛	116	116 +	1
109½	103	NSPw pf8.80		142	105	105⅛	105 —	1
33	23⅛	NorTel .64	8	177	23⅛	23½	23¼	
6¼	3⅛	Nthgate .25e		3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
24¼	18⅛	Nortrp 1.20	4	133	19¼	19⅛	19⅛—	⅛
29⅛	19⅛	NwstAirl .53	6	230	19¼	d19	19½—	⅛
25⅛	22⅛	NwtBcp .95	9	35	24⅛	23⅛	23⅛—	⅛
42⅛	32⅛	NwtEnr 2.20	7	44	34	35⅛	35¼+	⅛
43¼	32	NwEn ct2.20	6	6	35	34⅛	34⅛—	⅛
69½	43⅛	NwtInd 2.85	6	614	53⅛	48⅛	48⅛—	2
35	21⅛	NwtInd wt		11	27⅛	26⅛	26⅛—	⅛
29⅛	25½	NwtP pf 2.50		7	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛+	⅛
13⅛	11⅛	NwMLf 1e	12	59	11⅛	d11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
20¼	22¼	NwStW 1.30	13	21	23⅛	23	23	
29	22	Norton 1.83	7	16	32⅛	32	32⅛+	⅛
21⅛	17⅛	NorSim .76b	9	571	19⅛	19½	19½—	¼
45⅛	39⅛	NorlS pf 1.60		8	43	43	43 —	½
23⅛	19	Nucor .56	6	9	20⅛	20⅛	20¼	

O

1977 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
19½	14½	OKC 1.20	6	13	15⅝	15	15⅝—	⅛
20⅞	9⅝	OakInd .50	13	25	11⅛	11½	11½—	¼
31¼	22½	OcciPet 1.25	8	1316	23⅛	23	23 —	⅜
15⅝	10½	OcciPet wt		85	13⅛	d10⅛	10⅛—	¼
47⅛	35½	OcciP pf2.16		1	37¼	37¼	37¼—	⅜
103½	73	OcciP pf3.60		2	75½	75	75	
97½	71⅛	OcciP pf 4		1	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛	
29⅛	26¼	OcciP pf2.50		24	27	26⅞		
25⅛	23⅛	OcciP pf2.12		5	24	24	24	
27¼	21⅛	Ogden 1.40	5	13	22½	22⅛	22⅛—	⅜
21½	18⅛	OhioEd 1.70	9	125	19⅛	18⅝	19	
104	95½	OhEd pf 8.64		z203	99½	99	99½+	½
115⅛	110	OhE pf 10.48		z233	113	113	113 +	¾
91	82½	OPw pfB7.60		z50	84½	84½	84½—	1⅛
134	128	OPw pfA 14		z300	131	129⅛	131 +	1⅛
133½	91½	OPw pfE8.48		z850	97	97	97 +	1
19⅛	17	OklaGE 1.43	10	104	18¼	18	18¼+	¼
42⅛	31¼	OklaNG 2	6	70	34¼	33⅛	33⅞—	⅛
20¼	17⅛	Olin .88	3	37	17⅛	d16⅛	17⅛	
37⅛	25½	Olinkrft 1.20	7	45	27½	27⅛	27⅛+	¼
18½	12⅛	Omark .72	9	169	17⅛	16½	16½—	⅜
15¼	12⅛	Oneida .84	5	6	13¼	13¼	13¼—	⅛
14	10	Opelika .84	6	17	10⅛	d 9⅛	9⅛—	¼
16⅛	14¼	OranRk 1.36	8	17	16	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
10⅛	5⅛	Orange		59	6⅛	6½	6½	
27¾	20¼	OutMar 1.40	6	19	20⅝	20⅜	20⅜—	⅛

(Continued on next page.)

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

[illegible]	26.60
[illegible]	100.50
[illegible]	330.50
[illegible]	68.40
[illegible]	88
[illegible]	23.20
[illegible]	110.50
[illegible]	47.50
[illegible]	110
[illegible]	27.40
[illegible]	114.50
[illegible]	95
[illegible]	63
[illegible]	26.50
[illegible]	172.50
[illegible]	126.50
[illegible]	135.80
[illegible]	125.60
[illegible]	139.30
[illegible]	50.80

Brussels

[illegible]	2,005
[illegible]	1,545
[illegible]	378
[illegible]	6,520
[illegible]	1,900
[illegible]	2,585
[illegible]	3,855
[illegible]	1,244
[illegible]	1,880
[illegible]	2,480
[illegible]	786

Frankfurt

[illegible]	86
[illegible]	149.70
[illegible]	138.70
[illegible]	213.50
[illegible]	68.40
Daimler	356.90
Demag	145.20
Deutbank	296.80
DresdeBk	237.60
Hoechst	137.50
Hoesch	44.80
Karistd	393
Kaufhof	253
KHD	168
Lufthansa	122
Mannesmann	155
Metallgesell	232.10
Neckermann	131.50
RWE new	181
Schering	254
Siemens	285
Thyssen	115.30
Varta	184
Veba	118.10
Volkswagen	207.10

London

Anglo-Am cp	2.82
Anglo-Am	32.75
Barclay bk	3.18
Beecham Gr	6.50
BICC	1.19
Boots	2.48
Bowater	1.79
Brit-Am-Tob	2.88
Brit-Oxyg	0.75
Brit Pet	9.16
Burmah	0.58
CadburySc	0.60
Charterad	1.36
Courtaulds	1.23
DeBeer D	2.78
Decca Rec	5.75
Distillers	1.91
Dunlop	1.08
E Mus Ind	2.27
GEC	2.79
FreeStGeo	£14 ⅛
SKN	2.95
Glaxo Gr	6.32
Gold Fields	2.08
Gt Un St	3.38
Guinness	1.86
Hawker-Sido	1.98
Hudson Bay	$10 ⅛
Imp Chem	4.13
Imps	0.85
Mark&Spen	1.63
Metal Box	3.58
Nichols	0.66
Plessey	1.16
Rand Mines	1.91
Rank Org	2.56
Royal Dutch	41.50
R.T.Z.	1.99
Shell	5.95
Thorn (A)	4.48
Tube Invest	3.94
Union Carb	2.70
Vickers	1.96
War L3½	36.50
West Deep	$9
West Driel	$24 ⅞
West Hold	$19.25
West Min	1.22
Woolworth	0.69
ZCI	—

Milan

Bastogi	529.5
ERBA	976
ErcMarelli	219.5
Fiat	1,984
Finsider	82
Generali	35,780
IFI	2,240
Italgas	618
Italsider	105.75
LaRinas	44.50
Montedis	395
Olivetti	925
Pirelli	2,190
Snia Visco	669

Paris

Air Liquide	292.80
Allmentaire	85.50
Aquitaine	362.50
BSN	483
Carrefour	1,453
Cim Lafarge	168.80
Cie Bancaire	333.50
CFP	99.90
CGE	291.10
CCF	99.50
Ferodo	412
Imétal	67.10
L'Oréal	783
Mach Bull	28.80
Michelin	1,368
Moët-Henn	419
Moulinex	199.90
Paribas	179.50
PUK	86
Penarroya	41.20
Perrier	127.60
Peugeot	318.60
Rh Poulenc	56
Sacilor	23.10
St Gobain	129.50
Suez	243
Télémécan	718
Thomson	187
Usinor	22.55

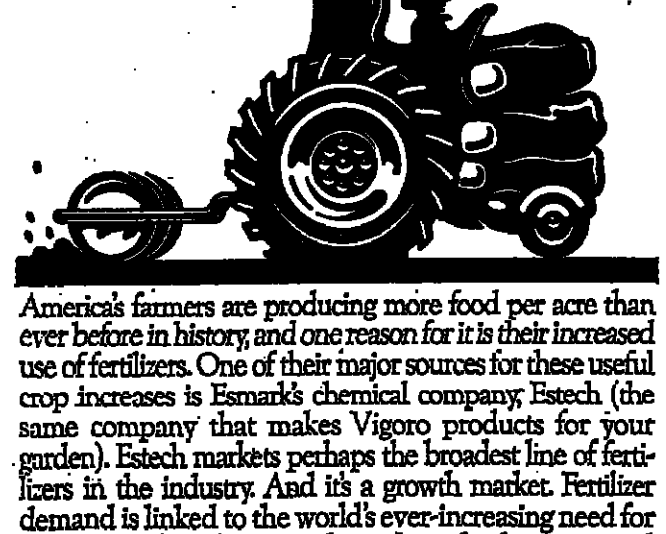
Zurich

Alusuisse	1,480
Buehrle	2,485
B Boveri	1,575
Ciba Geigy	1,370
Cr Suisse	2,315
Fischer	805
HofRochN	9,450
Nestlé	3,575
Sandoz	4,425
Sté B Suisse	43,185
Sulzer	2,900
U.B. Suisse	401

b—Bid.

ESMARK

helps American agriculture improve its green thumb.



America's farmers are producing more food per acre than ever before in history, and one reason for it is their increased use of fertilizers. One of their major sources for these useful crop increases is Esmark's chemical company, Estech (the same company that makes Vigoro products for your garden). Estech markets perhaps the broadest line of fertilizers in the industry. And it's a growth market. Fertilizer demand is linked to the world's ever-increasing need for food. Esmark's other growth markets: food, energy, and personal products. Esmark, Inc., 55 East Monroe Street, Chicago, Illinois 60603.

FIRST MANHATTAN CO.

MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE, INC.
380 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017

We are pleased to announce that
Charles M. Rosenthal
has become a General Partner
in our firm.

October 1, 1977

SECURITIES MANAGEMENT COMPANY S.A.

Société Anonyme

Siège social: 10A Boulevard Royal, Luxembourg.

R.C. Luxembourg B 10745

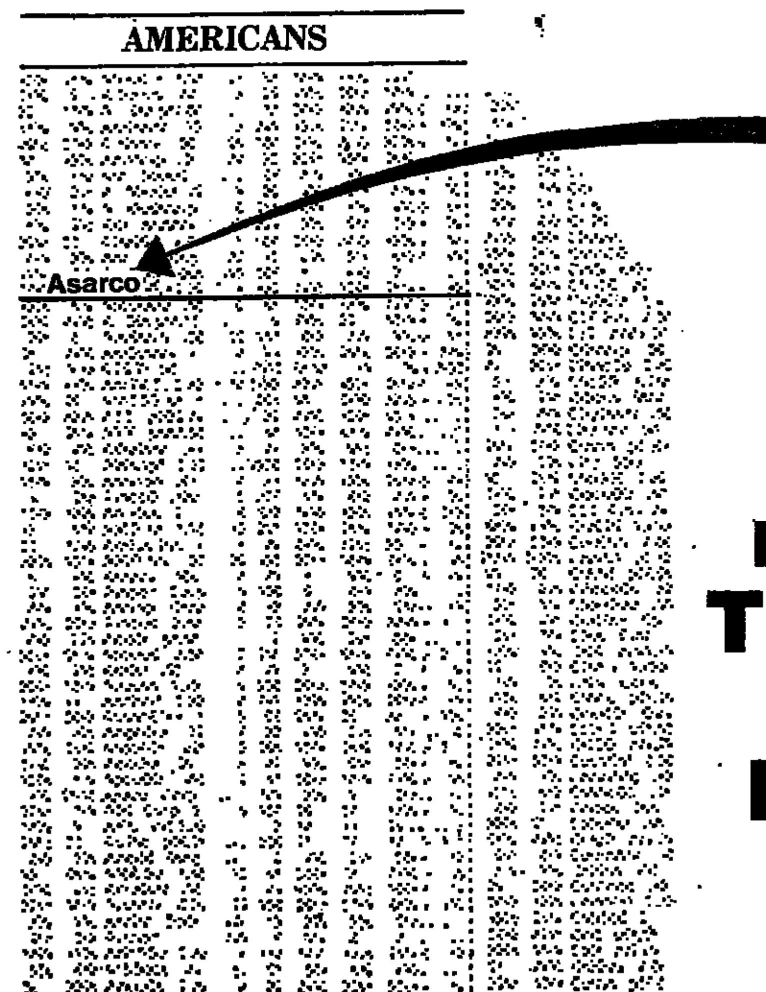
AVIS DE MISE EN PAIEMENT

Conformément aux décisions prises par l'Assemblée Générale Extraordinaire des actionnaires, qui s'est tenue à Luxembourg, le 7 décembre 1976, le collège des liquidateurs de la société, en application des instructions qui lui ont été données par ladite assemblée, a décidé:

— de mettre en paiement, à partir du 20 octobre 1977, un montant de U.S. $1,34 par action, payable en espèces, contre remise du coupon No. 3.

Le Collège des liquidateurs a designé la Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas pour le Grand-Duché de Luxembourg, 10A Boulevard Royal, Luxembourg, comme Agent Payeur chargé d'effectuer les paiements.

Le Collège des Liquidateurs.



ASARCO now listed on THE LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Asarco, together with its associated companies in Australia (M.I.M. Holdings Limited), Mexico (Industrial Minera Mexico, S.A.) and Peru (Southern Peru Copper Corporation) accounted for approximately 7% of free world mine production of copper, 10% of lead, 9% of zinc and 12% of silver in 1976. Asarco produces many other important raw materials including gold, platinum, antimony, bismuth, cadmium, indium, coal and asbestos.

Asarco is also the largest custom smelter and refiner in the world. About 75% of the copper, 95% of the lead, 40% of the zinc, and 90% of the silver ores Asarco processes in its U.S. plants originate with companies which lack processing facilities.

Asarco products are used in everything from heavy capital goods to consumer products. In fact, it's hard to think of an industry that doesn't use one or more of the metals and minerals Asarco mines and markets. ASARCO Incorporated, 120 Broadway, N.Y., N.Y. 10005.

ASARCO
Basic in resources

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Oct. 24

1977 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
		(Continued from preceding page.)						
13½	10⅞	OverhDr .60	6	19	11½	11⅛	11⅛	
22⅞	17⅞	OvrnitT 1	6	9	19¼	19⅛	19¼—	⅛
33½	21⅝	OverSh .30b	6	69	22½	22⅛	22⅜	
72	58	OwenC 1.20	10	85	63⅞	62¾	63½+	¾
29¾	21⅝	OwenIll 3.06	7	115	23¼	23	23⅛	
86	82⅞	OwnII pf 4		2	83	83	83	
11½	7	Oxfrdin .63r	5	9	10	9¾	9¾—	¼
		P · Q						
11½	7½	PNB .50e	18	36	10¾	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
38½	27⅝	PPG 1.60	6	173	28⅛	27½	27½—	½
9⅞	7	PSA	15	114	8⅝	8⅜	8½	
15¼	13¾	PacAS 1.24		35	14⅝	14¼	14⅝+	⅛
25½	22¼	PacGE 2	7	309	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛+	⅛
21⅛	18⅛	PacLtg 1.80	7	126	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞+	⅛
39⅛	31⅜	PacLm 1.50	13	23	34⅜	34⅛	34⅜+	¼
31¼	25⅞	PacPel .86	9	166	31½	30¾	30¾—	¾
24¼	21¼	PacPw 1.80	10	208	21⅞	21¾	21¾+	⅛
18⅛	16¾	PacTT 1.40	8	79	17⅝	16¾	16⅞	
16⅞	9⅛	PacTin .80	9	19	14¼	13¾	14¼+	⅜
8⅞	5⅞	PaineW .40	6	42	6	5⅞	5⅞	
15⅜	13½	PaiW pf 1.50		31	13⅝	13½	13½—	⅛
15⅝	9½	PalmBc .65	4	40	13	12¾	12¾—	⅜
5⅞	3¼	Pamida 12	17	118	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛—	⅜
6⅛	3⅝	PanAm	8	353	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
50⅜	41⅜	PanEP 2.50	7	39	43⅝	43½	43½—	⅜
17½	13⅝	Paprcft .60b	6	33	16⅞	16½	16⅝+	⅛
22⅛	16⅝	Pargas 1b	8	39	20	19½	19¾+	⅛
41¼	29⅜	ParkDr .20	9	23	38	37⅝	37⅝—	⅛
28¾	23⅝	ParHan 1	8	30	24	23¾	24 +	¼
18⅝	15⅞	ParkPn .48	9	101	17⅝	17¼	17¼—	⅛
19⅛	10⅛	PatPtl	15	89	10½	d10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
17¾	14¾	Paylsnw .50	6	35	15¼	14⅞	15 —	½
28⅛	18¾	Peabody .24b	10	62	19½	19⅛	19½+	⅛
32¾	27¾	Penney 1.48	9	271	33½	32¾	32⅞—	½
25⅛	20⅝	PaPL 1.92	7	69	23¼	23	23⅛—	⅛
55	51	PaPL pf 4.40		z50	53	53	53 —	1
56	50½	PaPL pf 4.50		z60	53	52½	52½—	¾
116	110	PaPL pf 11		z30	112	112	112 +	½
134½	127	PaPL pf 13		z60	128½	127½	128½	
96	87½	PaPL pf 8		z90	91½	91¼	91¼—	½
102½	91½	PaPL pf 8.70		z10	100	100	100 —	⅜
37⅞	31⅝	Penwlt 1.80	9	30	32½	32	32½+	¼
26⅝	23	Penw pf 1.60		8	23⅞	23	23⅞+	⅞
35⅞	26	Pennzol 1.80	6	404	27	26⅝	26⅝	
98½	93	Pennz pfB 8		z300	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛—	⅜
11¼	7⅛	PeopDr .20	8	23	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
39⅛	35⅛	PeopGs 2.76	7	105	39	38⅝	38¾+	⅛
27	22¼	PepsiCo .83	12	450	25¼	25⅛	25¼	
21⅛	16½	PerkinE .32	14	147	18⅜	18½	18½—	⅛
33	29	Petinc 1.80	8	26	31⅞	31⅜	31⅜—	½
18⅛	11⅝	PeterPl .88	8	15	15¼	15	15 —	½
82⅜	67	Petrie 2a	20	37	76	75¾	75¾—	⅜
32⅞	25	Petrolan .72	8	117	27¼	26¾	26¾	
29	23¾	PetRs 2.61e		14	25⅛	24¾	25 —	⅛
26⅛	22½	PetRs pf1.75		4	22⅝	22½	22½	
29⅝	24⅝	Pfizer .96	10	405	25½	d24½	24¾—	⅞
41¼	20⅛	PhelpD 2.20	10	491	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛+	⅛
21¼	17⅛	PhilaEl 1.80	10	233	20	19⅞	20 —	⅛
46¼	40½	PhilE pf 3.80		130	42¼	42	42 +	½
51½	47	PhilE pf 4.30		z20	47	47	47 —	⅞
56½	49½	PhilE pf 4.68		z200	51¼	51¼	51¼	
93½	84⅞	PhilE pf 7.85		z300	88½	88½	88½+	½
92¼	83½	PhilE pf 7.80		z370	88	86½	88 +	½
18⅛	15½	PhilaSub .88	7	48	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜+	⅛
64⅞	51½	PhilMr 1.65	11	506	60⅞	60⅝	60⅝—	⅛
8⅞	5	Philind .10e	7	22	5½	5⅜	5⅜	
13	10½	Philind pf 1		10	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
33⅝	27	PhilPet 1	9	547	29	28⅞	28⅞	
11⅞	8⅝	PhilVH .60	7	5	9	8⅞	9	
18½	15¾	PiedNG 1.44	8	1	16¾	16¾	16¾—	⅛
7⅞	5⅛	Pier3 .20	4	42	5⅝	5¼	5¼	
45	35⅞	Pillsbry 1.28	10	77	38	36⅝	36⅝—	1½
39¼	27½	Pioner 1.50	7	253	28⅞	28⅛	28¼—	½
17¼	9⅞	PionrEl .18e	9	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝—	⅛
21⅜	15⅛	PitneyB .80	9	119	15¾	15¼	15¾+	⅛
37¼	23	Pittstn 1.20	7	1127	24⅛	23⅞	23⅞—	1
37⅞	19¼	PizzaHt .40	14	115	37	36⅝	37 +	⅜
5¾	3½	PlanRsc	7	326	4⅛	3⅞	4 —	⅛
13⅜	10	Plenirn .08	11	39	11½	11⅛	11⅛—	¼
9⅞	5⅜	Playboy .12	15	22	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
20⅜	10¼	Plessey .46e	12	2	20⅛	20	20 —	⅛
19⅜	15⅜	Pneumo 1	5	28	16⅛	16	16	
38⅝	25½	Polaroid .80	10	573	26⅛	25½	25⅝+	¼
15⅜	6	Pondrosa	10	370	13	12⅝	12⅝+	⅛
19⅞	16⅛	PopeTal .80	10	10	16½	16¼	16⅜	
26⅛	16¼	Portec .80b	7	13	17	16⅝	16⅝—	⅜
20⅞	18⅛	PortGE 1.70	14	121	19⅛	19	19⅛+	⅛
29⅜	27	PorG pf 2.60		1	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞—	⅛
39⅜	27¼	Potlich 1		11	27½	27¼	27½+	⅛
16⅝	14⅛	PotmEl 1.28	8	92	16	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
55	50¼	PotEl pf 4.50		z300	51½	50⅞	50⅞—	⅛
61¾	57	PotEl pf 5.46		z50	58⅛	58⅛	58½+	½
62½	58	PotEl pf 5.50		z500	59½	59	59½+	½
16¼	12	Premier .54	9	8	15½	15¼	15½+	¼
93⅜	72½	PrctG 2.60	15	333	82⅞	81⅞	81⅞—	⅞
10⅝	8⅛	ProdRsh .44	7	11	8½	8⅜	8½+	⅛
32¼	17⅛	Proler 1.40	18	9	17⅛	d17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
20½	17	PSvCol 1.46	10	91	17⅞	17½	17½—	⅜
31⅞	26	PSvcIn 2.04	9	347	27⅛	27⅛	27½—	⅛
15	13⅛	PSInd pf1.08		z100	14	14	14	
22½	19⅜	PSvNH 1.88	10	42	21	20⅜	20⅞	
24	20⅜	PSvNM 1.60	10	23	20⅞	d20⅛	20⅛—	½
26⅛	21½	PSvEG 1.96	8	350	24½	23⅞	23⅞+	⅛
17⅞	16⅛	PSEG pf1.40		6	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
66⅛	59½	PSEG pf5.28		z200	62½	62½	62½—	1
26⅞	24⅜	PSEG pf2.17		10	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝—	⅛
23½	19½	Purcltr 1.16	9	37	22	21⅝	21⅝—	⅜
85½	78	PSEG pf6.80		z1010	81⅞	81	81⅞+	1⅛
96⅞	88	PSEG pf7.70		z320	92¾	92¼	92¾—	1⅛
26⅜	20	QuakOat 1.04	8	100	22⅞	22½	22⅝	
4¼	2⅞	Pueblo		6	3⅝	3½	3½	
16½	15⅛	Purex 1.08	8	23	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝—	⅛
18⅞	16⅞	PgSPL 1.40	10	50	17	16⅞	17 —	⅛
9⅞	4⅝	Publcker		34	7	6⅞	6⅞—	¼
94⅞	86	PSEG pf7.52		z50	89¾	89¾	89¾	
4¾	3⅛	PR Cem	0	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	¼
4⅛	2⅛	PuritnFa	4	76	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	
35⅞	25⅛	Pullmn 1.40	10	33	29	28⅞	29 +	⅛
99	89½	PSEG pf7.80		z40	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛—	⅛
21⅛	14½	QuakSIO .88	9	97	14⅞	d14⅜	14⅜—	½
8⅛	5⅛	Questor .20r	14	40	5⅜	5¼	5⅝—	⅛
28⅛	18⅞	Quanex 1.20	7	5	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞—	⅛
		R						
32½	25⅞	RCA 1.20	8	520	25⅞	d25¼	25⅜—	¼
47	42½	RCApf 3.50		z200	43	43	43 +	⅛
15⅞	9½	RTE .40	8	8	12¼	12	12 —	¼
17⅜	14	RalsPur .40	12	342	15¼	15	15	
4½	3⅛	Ramad .12e	15	201	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
24	13⅛	Rancoln .80	6	19	16	15⅞	15⅞—	⅛
33⅛	27⅛	Raybt 1.50b	3	7	27⅝	27⅛	27⅞+	⅛
28⅞	19	Raymnd 1	5	88	21⅜	20⅞	20⅞—	⅜
32	26	Ravthn 1	9	296	29⅞	29⅜	29⅜—	⅜
24	16⅛	ReadBat 1	7	53	20¼	20	20	
3⅛	2⅛	Redoan	5	55	3½	3⅜	3½+	⅛
12⅜	8⅛	ReeceCp .60	7	9	8⅝	8¼	8⅝+	¼
24½	20½	ReevsB 1.60	5	3	24¼	24¼	24¼	
20⅛	14½	ReichCh .74	8	x14	14¼	d14	14 —	⅜
15	8⅛	ReliabSr .68	7	20	15	14⅝	14⅝	
35⅛	29¼	ReinEl 1.20	10	25	29⅝	29½	29½	
26⅜	18⅛	RelianGp	4	72	21	20	20½+	⅜
43⅛	34½	RelG pf 2.20		16	35½	35	35½+	½
30	24	RelG pf 2.60		7	25½	25¼	25¼—	⅛
29⅛	26⅝	Relin pf 2.68		23	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	
11	7¼	RepubCp	5	27	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜—	⅛
24½	15¼	RepFinS 1	5	35	23¾	23½	23½	
2	1½	RepMtg		6	1⅝	1½	1⅝?	⅛
34⅞	22	RepStl 1.60	10	312	22¼	22	22¼+	⅛
34⅞	26⅝	RepTex 1.20	7	13	27½	27½	27½	
21⅜	13⅛	ResrvOil .20	11	171	13½	13¼	13¼—	⅛
26¾	15⅛	RevcoDS .40	12	52	18½	18¼	18⅜—	¼
21⅛	9¼	Revere	10	155	13½	13	13⅜+	⅜
44⅛	36⅛	Revlon 1	14	450	40⅝	39⅞	40 —	⅛
14⅜	9⅞	Rexham .50	9	49	11⅞	11¾	11⅞+	⅛
17⅜	15⅜	Rexnrd .80	6	67	16¼	16	16 —	⅛
70⅝	60⅛	Reynln 3.50	8	188	61⅛	60½	60½—	⅜
83⅝	68	Reyln pf2.25		4	69¾	69⅝	69⅝—	⅜
44⅞	28⅞	RayMet 1.50	7	192	30⅛	29⅞	30 —	⅛
11⅞	7½	ReynSe .40a	9	16	7¾	7½	7½	
16⅛	12⅜	RichCu 1	6	2	13½	13⅜	13⅜—	⅛
26¼	18⅛	RichMer .90	9	16	22⅞	22⅝	22⅞+	¼
21⅜	17½	RiegelT 1.30	5	78	18½	17⅞	17⅞—	⅜
30⅝	20½	RioGran .80	7	71	23½	23⅛	23⅛—	⅛
17⅛	12½	RioGr pf .80		4	13½	13⅛	13½+	¼
19⅛	13⅝	RiteAid .32	10	97	17½	17¼	17¼—	¼
25⅝	18⅞	Robshw 1.10	9	23	20⅝	20	20 —	½
25⅛	21⅞	Robrtsn 1.50	9	25	25½	24¾	25½+	⅝
14¼	9¼	Robins .32	10	307	11½	10⅞	10⅞—	½
21¼	17¼	RochG 1.40	8	40	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛—	⅛
17⅝	14⅛	RochTl 1.12	9	37	17¼	16¾	16⅞+	½
13¼	10⅝	RockwrT .88	5	17	11¾	11⅝	11⅝—	⅛
37⅛	29⅞	Rockwl 2.20	7	79	30	29⅞	29⅞	
91	73½	RkInt pf 4.75		2	73½	d73½	73½—	¾
32⅜	26⅝	RkInt pf 1.35		10	26⅝	d26⅝	26⅝—	⅜
51½	29	RohmH 1.28	9	90	29	d28½	28½—	½
6⅞	5½	Rohrnd	67	25	6	5⅞	6 +	⅛
24¼	16½	Rollins .50	10	3	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝	
4⅝	3⅜	Ronson	83	22	4⅛	4	4⅛+	⅛
27½	20⅜	Roper 1.60	5	13	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜—	¼
15⅜	9⅛	Rorer .60	12	2620	u15⅝	14¼	14¼—	1½
29⅛	19½	Rosario .40b	15	65	25	24	25 +	1⅛
28½	14⅛	Rowan .12	11	37	24⅝	23⅞	23⅞—	⅞
21½	14⅝	RoyCCol 1	9	109	20½	19⅞	19⅞—	⅜
61	51¼	RoyID 4.25e	5	103	56	55⅞	55⅞—	¼
27½	21½	Rubbrm .60	12	3	24	23⅞	24 +	⅛
12⅛	10⅛	RussTog .76	8	72	11⅜	11⅛	11¼—	⅛
18	12⅜	RyderS .40	6	173	14⅝	14¼	14⅜—	⅜
		S						
4⅛	2⅝	SCA	10	79	3⅝	3½	3½	
25⅛	17⅜	SCM 1	5	214	18⅞	18⅛	18⅛+	⅛
15½	12⅛	SOS .50	5	15	12½	d12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
33⅜	24	Sabine .50	9	19	27⅜	26⅞	26⅞—	⅜
6⅜	4⅞	Safgdin .16	7	75	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜+	¼
50⅜	39	Safewy 2.20	10	305	40⅜	40½	40⅜	
13⅞	9⅛	SegaCp .36	7	43	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	
44½	29½	SJoMn 1.20	11	98	30⅝	30¼	30¼—	⅜
14⅝	12½	StJoLP 1.20	10	22	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜+	¼
47½	39	StLSaF 2.50	7	29	40⅝	39½	39½—	⅝
13⅛	11⅞	SPaulS 1.02e		14	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
38⅞	28⅜	StRegP 1.64	8	134	29⅜	29	29 —	½
7⅜	6⅜	Salant	4	7	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
27	13⅛	Sambos .48	13	2945	24⅝	24⅝	25½—	1⅛
15⅞	13⅛	SDieGE 1.36	7	201	15½	15⅜	15⅜	
12	7⅜	SJuanR .99t	12	12	9½	9¼	9¼—	¼
16⅛	9⅝	Sanders		168	14½	14¼	14¼—	¼
42½	35⅛	SFeInd 2.20	6	184	36½	36⅛	36⅛—	¼
11½	9¾	SFein pf .50		2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
56	42½	SFeInt .60	5	287	44½	43¾	43¾—	1½
5	3¼	SaulRE		5	3¾	3¾	3¾	
3⅞	2⅜	SavASp	15	5	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
7½	5¾	SavOnD .24	7	41	6⅛	6	6 —	¼
13½	9⅝	SavEIP 1b	7	21	11¾	11½	11⅝?	⅛
14⅛	13	SavE pf 1.28		4	13½	13½	13½	
50	18⅛	SavBM .80	4	169	25⅛	24⅛	24⅛—	½
19⅛	11⅛	SavBM wi		45	13	12½	12½—	½
5⅜	3⅜	Saxon	7	111	4⅜	4½	4½	
8⅝	4	Schaefer	7	32	5	4⅞	5 +	⅛
44⅞	28⅜	SchrPlo 1.12	9	350	29	28⅞	28⅞—	⅛
18½	11⅜	Schlitz .68	14	237	12	11⅞	12	
70⅛	56	Schlmb 1.10	16	452	64⅞	63⅝	63⅝—	⅞
16	13	SCOAIn .90	5	5	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	
6⅞	5	ScotLad .36	11	11	5½	5⅜	5½	
29	22⅛	ScotFet 1.40	7	10	25⅛	25	25 —	⅛
27½	21⅛	ScottFor 1	8	15	26⅛	25⅞	25⅞—	⅛
20⅛	13	ScottP .76	8	178	13⅜	13½	13⅝+	⅛
13⅛	8	Scottys .20	9	48	12⅝	12½	12⅝	
23½	18⅛	Scovill 1.20	7	103	19½	19⅛	19⅛+	⅛
56	25⅛	Scovil pf2.50		25	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝+	1⅜
8	6¼	Scudder	12	29	6⅜	6¼	6⅜+	⅛
9½	8⅜	Scud pf .71e		21	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
24⅛	21⅞	SeaCont	10	141	23⅜	23⅞	23⅞	
39⅛	29⅛	SeabCL 2	5	369	29⅞	29⅛	29½—	⅛
4⅞	2¾	SeabWA	3	23	3⅜	3¼	3⅜—	⅛
24	19¼	Seagram .80	8	14	19⅝	19½	19½—	⅛
11⅛	7⅛	Seagrv .10e	6	7	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜—	⅛
17¼	14¼	SealPw 1	6	2	15	14⅞	14⅞—	⅛
13⅜	10⅞	SearleG .52	10	218	11⅝	11	11 —	⅝
32⅜	27¾	Sears .96	11	1654	28⅜	27⅞	28 —	⅜
15⅝	7⅛	Seatrain	8	362	8⅝	8¼	8½+	⅛
41⅞	27⅞	Sedcolnc .30	7	457	35⅛	34⅞	34⅞—	⅞
19¼	15⅛	SeigLt 1.20b	6	28	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
20¼	15⅛	Servmt 1	6	56	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	
11½	7¼	Shakspr .40	7	5	8½	8½	8½	
41	28	Shaklee .50	8	219	32⅛	31	32½+	½
20⅛	15⅞	Shapell .10	3	7	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
9⅛	5½	ShearH .30a	2	23	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜—	⅛
36½	29⅛	ShellOil 1.60	6	77	31	30⅞	30⅞	
44⅛	31	ShellT 1.08e	7	1	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜—	½
15⅞	10⅞	ShllrGl .40a	4	43	12⅛	12	12⅛+	⅛
23⅞	18¼	ShllGi pf1.35		3	19⅜	19½	19⅜+	⅛
41½	22½	Shrwin 2.20	33	115	24⅛	24	24⅛+	⅛
71	54¼	Shrw pf 4.40		z110	56	56	56 +	½
14⅞	12	SlerPac 1.10	7	31	14	13⅞	13⅞+	⅛
34⅜	24	Signal 1.36	6	251	27⅜	27⅛	27⅛—	⅛
40	35⅛	Signode 1.32	10	231	35⅜	35⅛	35⅛—	⅛
7⅜	5½	SimPrec .20	7	19	6⅛	6	6 —	⅛
19⅜	13⅛	Slmm 1.12	16	32	14⅜	14	14 —	⅜
16⅛	10	SimpPat .50	12	307	11½	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
25⅛	18⅛	Singer .40	5	144	19⅝	18⅜	18⅞—	⅛
45	39⅛	Singr pf 3.50		10	39⅜	39½	39½	
24⅛	17⅛	Skaggs .70	10	21	24⅛	24	24⅛—	⅜
17	10⅛	Skil Cp	8	38	12⅛	12	12⅛+	⅛
19¼	12	Skyline .32	12	56	13⅛	13¼	13¼—	½
17⅞	14⅛	SmithA 1	5	21	14⅝	14¼	14¼+	⅛
40	27⅜	SmithInt .72	8	89	28⅝	27⅞	28 —	⅞
42⅞	30⅛	Smtkln 1.10	16	176	42⅛	41⅜	42 +	⅛
22	17	Smucker .80	9	1	17½	17½	17½—	⅛
6⅛	2⅞	Sonesta	7	21	5⅛	5	5⅛	
10⅛	7⅛	SonyCp .07e	15	x265	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
50	37	SooLin 3.50e	6	6	40½	40⅛	40½—	⅛
21	18⅛	SCrEG 1.56	8	69	18½	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
20⅛	17½	SoJerIn 1.62	8	18	18⅜	18½	18⅜—	⅛
17¾	13	Soutdwo .60		39	16⅞	16⅝	16¾—	⅛
32	26	Sdwn pf 1.80		6	31⅛	31	31⅛—	⅛
12⅜	9½	SoetBk .40	9	38	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
9⅞	7	SoetPS 1.37t	7	11	8	7⅞	8	
26⅞	21⅛	SoCalE 2	6	571	24⅛	24⅛	24½—	⅛
18⅛	15⅝	SouthCo 1.54	9	454	17⅛	17⅛	17½	
21⅞	18⅛	SoInGE 1.32	7	34	19⅜	19⅛	19⅛—	⅛
32⅛	30	SoNRes 1.05	8	126	31⅞	30⅞	30⅞—	¾
40⅜	35⅛	SoNETel 3	9	14	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛—	⅛
38⅝	31⅛	SouPac 2.40	7	199	32½	31⅝	31⅞—	½
62⅞	50½	SouRy 2.60	8	62	53⅜	52	52 —	1½
6⅞	6⅛	SouRy pf .50		2	6¼	6¼	6¼—	⅛
38⅝	30½	SoUnCo 1.92	15	72	33⅜	32⅝	33⅛—	⅛
27⅝	20½	Soutind .60b	10	42	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
47	36	SouRoyl .68	15	37	38⅞	37⅞	38⅞+	⅞
25⅛	18⅛	SwtAir .28	7	32	21⅛	20⅞	21⅛+	⅛
25⅛	20½	SwtBksh 1.10	8	4	23⅛	23⅛	23½+	⅛
10¼	7⅛	SwstFor .20	7	142	8⅜	8½	8½+	⅛
22⅛	18⅛	SwtFl pf1.50		8	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛+	⅜
16	13⅛	SwPbSv 1.10	8	77	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	
15½	11⅞	SpartF .28	6	15	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜+	⅛
13⅛	9⅞	Sparton .48	6	2	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜—	⅛
20⅛	15½	SperryH 1	6	35	16⅞	16½	16⅞—	⅛
41	36	SperyH pf 3		1	38	38	38 —	½
43⅛	29⅞	SperryR 1.12	7	337	30⅛	29⅞	29⅞—	⅛
15	12⅜	SpringM .90	7	49	13	d12½	12½—	½
29⅛	23½	SquarD 1.20	11	30	25½	25⅛	25⅛+	⅛
30½	22⅛	Squibb .96	10	188	22⅞	22⅛	22⅛+	⅛
22⅛	17⅛	Staley 1	9	82	19⅛	18½	18½—	⅛
31⅛	24⅛	StBrnd 1.28	11	67	25⅞	25⅛	25⅛—	⅛
52½	47⅛	StdBr pf 3.50		z20	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜+	⅛
42⅛	28⅞	StBPaint .48	14	156	29⅜	29½	29½—	⅛
12⅜	9⅛	StdMotA .40	6	74	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
45½	37⅛	StOilCl 2.40	7	298	39⅛	38⅜	38⅜—	⅛
59⅝	46⅛	StOInd 2.60	7	484	47½	47⅛	47½—	⅛
97⅛	73½	StOilOh 1.36	19	381	76	73½	73½—	2½
11⅞	7	StPacCp .20		159	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛+	⅛
9	7	StPress .40	11	5	7	d 6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
7⅛	6⅛	StPrud .66	9	11	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
19	16⅛	Standex 1	5	3	17½	17¼	17¼—	½
36¼	28⅛	StanW 1.24	8	5	28⅜	28⅛	28⅜+	¼
24⅛	19⅛	Starret 1.20	8	1	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛—	¼
13	11⅛	StaMSe 1.05		53	12½	12⅛	12⅛	
49⅞	31	StaufCh 1.80	6	208	32	31⅛	31⅛—	⅛
10⅛	7⅛	Sterchl .56	7	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞+	⅛
17	13⅛	SterlDg .70	10	234	14⅛	13⅞	14	
6⅛	3¼	SterlPre .12b	6	52	3⅜	d 3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
13⅛	9¾	Sterndnt .50		44	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
19⅛	14⅛	StevenJ 1.20		62	15½	15⅜	15⅜—	⅛
37⅞	28⅛	StewWa 1.96	7	41	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	
23⅛	19⅛	StokVC 1.20	9	24	20	19⅞	19⅞—	⅜
65⅞	53⅛	StoneW 2.75	8	4	53⅛	d53⅛	53⅛—	⅛
15⅝	11⅛	StonCon .60	6	3	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞+	⅛
16½	12⅜	StopSho 1	5	28	13⅛	13	13⅛	
18⅛	9⅛	StorTec .67t	8	51	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞—	⅛
28⅛	19⅛	StorerB 1	7	36	19⅛	d19⅛	19⅛—	⅛
16⅞	12⅞	StridRit .92	7	18	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
50⅝	38⅜	StuWor 1.48	4	99	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛—	⅛
111	88	StuW pf 5		1	94	94	94 —	1
5¼	3	SuavSho .20	5	26	3⅛	3	3	
24⅛	19½	SubPrG 1.20	8	18	22½	22½	22½—	⅛
10⅛	8⅛	SuCrest .50	3	10	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
25	18⅛	SunChm .40	5	25	19⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
47	39½	SunCo 2.52	4	90	40⅛	39⅞	40⅛+	⅛
51	41	SunC pf 2.25		9	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛—	⅛
25	19½	Sunbm 1.20		28	20	19⅛	19⅛—	⅛
42⅛	33	Sundstr 1.20		56	33⅛	33	33 —	⅛
60	48	Sunds pf3.50		13	56⅛	56	56 —	⅛
16⅛	11	SunsMg .15r	392	47	11⅞	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
27½	21⅛	SuprVal .86	9	20	25⅞	25⅛	25⅛—	⅛
258	180	SuprOil 2.20	11	13	203	202	203	
9⅛	6⅛	SupmkG .35	5	22	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
22⅛	14⅞	Supscp .75e	5	29	15	14⅞	14⅞—	⅛
8⅛	6⅛	SotroM .22e	44	47	u 8⅞	8⅛	8⅛	
21	15⅞	Swank 1a	6	8	15⅞	15½	15½—	⅛
21	16⅛	Sybron .96	9	23	18⅞	18⅛	18⅛+	⅛
14⅛	7⅛	Sycor	13	227	13⅛	11⅛	13⅛+	1⅛
8⅛	5½	Systron	7	10	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
		T						
13⅜	7⅛	TRE .52	19	22	11⅛	11½	11⅛+	⅛
40⅛	31	TRW 1.60	7	89	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛+	⅛
90	73½	TRW pf 4.40		7	74	d73⅛	73⅛—	⅛
83	66	TRW pr 4.50		13	67	66⅛	67 +	⅛
33⅛	24	TaftBrd 1	8	20	26⅛	26½	26½—	⅛
6⅛	3⅛	Talcott	24	12	5½	5⅛	5⅛?	⅛
11⅛	8⅛	Talley .70	5	16	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
10⅞	11½	Talley pf 1		6	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	
20⅛	17⅛	TampEl 1.20	10	23	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛+	⅛
42⅞	21	Tandy	7	279	27⅛	26⅞	27 +	⅛
16	9⅛	Tandxcft	5	12	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
12½	7	Tappan .24	7	76	7⅛	7	7	
23⅛	16⅛	Technr .40	8	216	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛+	⅛
12⅞	9⅛	Tchmcolr .40	7	100	9½	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
10	8⅛	Technicn	8	87	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	
38¼	28⅛	Tektrnx .48	13	261	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛—	⅛
6⅛	4⅛	Telecor .20	5	54	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
74⅛	47⅛	Teledn 1.45t	4	209	54⅛	53⅛	53½—	⅛
9⅛	6⅛	Telprmt	22	137	7⅜	7½	7⅛	
3⅛	2	Telex	7	86	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
37⅛	29⅛	Tennco 2	7	253	30⅛	30	30⅛	
17½	10	Tesoro 1		511	10⅛ D	8⅞	9⅞—	⅛
31	21⅛	Tesor pf 2.16		45	21⅛	21½	21⅛+	⅛
30⅛	25⅛	Texaco 2	6	827	27⅛	27⅛	27½—	⅛
46⅛	36⅛	TexEst 2.10		48	39⅛	38⅛	38⅛—	⅛
29⅛	26½	TxET pf 2.40		9	27⅛	26⅛	27⅛+	⅛
39⅛	29⅛	TxET pf 2.87		4	30½	30	30½+	⅛
49	41⅛	TexGsT 2.40	5	9	44⅛	44	44 —	½
22⅛	14⅛	TexInd 1b	7	9	19⅛	19½	19⅛—	⅛
102⅛	75⅛	TexInst 1.32	16	144	76⅛	d75	75⅛—	1⅛
12⅛	8⅛	TexInt	9	450	8⅛	d 7⅛	8 —	⅛
34⅛	25⅛	TexOGs .23		135	28⅛	28	28⅛+	⅛
40	28⅛	TxPcLd .35e	16		37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	
23⅛	18⅛	TexUtil 1.40	9	2703	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛—	½
31⅛	19⅛	Texsulf 1.20	15	275	19⅛	d19⅛	19⅛—	⅛
55⅛	39⅛	Texgif pf 3		73	39⅛	d38⅛	38⅛—	⅛
5⅛	2½	Texfl Ind		34	2⅛	2½	2½—	⅛
27⅛	25	Textron 1.40		65	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛—	⅛
34⅛	30⅛	Textr pf 2.05		1	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛—	½
26⅛	22⅛	Textr pf 1.40		5	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛—	⅛
27⅛	19⅛	Thiokol 1		38	23⅛	23	23⅛—	⅛
40⅛	32⅛	ThomBe 1	15	151	36½	36½	36½	
12⅛	10	ThomIn .44	7	2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
20½	15⅛	ThomJW 1.20		x51	20	19⅛	20 +	⅛
9⅛	7⅛	Thrifty .48	6	53	7½	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
22⅛	17⅛	Ticor 1.10	5	152	18⅛	d17½	17⅛—	1
27	16⅛	Tidwatr .60		4	20⅛	20	20 —	⅛
13⅛	10⅛	TigerInt .50	7	x219	11⅛	10⅛	11⅛+	⅛
38⅛	31⅛	TimeIn 1.30	8	36	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛—	⅛
25⅛	20	TimeMir .80	5	27	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛+	⅛
55½	47⅛	Timkn 2.20	5	34	47½	d45⅛	45⅛—	1⅛
18⅛	16	Tishman	49	40	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
10⅛	5½	TobinP		46	7	6½	6½—	⅛
17⅛	8½	ToddSh	70	5	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
27⅛	24⅛	ToIEdis 2.12	9	59	25	24⅛	24⅛—	⅛
26½	24⅛	ToIEd pf2.21		2	25	25	25 +	⅛
12¼	8⅞	TonkaCp .48	8	41	8⅞ D	8⅛	8⅛	
9⅛	6⅛	ToolRol .40b	11	5	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
15⅞	10⅛	Tracor .28	6	53	13	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
41½	31	Trane 1.36	8	31	32½	32	32⅛—	⅛
39⅛	34⅛	TranUn 1.92	6	57	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛—	⅛
10½	7⅛	TWA		138	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
26⅞	17	TWA pf 2		32	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
18⅛	16⅛	TWA pf 1.90		136	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛+	⅛
15⅞	13⅛	Transam .80	8	434	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
120	100	Trans pf4.50		1	105	105	105 —	2½
24⅛	22⅛	TranInc 1.96		17	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛+	⅛
22½	17	Transco 1.10	9	105	21	20⅛	21 +	⅛
11⅛	7⅛	Transcn .52	7	40	7⅛	d 7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
80	70⅛	TrGP pf 6.65		110	79	79	79 +	½
107	101	TrG pf 10.32		z30	102½	102⅛	102⅛—	
99⅛	91⅛	TrGP pf 8.64		.103	96½	96⅛	96½+	½
28½	25⅛	TrGP pf 2.50		15	26⅛	26	26⅛+	⅛
13⅛	9⅛	Transoh .28	3	26	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
27⅛	21	Tranwy 1.60	7	23	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛—	⅛
37	28⅛	Travirs 1.28	7	378	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛—	⅛
43	34⅛	Travelr pf 2		7	35⅛	34⅞	35	
23⅛	19⅛	TriCon 2.16e		2	19⅛	19½	19⅛	
33⅛	30⅛	TriCn pf 2.50		1	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛+	⅛
10½	7⅛	Triaind .07e		4	8	7⅛	8	
25⅛	14⅛	TriaPac .60	4	15	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
26⅛	17⅛	Trintyin .80	5	32	22⅛	22	22 —	⅛
35⅛	25⅛	Tropican 1	13	53	32⅛	31⅛	31⅛—	⅛
17⅛	14	TucsnG 1.16	8	214	15⅛	15	15⅛+	⅛
25⅛	9⅛	TwenCn .70	8	673	24⅛	23⅛	23⅛+	⅛
18½	14⅛	TwinDs .90	6	10	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
24½	13½	TycoLab .40	7	34	14⅛	13⅛	14	
24⅛	19½	TylerCp .60	4	21	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
23⅛	18	Tymshr	10	285	18⅛	d17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
		U						
27½	17¼	UAL .60	7	691	17⅜	d16¼	16⅞—	½
24¼	17⅛	UGI 1.48	8	54	23⅛	22⅞	22⅞—	1⅛
31½	26⅞	UGI pf 2.75		z200	31	31	31 +	⅛
18⅛	13⅛	UMC 1.20	9	61	17⅛	16⅞	17 +	⅛
2½	1⅛	UMET Tr		199	u 2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
18⅛	13⅛	UOP .70	8	54	14⅛	13⅞	14 —	⅛
24⅛	17⅛	UVInd 1	5	61	20	19⅛	19⅛—	⅛
22⅛	16⅛	UARCO 1.30	6	10	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
14	9⅛	Unarco .70	4	3	10⅛	10½	10⅛	
56	47⅛	UniNV 3.35e	7	1	51½	51½	51½—	½
13⅛	10⅛	UnBNCP		½			11⅞—	⅛
66⅛	45⅛	UCamp 1.80	9	318	46⅛	45⅛	45⅛—	⅛
62⅛	41	UnCarb 2.80	6	871	42⅛	41½	41⅛—	⅛
9	6⅛	UnCmrce		33	6⅛	d 6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
7⅛	4½	UnionCp		44	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
16⅛	15	UnElec 1.36	9	134	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
54⅛	50	UnEl pf 4.50		z150	52½	51½	51½	
31	28⅛	UnEl pf 2.72		1	28⅛	28⅛	28½+	⅛
94	86⅛	UnEl pf 8		4	88	87½	88	
59⅛	49⅛	UnOCal 2.20	7	111	52⅛	52⅛	52½	
76⅛	65	UOCa pf2.50		3	67⅛	67½	67⅛—	⅛
58½	45⅛	UPacC 1.70	10	276	46⅛	d44⅛	44⅛—	1⅛
11⅛	8⅛	Uniroyal .50	6	225	8⅛	8⅛	8½	
10⅛	7⅛	UnBrand		54	7⅛	d 7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
15⅛	12½	UnBrnd pfA		4	14⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	1⅛
11⅛	10	UnitCp .83e		228	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
33⅛	25½	UnEnRs 1.72	6	61	31⅛	31	31⅛	
19	11	UFinCal .40	4	122	15⅛	15	15 —	½
14⅛	11⅛	UnGrnly	5	46	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
29⅛	25⅛	Ullium 2.44	9	12	28	27⅛	27⅛—	⅛
25½	23⅛	Ullu pf 2.20		z300	24½	24⅛	24½+	⅛
27⅛	18⅛	UInd .80	6	2	19	19	19	
7⅛	4⅛	UnitInn .14	6	7	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
13⅛	10⅛	UJerBk 1.04	7	33	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛+	⅛
44⅛	23⅛	UnNucl 1.20t	7	164	26½	25½	25½	
4⅛	1⅛	UnPkMn	2	6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
15⅛	10⅛	UnRefg .64	5	41	14	13⅛	14 +	½
18⅛	14⅛	USFoS 1.36e		67	15½	14⅛	15½	
39⅛	29⅛	USFidG 1.84	6	164	3	d29⅛	29⅛—	⅛
26⅛	22⅛	USGyps 1.60	9	113	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛+	⅛
8⅛	6⅛	USHom .24	5	118	7⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
8⅛	6⅛	USInd .40	7	579	7⅛	6⅛	7	
15⅛	9⅛	USLeasg .40	5	15	12½	12½	12⅛	
4½	2⅛	US Rfy		5	4⅛	4	4	
27	18	USShoe 1.20	8	253	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
50	27	USSteel 2.20	8	740	29⅛	29	29 —	¼
33⅛	24⅛	USTobc 1.40	11	8	29⅛	29½	29⅛	
41¼	33⅛	UnTech 1.80	6	258	34⅛	33⅛	33⅛—	¼
182½	149¼	UnTch pf 8		3	150½	150½	150½—	1¼
122	103	UnTch pf7.32		54	104¼	103½	104¼+	¾
21½	17⅞	UniTel 1.28	9	1031	19½	19¼	19½+	⅛
26⅛	22¼	UnIT 2pf1.50		551	24⅛	24	24⅛	
10⅛	6⅛	Unitrod .10	8	9	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
11	8½	Univar .56	7	15	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
22	19⅛	UnivFd 1.28	8	24	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛+	⅛
33⅛	27⅛	UnLeaf 1.88	7	14	31⅛	30⅛	31⅛+	⅛
38	30	Upjohn 1.20	12	353	34	33½	33⅛	
19½	14⅛	USLIFE .52	7	172	17½	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
12½	11⅛	USlifeF .96a		5	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
23⅛	19½	UtahPL 1.56	11	70	19⅞	19½	19½—	⅛
34⅛	31½	UtPL pf 2.80		11	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛+	⅛
		V						
22⅛	16⅛	VF Cp 1.18	7	27	17½	17	17⅛+	⅛
24⅛	17½	VSICorp .80	7	3	22⅛	22	22 —	⅛
10⅛	7	Valleyln .40	11	30	8	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
21⅛	14⅛	Varian .28	11	53	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
12⅛	7⅛	Varoinc .20a	4	106	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
6⅛	4⅛	Vendo		24	6⅛	6	6 —	⅛
15⅛	13⅛	VestSe 1.31e		14	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
24⅛	12⅛	Vetco .20e	30	930	21⅛	20	20⅛—	1⅛
18⅛	9½	Viacom .20	13	103	16⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
15⅛	14	VaEPw 1.24	8	352	14½	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
50½	45	VaEP pf4.20		z40	46⅛	46½	46½—	⅛
57½	52½	VaEP pf4.80		z110	54⅛	54	54 +	⅛
60	54½	VaEP pf 5		z300	56	55½	55½—	1⅛
110	102⅛	VaEP pf9.75		z140	105½	105½	105½	
32⅛	30⅛	VaEP pf2.90		22	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛+	⅛
91⅛	85	VaE pf J7.72		z1100	87	85	85 —	1⅛
8⅛	4⅛	Vornado		22	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
27⅛	21¼	VulcnM 1.10	7	19	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛+	⅛
		W						
56	48⅛	WabR pf4.50		z400	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	
21	15½	Wachov .54	8	14	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
4⅛	3⅛	WachRty		15	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
18½	11⅛	WalMart .18	13	2335	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
17⅛	14⅛	Walgrn 1.10	7	30	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
28⅛	22⅛	WlkrA 1.40a	7	164	25⅛	25	25⅛+	⅛
27½	20⅛	WallMu 1.20	3	3	22⅛	22½	22⅛+	⅛
39⅛	25½	WallJm 1.40	6	30	28⅛	27⅛	27⅛—	⅛
42⅛	27½	WallJ pf1.60		39	30½	30	30	
8⅛	5	WardFd		23	7⅛	7½	7⅛—	⅛
9⅛	6⅛	Warnaco		29	7⅛	7	7⅛—	⅛
22	17½	Wrnc pf 1.50		1	20	20	20 —	⅛
32⅛	19	WarnS 1.40	8	19	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛—	⅛
32⅛	25½	WrnCom .80	5	39	26	25⅛	26	
15⅛	8⅛	WrnerCo .60	14	137	15⅛	15½	15½	
31⅛	23⅛	WarnrL 1.10	13	654	25½	24⅛	25 —	⅛
26⅛	21	WashGs 2.08	8	14	24⅛	23⅛	23⅛—	⅛
20⅛	16½	WashNat 1	7	52	u21⅛	20½	21⅛+	1
26⅛	18⅛	WashStl 1.20	10	24	23⅛	22½	22⅛+	⅛
25⅛	20½	WshWt 1.76	10	233	21⅛	21½	21½—	⅛
17⅛	12	WasteM .28	12	80	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
25½	17	WatkinJ .32	9	39	17½	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
7⅛	5⅛	WayGos .48	14	4	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
6⅛	4⅛	WeanUn .20	4	1	5½	5½	5½	
18⅛	12½	Wean pf 1.25		3	12½	12½	12½	
14⅛	8	WebbD .15e	13	54	10⅛	9⅛	10⅛+	⅛
28	24⅛	WeisMkt .82	8	8	26⅛	26	26⅛	
28⅛	24⅛	WellsF 1.12	7	91	25⅛	24⅛	24⅛—	⅛
13⅛	9½	WellFM 1.02e	12	14	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
57	52⅛	WIPP pf4.50		z300	54	53½	53½+	⅛
41	32½	WIPIPe 2.40	6	x4	34⅛	33⅛	33⅛	
10⅛	6⅛	WnAirL .40	6	226	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
33	26½	WnBnc 1.50	7	143	32	31½	31⅛—	⅛
25	14⅛	WnNoA .40b	6	60	21⅛	21⅛	21½+	⅛
23⅛	14	WnPacIn	3	342	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛—	⅛
30⅛	17	WnPubl .68	12	1023	29⅛	28⅛	29 —	⅛
20½	17	WUnion 1.40	7	109	18½	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
12⅛	11⅛	WUn dpf1.18		62	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
27⅛	25⅛	WUTI pf 2.56		2	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛—	⅛
22⅛	16⅛	WestgEl .97	6	615	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
33⅛	25	Wstvac 1.20	8	37	27	27	27⅛+	⅛
16⅛	14⅛	Weybrg 1	5	2	15	15	15 —	⅛
46½	25⅛	Weyerhr .80	10	1034	26⅛	d25⅛	25⅛—	⅛
64½	44⅛	Weyr pf 2.80		47	44⅛	d43⅛	43⅛—	⅛
32½	24	WheelF .84	10	35	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛—	⅛
20	8½	WhelPit		15	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
62	42	WhelPit pf 6		z600	44	43⅛	43⅛+	⅛
53	33⅛	WhelPit pf 5		z100	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛+	⅛
27⅛	23⅛	Whirlpool 1.20	8	164	23⅛	d23⅛	23⅛—	⅛
28⅛	19½	WhitCn 1.10a	5	287	20⅛	20	20 —	⅛
43⅛	37⅛	WhitC pfC 3		5	42⅛	42⅛	42	
8⅛	6⅛	WhiteMt	4	234	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
28⅛	21⅛	Whiting 1.40	8	5	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛—	⅛
7⅛	4⅛	Whittakr	9	352	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
16	12½	Wickes .80	7	101	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
10	6½	Wiebldt .36	7	8	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
26⅛	18⅛	Williams 1	7	291	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
9⅛	6½	WilshrO	12	11	60	8⅛	7⅛	8 —
45½	37⅛	WinnD 1.68	11	198	37⅛	d37⅛	37⅛	
6⅛	3⅛	Winnboo	15	72	3⅛	3½	3½—	⅛
19½	12⅛	WinterJ 1	5	18	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
32⅛	27⅛	WisEP 2.12	11	509	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	
109½	105	WisE pf 8.90		z50	107	106⅛	107 +	⅛
23⅛	19⅛	WisGas 1.80	6	20	21½	21⅛	21⅛+	⅛
30⅛	28	WisG pf 2.55		3	29	28⅛	29	
23	19½	WiscPL 1.68	10	22	22	21½	21½—	⅛
21⅛	18⅛	WiscPS 1.54	10	44	20	19⅛	19⅛—	⅛
34	23	Witco 1.52	6	21	24½	24½	24½	
15½	11½	WitterD .60t	5	67	13⅛	13	13 —	⅛
5⅛	3⅛	WolvrW .20	6	27	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	
12⅛	10½	Womeir .48	6	41	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
8⅛	6½	WoodCp .40	6	23	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
30	18⅛	WoodPet .30	9	92	19	d18½	18⅛—	⅛
26⅛	17⅛	Wolwth 1.40	6	102	19⅛	18½	18⅛—	⅛
39½	28⅛	Wolw pf 2.20		2	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	
6	4⅛	WorldAir	9	5	4½	4½	4⅛	
85	70⅛	Wrigly 2.40a	12	5	85½	85	85 —	⅛
10½	7½	Wurlitz .40	5	3	7½	7½	7½—	⅛
14⅛	9⅛	Wylain .60	9	34	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
8⅛	5⅛	WyleLb .32	6	8	6	5½	6	
2⅛	¾	Wyly Cp		16	13-16	¾	13-16+	
		X						
58⅛	43½	Xerox 1.60	10	789	50⅛	49⅛	49⅛—	⅛
31⅛	15½	XTRA .24e	5	112	23	22	22⅛+	⅛
		Y						
13⅛	10⅛	Yates .20	5	19	11⅛	10⅛	11⅛+	⅛
		Z						
61	44	Zapata pf 2		1	45	45	45 —	
28	12½	ZenithR 1	7	1004	14	13½	13⅛—	⅛
16½	13	Zurnind .60	8	25	14½	14	14½—	⅛

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

NEW YORK (AP) — The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn., over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

Closing Prices Oct. 24, 1977

	Bid	Ask
AEL Ind	3⅞	4⅛
AFAProl	7½	8¼
AID Inc	13¾	14½
AVM Cp	2⅛	2⅜
AddisnW	6½	7
AdvRoss	2¾	3⅛
Alberts	11	11½
AlexAlex	47½	48
Alicolnc	12⅞	13⅛
AllynB	7¾	8¼
AFinCp	11⅞	12¼
AFurnit	2 7-16	2 11-16
AGreet	12⅜	12½
AMicros	13⅛	13⅝
ATvCom	29¾	30¾
AWeldng	10¼	11¼
Amterre	1⅞	2 1-16
Anadite	4¼	4⅝
AnheusB	23⅞	23⅞
AnlaCp	8	8¼
ArdMay	1⅝	1⅞
ArkWGs	34	34¾
AsdCola	20¼	21¼
AtlGasLt	15¼	15⅝
BairdAt	3½	4
BangHE	15⅛	16⅛
BkamRt	10⅞	11⅛
BasicRs	4⅞	5⅛
BassettF	16⅛	17½
BaylsMk	9½	10
Beeline	6¾	7¼
BetzLab	28⅛	29¼
BibbCo	8¼	8¾
BirdSon	27½	29
Birtchr	1⅛	2¼
BlkHillP	20½	21
Bonanza	4⅛	4⅞
Brinks	5¾	6¼
BrookS	27¼	28¼
BrwTom	37¾	38½
Brmning	9	11
Buckbee	3¾	4¼
Buckeye	9¼	9¾
BurnupS	3⅞	4¼
CalWtSv	30½	32
CampbCh	3⅛	4⅛
CanradH	2⅞	2⅛
CapSwCp	5⅜	5⅞
CaplnAir	2⅞	2¾
Captech	4	4¾
CareCp	3¾	4½
CenVIPS	16	16⅛
ChmLea	14¾	15¾
ChesUtl	12	12¾
CircleF	7½	8¾
CitzUtA	36⅞	37⅜
CitzUtB	35½	36¼
ClarkJL	29	30½
ClowCp	9⅜	10¼
ColuVenl	½	1¼
ComClH	14⅞	15⅜
CmlShr	23	24½
CmwTel	33	34½
ConPap	29	30
Crawfd	17	17¾
CrossCo	24½	25¼

	Bid	Ask
CullrFed	1½	1¾
DanlyM	14	15
DataDLb	3¾	4⅛
Data 100	7⅜	7⅞
DaytMal	23½	25½
Decorin	1⅞	2⅛
DeklbAg	19	20
DeLuxC	24¼	25
DetCanT	13¾	14¾
DetlntB	20¾	21¾
eweyEl	⅞	1⅛
DiaCrys	16½	17¼
DixnCru	23	24½
Docutel	3½	3¾
DolirGn	11¼	11¾
Donldsn	22½	21¼
DorchGs	10¾	10⅞
DoyleDB	21½	22
DunkinD	9¼	9¾
Duriron	16½	17½
Eberline	5⅜	5⅞
EconLab	23⅛	23⅞
ElPasEl	11⅞	12¼
ElderBe	6	6⅛
EleNucl	5½	6¼
ElModul	3¼	3⅞
EnrDev	16	16¾
Enlwisti	3	3¾
EqiOil	15	16
EthanAl	16¼	17
FabriT		
FidUnLf	1 3-16	1 7-16
Ingrht	6½	6⅞
FtBkSys	35	35¾
FtEostn	17¼	18
FtEmpSt	7⅞	8⅛
FtWnFin	3⅛	3⅜
Flicker	12½	13
FlaWatU	⅛	½
ForestO	19⅛	19¾
Formigli	1	1½
FrankCp	5¾	6⅛
FrankEl	12½	12⅞
Frndlce	13	13¾
GnRlEst	5	5¾
GnReins	161	165
GovEFn	10¼	11
GraClis	14½	15¼
GreenMt	12½	13
GreyAdv	22½	23½
Gilintst	16¼	17¼
Gyrodyn	2⅞	3⅜
HrpRow	13⅛	13⅝
HarHNt	13¼	13¾
HenredF	16½	17
Holobm	1⅛	1⅞
Hoover	11¾	12¼
HorizRs	¼	1
HudsPap	24	25½
HyatlCp	6½	6⅞
Hyattint	4½	5
IndNucl	3	3⅛
Infraind	2	2½
IntelCp	43½	45
IntrcEnr	8⅛	9¼
Intermk	4¼	4¾
IntmIGs	19	19½
InBkWsh	7⅛	7½
IwaSoUt	26	26½
JamWPr	5¼	5¾
Jamsby	12	12¾
JiffyFd	¾	1¼

	Bid	Ask
JoslynM	14½	15
KaisStl pf	20⅛	20⅜
Kalvar	1⅞	1¾
KamanA	26½	27¼
KampAm	7⅝	8⅛
KateGre	½	1
Kaysam	6	7
KearnyT	6¾	9⅛
KellySv	31¼	32
Keuffel	11½	12½
KeveFib	14⅜	14¾
KevCusF	4¾	5¼
KevsInt	16½	17¼
KingInt	4¼	4⅝
KnapeV	16¾	17¼
LanceIn	24½	25¼
LandRes	1½	1⅞
LaneCo	15½	16½
LtdStor	17¼	18
LinBcst	19½	19⅞
Logetrn	4⅜	5¼
MadsGE	16⅝	17⅛
MajorRt	1	1 3-16
Mallkrt	31½	32½
MgtAssis	6⅞	7⅜
MauiLP	12¾	13¼
McCorm	14⅝	15⅛
McQuay	16	16⅝
Medtrn	22¾	23
MerdInv	2¼	2¼
MidsxWH	20¾	21½
MdldCap	1¾	2¼
MidlRes	5-16	½
MidlBks	23	24
Millipr	21⅛	22½
MissVIG	16¾	17¾
MonlCol	4¼	4⅝
MooreS	9⅝	10⅛
MoorePd	14¼	15¼
Mostek	12⅞	13½
MotchM	6	7
MotClub	4⅛	4⅞
Mueller	16¾	17⅜
NaragCp	12¾	13¼
NatGOil	16¼	17¼
NatLibly	5¼	5⅝
NSecRsh	5¼	6
NwideRE	6½	7½
NJNGas	15⅜	16⅛
Nlelsn A	20¾	21¼
Nlelsn B	20⅛	21⅛
NoCarGs	11½	11⅞
NVOEOI un	39¾	40
NwINGas	9¾	10¼
NwstPS	18¾	19½
Noxell	16¼	16
OgilvyM	35	35⅛
OhFerro	8¾	9¼
OtterTP	21⅞	22¼
OversAir	3½	3⅞
PCA Int	8¾	9½
Pabst Br	31⅜	31⅞
PacGa R	22	22¾
Pakco	1½	2½
Pauley P	6½	7¼
Peerl Mf	11¼	12
Pa Enter	17	17½
Petrsn H	14	14¾
Petrolit	30½	31½
Pettibon	20¼	21¼
Pledmr A	4¾	5¼
Pinkrtn	27	27½

	Bid	Ask
Pion HiB	17½	18
Pistilin	2	3
PogoPd	12⅞	13⅛
Possis Cp	¾	1⅛
Progrp	1½	1⅞
PubS NC	11⅝	12
P Bennet	14⅝	15½
PulD Cap	6½	6½
Qual Inns	2	2⅛
Ragen Pr	6¼	6¾
Rahall C	18½	19½
Raychm	137	142
Raymnd	18½	19½
Recog Eq	7⅛	7½
Road Ex	29½	30¼
Robin M	22¼	23¼
Roselon	2¾	3½
Rouse	6⅛	6⅞
Rus Stov	12½	12¾
Sadlier	2⅞	3⅛
Scan Dat	1	1½
Scripps H	35	37
Seis Delt	3⅛	3⅞
Seneca F	3⅞	4¼
SevenUp	27¾	28½
Shawmt	27¼	28¼
Snap Tls	27¾	28½
Solidst Sc	5	6
S CalWat	14	14¾
SwGs Cp	10¾	11⅛
SwEl Sv	15¾	16½
Standyn	22½	23
Std Regis	20¼	21½
Stan HPd	14½	15½
Sterlg Sir	5½	6¼
Strawb Cl	25½	27
Super El	5	6⅜
TIME DC	6½	7
Taco Bell	23	23½
Tampax	30	31
Tech Pub	26	27
Tecum P	54	56
Tennant	29	31
Tifny Co	11¾	12¼
Tiprary	15½	16
ToscoCp	4⅝	4⅝
Transo O	12¼	13¼
Trico Pd	41	42
Triln OG	4⅞	5⅛
Tyson F	16¼	17
Un McGil	8¼	9¼
US Surg	13¾	14¾
US TrkLn	13⅛	13⅞
UVa Bks	18⅛	18⅞
UpPen P	20½	21¼
Valley Gs	10⅞	11¼
VanD Air	9¾	10⅛
Vance S	5¾	6¼
Velcro	9⅛	9½
VaN Bnk	19½	20½
Wads Pu	10⅞	11⅜
Wsh NG	15¼	15¾
Webb Re	10¾	11¼
Weight W	11¼	11⅞
Weldtrn	1½	2¼
Welling M	6⅛	7⅛
Well Gar	4⅝	5½
Wsln Mto	2	2⅜
Wesimd	38	38¾
Wdwrd L	23⅝	24⅛
WrldwEn	4¼	4½
Wright W	6⅜	7
ZionUt B	26	27

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Amev 8-87	96¾	97¾
Ashland 7½-82	98	99
Australia 8¼-83	100	101
Austral 8¼-91	102¼	103¼
Austral 8¼-92	97½	98½
BTokyo 7⅞-84	97¼	98¼
Barclays 8½-92	99¼	100¼
3CHyd. 7¾-85	96¼	97¼
Bell Cnda 7¾-:	98½	99½
BFCE 8¼-83	100¾	101¼
Brazil 9¼-84	99	100
Brit Gas 9-81	102	103
BrokenHill 8-85	97½	98½
Cbc Berm. 8¼-84	99	100
Cdn NatlR 8¾-86	98¾	99¾
Charbongs 8⅞-81	100	101
CityInvest 8¾-84	98½	99½
Cons Food 7½-91	96¼	97¼
Conoco 8-86	99	100
Cutler Ham 8-87	99¼	100¼
EEC 8¼-82	100	101
EEC 7¾-84	97	97¾
ECS 8¾-81	101	102
ECS 8¼-97	98¼	98¾
EIB 8¼-83	99½	100½
EIB 8-84	99¼	100¼
EIB 8⅜-92	98¼	99¼
Elf Aquit. 8¼-85	98¾	99¾
EMI 9¼-89	99½	100½
Ericsson 8½-89	99½	100½
Esso 8-86 nov	101	102
Eurofima 8½-83	100½	101½
Fiat 8-82	97	98
First-Chic 7-80	98	99
Gotaverken 8½-87	97	98
Gould 9¾-83	103¼	104¼
GulfWestln 8¼-84	99	100
Hamersley 8½-84	100¼	101¼
Home Oil 9½-86	101¼	102¼
ICI 8¼-87	98½	99½
ISE Cnda 9-82	102	103
I.U.Overseas 9-83	99¼	100¼
Kidde W. 8½-85	98¼	99¼
Kockums 8-83	98½	99¼
Manitoba 8¾-83	101¼	102¼
Michelin 9¼-84	100¾	101¾
Midld Intl 8⅜-86	99¾	100¾
Montreal 9¼-83	100¼	101¼
NCBoard 8-87	96½	97½
NatWest 9-86	101	102
NBrunswick 9-83	101¼	102¼
NBrunswick 8-84	99	100
NZealand 8¾-91	104	105
NZealand 8½-83	102¼	103¼
NrgKombk 8½-91	98½	99½
Norskhyd 8½-92	98¼	99¼
Norway 8½-81	101¼	102¼
Occidental 9¾-83	102	103
Offsh Min 8¼-85	98½	99½
Ontario 9-83	102¼	103¼
OntarioHyd 8-87	98¼	99¼
ProvSaskat 8¾-86	101	102
QuebProv 8½-81	98½	99½
QuebProv 9-83	100¼	101¼
Ralston 7½-87	98½	99½
SaabScania 8½-89	97	98
S.A.S. 8-85	97¾	98¾
Shell 8-86	99½	100½
Shell 7½-87	98	99
Singer 8¼-82	99½	100½
Stind 8⅜-88	100½	101½
Sweden 8¼-81	98	99
SwedStCo. 7¾-87	97¾	98¾
TMay 7¾-87	95½	96½
Texfron 7¾-87	98¾	99¾
Transocean 8-86	99½	100½
Transocean 7½-87	98	99
UnOil 7½-87	98½	99½
Utah 8-87	99¾	100¾
Vwagen 7¾-87	98¾	97¾
Volvo (Mar) 8-87	96	97
Chrysler 4¾-8b	65½	67½
Chrysler 5-88	69½	71½
Cr Suisse 4¼-91	97¾	98¾
Cummin 6¾-86	95	97
Dartind 4¾-87	79½	81½
EastKodak 4½-88	85	87
Ennis 7¾-92	100¾	101¾
Fairchild 5¾-91	82	83½
Firestone 5-88	85	87
Ford 6-86	95	96
Ford 5-88	85	87
GenElec 4¼-87	80	82
GenFoods 4½-87	90½	92½
Gillette 4¾-82	86½	88½
Gillette 4¾-87	76	78
GulfWestn 5-88	77	79
Honeywell 6-86	89	91
ICI 6¾-97	93¼	94¼
INA 6-97	92½	93½
I.S.E. 6¼-89	88	90
ITT 4½-87	81½	83½
Jusco 6-92	103	104
Komatsu 7¼-90	104¼	105¼
Mitsui 7¼-90	108¼	109¼
MorganJP 4¼-87	98	100
Nabisco 5¾-87	98	100
Owensill 4½-87	116	118
PenneyJC 4½-87	76½	78½
PhiliLamp 4¾-87	95½	97½
R.C.A. 5-88	83½	85½
Revlon 4⅞-83	118	120
Revlon 4⅜-87	105	107
Sperry 4¾-88	80½	82½
Squibb 4¾-87	76	78
Texaco 4½-88	81	83
UBS 4½-87	117	118
UnCarb 4⅝-8?	91	93
WarnLamb 4½-87	77	79
WarnLamb 4¾-88	75	77
Xerox 5-88	82½	84½

Convertible Bonds

Amexco 4¼-87	78	80
Ashland 5-88	92½	94½
Beatrice 6¾-91	112	114
Beatrice 4½-92	93½	95½
Be.cham 6¾-92	98½	99½
Borden 6¾-91	104	106
Borden 5-92	95	97
BroadHale 4¾-87	76½	78½
Carnation 4-88	80	82
Chevron 5-88	120½	122½

Bondtrade—Index

(Basis Dec. 31, 1966—100)

	Med.	Long	Conv
Monday	101.57	94.79	107.24
Previous	101.58	94.86	107.23

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Dollar	German Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling
1 M	6 9/16-6 11/16	3½-3⅝	1⅛-1¼	4½-5
2 M	6⅞-7⅛	3¾-3⅞	1⅛-1⅜	5 -5¼
3 M	7 1/16-7 3/16	3⅞-4⅛	2 -2⅛	5½-5⅝
6 M	7⅜-7½	3⅞-4⅛	2⅛-2⅜	5¾-6
1 Y	7½-7⅝	4 -4⅛	2⅛-2⅜	6⅛-6⅞

International Stock Indexes

	Yest	Prev	1977 High	Low
Amsterdam	87.50	87.70	99.50	86.30
Brussels	99.51	100.78	107.82	98.51
Frankfurt	148.29	148.56	149.00	132.17
London 30	517.10	524.80	549.20	358.60
London 500	245.52	247.18	248.32	184.45
Milan	61.89	61.43	74.05	57.93
Paris	98.00	99.90	112.90	77.60
Sydney	451.12	446.27	469.57	419.68
Tokyo (n)	378.73	378.06	390.93	364.70
Tokyo (o)	5134.15	5117.32	5287.65	4849.35
Zurich	319.60	321.40	327.50	292.80

(n) New (o) Old.

Tokyo Exchange

Oct. 24, 1977

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	350	Matsu E. Wrks	606
Canon	485	Mitsubi Hvy Ind.	133
Dai Nip Print	543	Mitsubi Corp.	450
Fuji Bank	278	Mitsui Co.	335
Fuji Photo	654	Mitsukoshi	525
Hitachi	198	Nippon Elec.	261
Honda Motor	583	Sharp	340
C. Itoh	288	Shiseido	1110
Japan Air Lines	2430	Sony Corp.	2100
Kansai El Pwr.	942	Sumitomo Bank	276
Kao Soap	553	Taisho Marine	240
Kirin Brewery	406	Takeda	260
Komatsu	284	Teijin	131
Kubota	293	Tokio Marine	534
Matsu Ind.	633	Toray	114
		Toyota	931

Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives

Oct. 24, 1977

	Sales	Close	Ch.
Citicorp	623,800	21⅛	— ⅜
Sambos Rst	294,800	25½	—1⅛
Tex Util	270,300	20¼	— ½
RorerGp	262,000	14¼	—1½
GenTel&El	191,800	30¼	— ½
Gen Motors	175,200	70	
Comw Edis	168,700	28½	— ½
SearsRb	165,400	28	— ⅜
Airco Inc	155,800	32¼	+1½
AmTT	146,800	59	— ⅜
Occiden Pet	131,600	23	— ⅜
Dow Ch	130,600	26¼	— ½
East Kodak	123,500	52⅜	
Duke Pow	116,800	20¾	— ½
Pittston Co	112,700	23⅞	—1

	Today NYSE Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	19.21	20.23
Advanced	596	685
Declined	971	793
Unchanged	449	474
Total Issues	1868	1861
New 1977 highs	12	20
New 1977 lows	137	180

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
30 Ind	807.87	810.90	800.85	802.32—	5.98
20 Trn	204.47	205.59	200.92	201.74—	3.07
15 Util	110.19	110.72	109.44	109.86—	0.66
65 Stk	277.90	279.12	274.98	275.76—	2.50

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composites	92.62	91.36	91.63	—0.69
Industrials	101.98	100.69	100.97	—0.66
Utilities	53.70	52.93	53.16	—0.38
Finance	10.91	10.66	10.69	—0.20
Transportation	12.77	12.47	12.52	—0.22

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composites	50.56	50.24	50.24	—0.37
Industrials	45.16	53.84	53.84	—0.39
Transportation	37.44	36.98	36.98	—0.52
Utilities	39.70	39.57	39.57	—0.16
Finance	52.09	51.51	51.51	—0.79

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
October 21	119,692	222,430	1,358
Oct. 20	116,847	233,208	2,065
Oct. 19	116,481	230,590	1,916
Oct. 18	116,792	235,389	1,511
Oct. 17	118,095	232,339	561

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	Ch.
HouOilM	119,200	28⅜	—1¼
Duro Test	48,700	10⅝	+1
Hycel Inc	46,000	5⅝	— ½
Susquehan	42,200	7⅝	— ½
Tubos Mex	41,300	3¼	+1-16
Syntex Corp	38,400	16⅝	— ⅛
SciAtlanta	32,700	22¼	—3⅛
Dataprod	31,900	15⅝	+ ¼
Asamera O	26,800	8⅝	— ⅜
TotalPtl NA	25,200	7½	— ⅛

Appro final total 1,978,900
Stock sales year ago 1,450,000

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	Chg.
114.14	112.91	112.97	—1.12

European Gold Markets

Oct. 24, 1977

	Open	Close	N.C.
London	162.70	163.25	+2.05
Zurich	162.625	163.375	+2.80
Paris (12.5 kilo)	163.27	163.39	+0.97

U.S. dollars per ounce.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24. — *Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Mon.	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb	N.A.	1.30½
Coffee 4 Santos lb	180.00*	1.80
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-30 38½, yd	.44	.38
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	250.00	212
Iron 2 Fdry, Phila., ton	214.76	210.10
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt	52-53	65-66
Lead spot, lb	.31	.25½-.26
Copper elect., lb	60⅜	70⅜
Tin (Straits), lb	622.53	3.9401
Zinc, E St. L. basis, lb	.31-.33	.37
Silver N.Y. oz	4.860	4.140
Gold N.Y. oz	163.60	116.85
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's index (base 100 Dec. 31 1931) October 24	825.9F	794.40

p—Preliminary
f—Final.
*—Nominal

London Commodities

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
Oct. 24, 1977

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)	Previous (Close)
SUGAR				
Dec	104.75	102.50	104.50-104.75	102.75-103
Mar	117.75	115.75	117.60-117.90	116.05-116.15
May	123	121	122.60-122.75	121.10-121.25
Aug	128.20	126.50	127.60-127.75	129.75-129.95
Oct	132.50	130.25	131.80-132	130.75-130.85
Dec	135.50	134.50	135.05-135.25	133 -133.50
Mar	138.50	138.25	138.55-138.75	136 -137
2,221 lots of 50 tons.				
COCOA				
Dec	2525	2430	2507-2508	2422-2475
Mar	2098	2060	2081-2081.5	2055-2056
May	1910	1880	1903-1905	1880-1883
Jul	1832	1805	1823-1830	1805-1815
Sep	1770	1740	1760-1765	1745-1755
Dec	1720	1710	1700-1715	1685-1705
Mar	1680	1675	1640-1700	1635-1690
2,807 lots of 10 tons.				
COFFEE				
Nov	1710	1665	1666-1670	1655-1660
Jan	1590	1535	1542-1548	1526-1530
Mar	1500	1450	1455-1457	1445-1449
May	1476	1475	1428-1429	1416-1418
Jul	1450	1428	1418-1420	1398-1410
Sep		N. T.	1408-1410	1389-1390
Dec	1400		1360-1400	1340-1390
2,550 lots of 5 tons.				

London Metals Market

(Figures in sterling per metric ton) (Silver in pence per troy ounce)
Oct. 24, 1977

	Today Bid Asked	Previous Bid Asked
Copr. Wire Bars: Spot	688 - 688.5	685 - 686
3 months	701 - 701.5	698 - 698.5
Cathodes: spot	678 - 678.5	676 - 677
3 months	691 - 691.5	688.5- 689
Tin: spot	7,000 -7,020	6,979 -6,981
3 months	6,810 -6,815	6,797 -6,800
Lead: spot	356.5- 357.5	351 - 352
3 months	362.5- 363	357.2- 357.5
Zinc: spot	293.5- 294.5	291 - 291.5
3 months	299.5- 300	297 - 297.5
Silver: spot	274 - 274.1	270.5- 271.2
3 months	277.9- 278	274.5- 274.6

Paris Commodities

(Figures in French francs per metric ton)
Oct. 24, 1977

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)	Ch.
SUGAR				
Dec	—	—	905 - 915	+10
Jan	—	—	910 - 925	+10
Mar	920	—	920 - 925	+15
May	945	938	945 - 947	+22
Jul	—	—	960 - 985	—
Aug	1005	999	1001 -1004	+ 5
Oct	1050		1045 -1050	+ 6
Nov	—	—	1045 -1055	+10
57 lots of 50tons.				
COCOA				
Dec	2170	2110	2164 -2170	+64
Mar	1879	1866	1874.5-1875	+25
May	1763	1745	1760 -1768	+28
Jul	—	—		+10
Sep	—	—	1670	— 5
Dec	—	—	1560	+10
94 lots of 50 tons.				

U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK FUTURES
Oct. 24, 1977

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SUGAR NO. 11 (50 tons)					
Mar.	8.43	8.57	8.41	8.55	+0.24
May	8.81	8.95	8.81	8.93	+0.12
Sep	9.50	9.60	9.50	9.54	+0.12
Mar	10.10	10.09	10.09	b9.95	
Oct	9.62	9.73	9.62	9.69	+0.10
Jul	9.16	9.30	9.16	9.27	+0.

Sales: 3,030
a-asked, b-bid, n-nominal
ap-1024 1621ped

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COFFEE 'C' (37,500 lbs)					
Dec	151.40	155.50	151.10	154.00	+5.00
Mar	135.49	136.55	133.58	134.50	+1.75
Jul	131.00	131.00	128.00	b129.00	+0.25
Sep	121.75	121.75	121.75	121.70	+5.75

Sales: 640.
Parana spot 1.85n.
a-asked, b-bid, n-nomcal

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COCOA 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb					
Dec	178.25	179.95	177.99	179.95s	+6.00
Mar	155.00	158.30	155.00	157.25s	+4.50
May	146.50	147.65	145.15	145.90s	+2.65
Jul	140.00	141.00	138.50	14.20s	+3.2
Sep	136.50	136.50	134.60	136.20s	+3.20
Dec	131.75	132.05	131.0	131.45s	+3.35

Sales: 1,364
s-settling.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COPPER (25,000) lbs					
Nov	56.80	56.80	56.50	56.50s	—0.40
Dec	57.20	57.20	56.80	56.90s	—0.40
Jan	57.60	57.80	57.30	57.30s	—0.40
Mar	58.60	58.80	58.10	58.30s	—0.40
May	59.70	59.70	59.20	59.30s	—0.40
Jul	60.70	60.70	60.20	60.30s	—0.40
Sep	61.70	61.70	61.20	61.20s	—0.40
Dec	62.80	62.90	62.40	62.50s	—0.40
Jly	65.90	65.90	65.90	65.60s	—0.40

Sales: estimated 2,067.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COTTON, No. 2 (50,000 lbs)					
Dec	52.35	52.58	52.35	52.32	+0.01
Mar	53.30	53.55	53.30	53.35	+0.07
May	53.85	54m	a3.85	b54.00	+0.15
Jul	54.75	54.95	54.75	54.88	+0.10
Oct	55.00	55.15	55.00	b55.03	+0.03
Dec	55.00	55.28	55.00	55.10	+0.08
Mar				b	

Sales: 1,550.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
MAINE ROUND WHITE POTATOES 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Nov	4.65	4.78	4.65	4.71	+0.06
Mar	4.94	5.07	4.90	4.97	—0.01
Apr	5.37	5.49	5.35	5.42	—0.04
May	6.25	6.43	6.22	6.27	—0.03

Sales: 2,271

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
ORANGE JUICE 15,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Nov	127.25	127.25	127.25	b127.25	+3.00
Jan	122.20	122.20	122.20	b122.20	+3.00
Mar	119.45	119.45	119.45	b119.45	+3.00
May	119.5	119.25	119.08	b119.25	+3.00
Jul	118.00	118.10	117.70	b118.10	+3.00
Sep	116.50	116.70	116.50	b116.70	+3.00
Nov	111.25	111.75	111.25	b115.50	+2.75
Nov	101.50	102.00	01.50	102.00	+3.00
Nov	98.00	100.08	99.50	97.08	+2.75

Sales: 70.
a-asked, b-bid, n-nominal

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
N.Y. SILVER (5,000 troy oz)					
Dc	498.50	493.40	488.00	493.00s	+6.50
Jn	491.50	496.00	490.60	495.90s	+6.60
Mr	497.40	502.40	497.00	501.90s	+6.60
My	503.30	508.40	503.30	508.00s	+6.70
Jul	510.00	513.80	509.40	514.10s	+6.70
Sp	516.00	520.40	516.00	520.30s	+6.80
Dc	525.50	528.50	525.50	529.50s	+6.90
Jn	528.10	532.50	528.00	532.50s	+6.90
Mr	535.00	538.60	535.00	538.70s	+7.00
My	541.40	545.50	541.40	544.90s	+7.00
Jul	544.10	550.00	549.00	551.10s	+7.00

Sales estimated: 9,000.
s-settling

PLATINUM

Not Available

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
GOLD 100 troy ounce contracts					
Oct	165.40	165.40	165.40	165.30s	+2.50
Dec	165.20	166.80	165.10	166.60s	+2.30
Feb	167.20	168.80	167.10	168.50s	+2.40
Apr	169.30	170.70	168.80	170.50s	+2.50
Jun	171.20	172.80	171.20	172.50s	+2.50
Aug	173.30	174.80	173.30	174.50s	+2.50
Oct	175.50	176.80	175.50	176.50s	+2.50
Dec	177.30	179.10	177.30	178.60s	+2.60
Feb	180.80	181.20	180.80	180.70s	+2.60
Jun	184.20	185.60	184.00	185.00s	+2.60

Sales estimated 7,195.

CHICAGO FUTURES
Oct. 24, 1977

Open..High...Low..Close..Chg.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
WHEAT (5,000 bu)					
Dec	2.51¾	2.53½	2.50½	2.52	+.02¼
Mar	2.60½	2.62¾	2.60½	2.61¾	+.02¼
May	2.66	2.69	2.66	2.67½	+.02½
Jul	2.71¼	2.73¾	2.70¾	2.71¾	+.02¼
Sep	2.78	2.78	2.76½	2.76¼	+.01½
Dec	2.85½	2.85½	2.85	2.85½	+.01½
CORN (5,000 bu)					
Dec	2.07¼	2.11½	2.06½	2.09¼	+.04½
Mar	2.15¼	2.20½	2.15¼	2.18¼	+.04¼
May	2.20¾	2.25¼	2.20½	2.23	+.03¾
Jul	2.24½	2.28¾	2.24¼	2.26	+.03
Sep	2.27¼	2.29	2.26¾	2.27	+.02½
Dec	2.28	2.31½	.28	2.29¼	+.02¼
SOYBEANS (5,000 bu)					
Nov	5.18	5.32	5.18	5.30½	+.17¾
Jan	5.26½	5.37½	5.26	5.35¾	+.16½
Mar	5.34	5.46	5.34	5.45	+.16½
May	5.45	5.54	5.43½	5.52¾	+.16¼
Jul	5.48½	5.61	5.48½	5.60½	+.17¾
Aug	5.53½	5.63	5.53	5.61¾	+.17
Sep	5.50	5.57	5.47½	5.56½	+.17½
Nov	5.44	5.55	5.44	5.55	+.17
SOYBEAN OIL (60,000 lbs)					
Dec	17.65	18.15	17.65	18.17	+.53
Jan	17.80	18.30	17.80	18.12	+.44
Mar	18.05	18.48	18.00	18.44	+.51
May	18.30	18.60	18.30	18.60	+.45
Jul	18.55	18.80	18.50	18.77	+.47
Aug	18.55	18.85	18.55	18.82	+.45
Sep	18.65	18.75	18.55	18.75	+.35
Oct	18.60	18.70	18.55	18.79	+.30
SOYBEAN MEAL (100 tons)					
Dec	142.50	145.70	142.00	145.40	+5.10
Jan	144.00	147.90	144.00	147.60	+4.80
Mar	148.50	152.50	148.50	152.30	+5.20
May	152.50	154.50	152.30	154.30	+4.70
Jul	155.00	156.50	154.50	156.30	+4.30n
Aug	155.00	157.50	155.00	157.30	+3.90
Sep	154.50	156.00	154.50	155.50	+3.70
Oct	154.00	156.50	154.00	156.50	+5.70
Oct				38.50	+.40
SILVER (5,000 troy oz)					
Oct	484.50	489.00	484.50	489.00	+6.00
Nov				490.00	+5.50
Dec	489.50	493.50	488.50	493.00	+5.30
Feb	495.50	499.50	494.70	498.90	+5.10
Apr	502.80	506.00	501.00	501.50	+5.60
Jun	508.00	512.50	507.5	511.00	+4.50
Aug	514.0	517.3	514.00	517.30	+4.60
Oct	520.00	523.60	520.00	523.60	+4.80
Dec	527.00	530.50	526.50	529.60	+4.60
Feb	533.50	537.00	533.00	535.90	+4.60
Apr	541.50	542.20	541.80	542.20	+4.60
Jun	547.80	548.50	547.50	548.50	+4.60
Aug	554.20	554.90	554.00	554.90	+4.70
Oct	560.50	561.30	560.50	561.30	+4.80
Dec	567.00	567.70	567.00	567.70	+4.90
LIVE BEEF CATTLE (40,000 lbs)					
Dec	41.95	42.35	41.82	42.07	+ .15
Jan	40.50	40.60	40.30	40.45	+ .08
Feb	39.55	39.75	39.25	39.57	+ .17
Apr	38.85	39.20	38.75	39.05	+ .25
Jun	40.00	40.10	39.75	39.97	+ .15
Aug	40.18	40.27	39.95	40.15	+ .10
Oct	40.25	40.45	40.05	40.22	+ .07
Dec	40.57	40.77	40.57	40.60	+ .05

Sales: Dec 5235; Jan 162; Feb 2140; April 1177; June 380; Aug 303; Oct 16; Dec 10.
Open interest: Oct 71; Dec 17244; Jan 1464; Feb 10567; Apr 5699; June 556; Aug 1196; Oct 469; Dec 2.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LIVE HOGS (30,000 lbs)					
Dec	38.80	39.00	38.52	38.67	— .23
Feb	35.90	36.00	35.55	35.80	— .05
Apr	32.50	32.50	32.22	32.37	+ .02
Jun	34.15	34.20	33.95	34.10	— .05
Jul	34.40	34.70	34.35	34.70	+ .05
Aug	33.10	33.20	33.00	33.00	— .05
Oct	31.45	31.47	31.15	31.35	+ .10
Dec	31.90	31.90	31.50	31.78	— .05

Sales: Dec 2988; Feb 946; April 250; June 39; July 12; Aug 10; Oct 2; Dec 5.
Open interest: Oct 36; dec 7459; Feb 3298; April 2544; June 553; July 318; Aug 265; Oct 471; Dec 89.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SHELL EGGS (22,500 doz)					
Nov	52.75	54.20	52.68	53.85	+ .85
Dec	55.70	56.95	55.68	56.80	+ .75
Jan	52.05	52.65	52.05	52.65	+ .50

Sales: Nov 158; Dec 351; JAN 14.
Open interest: Oct 11; Nov 599; Dec 1061; Jan 113.

	Open	High	Low	Close
PORK BELLIES (36,000 lbs)				
Feb	47.60	48.80	47.40	48.32
Mar	46.50	47.40	46.20	46.97
May	45.85	46.85	45.80	46.55
Jul	46.25	47.00	46.00	46.85
Aug	44.50	44.95	44.25	44.85

Sales: Feb 3556; March 544; May ... July 40; Aug 7
Open interest: Feb 5205; March ... May 1041; JULY ...; Aug 218.
b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal
ap-1024 1424ped

Monday's New Highs and Lo[ws]

NEW HIGHS— 12

Allergan	Evans Pd	RorerG[p]
Amtel Inc	Gearhart	Sutro A
Basic Inc	Miro Alum	UMET
Bayuk Cig	NatCityLin	Wash ...

NEW LOWS— 137

ACF Ind	Envirtch Cp	Norrisli
ATO Inc	FedNat Mtg	NorAm
Alaska Int	FtBcpTex	Nwst
Allied Super	FstMiss Cp	NwsMu[l]
Am Airlin	Fotomal	OccidPr
Amer Can	Franklin Mt	OlinCp
A DualVest	GATX Cp	Opelika
Am Sterlliz	GTFI 8.16pf	Patrick
AndrsClay	GaPacif	Pfizer
Apache Cp	Getty Oi	Proler
Arlen Rlty	Gulf Resrc	PubS N...
Avery Inter	Hershy Fds	QuakSt...
Baker Ind	High Volt	RCA
Bankof NY	HseF 2.37pf	RCA ...
BankAmer	HudsBay B	Reich ...
Bell Howell	Hunt Chem	Rockwl...
Bemis Cc	Ideal Basic	RockInt
Borden	Ideal Toy	Rohm ...
Braniff Int	INCO Ltd	SOS Co
BrushWell	IndM 7.08pf	Springs
Burl Ind	Indpls PwLt	Std Pr...
BurlNor 2.85p	Kaisr Alum	Sterl ...
Butles Gas	KCPL 2.20pf	Stone ...
CBS pf	KanGasEl	StorerB
CentLaEl	Kellogg Co	TRW ...
Chase Manh	Kennecott	Tesoro
ChiMilw Cp	Kerr Glass	Texas ...
Cin Milcrn	Kimb Clark	Texas ...
Citicorp	Kings DStr	Texasg...
Clark Eq	LTV Corp	Texgif
Clark Oil	LevFd Cap	Ticor
Clev Cliffs	LoneStln pf	Timken
Clevepak	MGIC Inv	Tonka
Colg Palm	Manuf Han	Transc...
Comw Edis	Marriott	Tymsh...
ContillCp	MercTex	UAL ...
Copperwid	Merrill Lyn	Un Cor...
Crompt Kn	MinnMM	UnPacC
Cumm Eng	Monarch M	Unil B...
Curtiss Wrt	MontDak Ut	USFidG
DeereCo	Mont Pow	Weyerh...
Dentsply Int	MtFuel Sup	Weyerh...
DiamShm	NL Ind	Whirlpo...
DiamSh pfD	NatSvc Ind	Winn ...
Dow Ch	Newmont	WoodsP...
ElginNatl	Niagra Shre	

Japan Reflatio[n] Program Voted By Parliament

TOKYO, Oct. 24 (Reuter[s]) — Japan's parliament today pa[ssed] a 370-billion-yen ($1.06-bil[lion]) supplementary budget and an [ad]ditional fiscal loan and in[vest]ment program of 736.4 billion [yen] to reflate the country's econ[omy] and stimulate imports.

The budget and program, w[hich] constitute the major part [of a] package of governmental r[efla]tionary measures, were appr[oved] by the upper house today fol[low]ing passage through the lo[wer] house a week ago.

Coupled with local governm[ent] expenditures, the budget and [pro]gram are designed to create [pub]lic works, housing and o[ther] projects totalling about 2,000 [bil]lion yen to stimulate business [and] reflate the national economy, [a] government spokesman said

Currency Rates

October 24, 1977

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L. It.	Gldr.	BF com.	SwissF.	Dan.Kr
Amsterdam	2.4260	4.3060	107.415*	50.185*	N.A.y	——	6.8980*	108.54*	39.92*
Brussels (e)	35.185	62.816	15.6065	7.2875	4.00575*	14.527	——	15.7665	5.80
Frankfurt	2.2597	4.0090	——	46.710	2.5675	93.11*	6.410*	101.01*	37.180*
London (z)	1.77445	——	4.0110	8.5845	1561.00	4.3065	62.15	3.9615	10.8100
Milan	879.80	1560.50	389.60	181.98	——	362.73	24.94	395.73	144.79
Paris	4.8405	8.5800	214.100*	——	5.4980x	199.240*	13.7250*	216.430*	79.620*
Zurich	2.2332	3.96125	98.770*	46.14*	0.2559y	92.045	6.32625*	——	36.64*

The following are dollar values as given in London: Danish krone: 0.09475; Escudo: 40.48; Israeli £: 10.37; Peseta: 83.705; Schilling: 16.105; Sw krona: 4.7625; Yen: 251.725; Norw. krone: 5.4685; Fin. mark: 4.1410; Belgian financial franc. Singapore $: 2.4100; Canadian $0.9085; U.S. cents 35.260; Hong Kong $: 4.70275

(e) Commercial franc (*) Units of 100 (x) Units of 1,000 (y) Units of 10,000
(z) Amounts needed to buy one pound



NOMURA
Tokyo, Japan
THE NOMURA SECURITIES CO., LTD.
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Amsterdam, London
NOMURA EUROPE GmbH
Frankfurt
NOMURA TRAFITEX S.A.
Geneva

Gold Options

(prices in $/oz.)

Basis	Nov.	Feb.	May
155	8.75-9.75	14.75-15.75	—.—
160	5.25-6.25	11.00-12.00	14.25-15.25
165	—.—	7.75- 8.75	11.25-12.25
170	—.—	—.—	8.00- 9.00

Valeurs White Weld S.A.
1, Quai du Mont-Blanc
1211 Geneva 1, Switzerland
Tel. 312560 · Telex 28305

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حكذا من الأصل

Amex Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Oct. 24

— 1977 — High. Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E Sls. 100s. High Low Close Quot. Ch'ge Prev. Close
7⅝	AAR .36	6 1 8 8 8 — ⅛
4⅜	AAV .32	7 1 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝
6⅛	APS .30	6 3 6⅝ 6½ 6½— ⅜
9⅞	ASPRO .64	5 18 11⅛ 11⅛ 11⅛
11-16	ATI	3 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛— ⅛
11⅛	AVX .32	7 29 14⅜ 13⅝ 13⅝— ¾
2½	AZL	21 59 2⅝ 2½ 2½— ⅛
3½	AZL pf .48	7 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝—
5⅝	AbrdMf .40b	6 2 6⅜ 6⅜ 6⅜— ⅛
⅜	AcmeHm	48 ⅜ ⅜ ⅜
9⅝	AcmeUtd .32	12 7 9⅞ 9⅞ 9⅞— ⅛
5⅛	Acilon .28b	4 11 5¼ 5¼ 5¼— ⅛
3⅜	ActonCp	8 49 6⅜ 6⅜ 6⅜
3⅝	AdamR .04e	7 7 5⅞ 5⅝ 5⅞+ ⅛
13⅝	AdobeOil .16	20 90 17⅛ 16⅜ 16⅜— 1⅜
	AeglsCp	5 53 1⅝ 1½ 1⅝
1⅛	Aeronca	10 1⅜ 1⅜ 1⅜
3⅝	AffilCap .10e	7 1 5⅞ 5⅞ 5⅞+ ⅛
5⅛	AffilHsp .24	8 3 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝— ⅛
3⅛	AlaskAir	32 25 3⅝ 3½ 3½— ⅛
1⅝	AlbaW .05e	25 1 2 2 2 — ⅛
4⅞	Alcolac .32e	10 11 6⅜ 6⅝ 6⅝+ ⅛
3⅛	AllegAir	29 3⅜ 3⅜ 3⅜— ⅛
1⅛	AllegA wtO	7 1½ 1½ 1½
⅛	AllegA wtN	5 ¼ ¼ ¼—1-16
22⅛	AllegApfC 3	1 23 23 23 + ¼
⅝	AlldArt	59 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛
13⅜	AldThr 1	11 15 22⅝ 22½ 22½— ⅛
2	Alphalnd	6 22 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛— ⅛
5⅛	AlamII .10e	4 2 6⅝ 6¼ 6¼— ⅛
11-16	AltecCp	38 9 ¾ ¾ ¾
1-64	AltecCp wt	1 1-16 1-16 1-16+1-32
11⅛	AlterFds .58	9 28 17 16⅜ 16⅜
47½	Alcoa pf 3.75	z50 49⅞ 49⅞ 49⅞+ ⅛
1⅞	AmAgro	3 2⅞ 2⅞ 2⅞+ ⅛
4⅞	AmBilt .25	17 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛
16⅛	AmBrd wt	36 16⅞ 16⅝ 16⅝— ⅜
5	ABusPd .28	7 4 6 d 5⅞ 5⅞— ⅛
⅜	AmCapCp	1 15-16 15-16 15-16
5⅜	AGerPd .34	66 4 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝
3⅛	AIntPicf	5 5 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝
3½	AIntPict	5 5 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝
2⅛	Alsrael .11r	7 19 3⅜ 3⅜ 3⅜
7⅛	AMzeA .44	6 16 7⅝ 7½ 7⅝
47	AmMf 2.80e	5 1 46⅝ d46⅝ 46⅝— ¼
4⅛	AMotInns	8 27 6⅜ 6⅜ 6⅜— ⅛
7⅜	APrecs .28	6 36 8⅜ 8⅜ 8⅜
4⅛	ASciEq .15e	5 30 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝— ⅛
5⅜	AScIE .04e	83 16 7⅝ 7½ 7½— ⅛
9⅛	AmSeat .48	14 4 12⅞ 12⅞ 12⅞
3⅛	AmTec .30e	5 10 7 6⅞ 6⅞— ¼
11	AUtBS .91e	2 11⅞ 11⅞ 11⅞+ ⅛
2⅛	Andra .07e	15 15 3 2⅞ 2⅞— ⅛
2	AngloC .13e	7 104 4½ 4¼ 4⅜
5⅛	Ankan .28	5 18 6¼ 6⅛ 6⅛— ⅛
4⅛	Anthon .32t	4 3 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝
5⅛	AppldDIa	7 15 8⅜ 8 8 — ¼
3	AplDev	16 36 5⅛ 4¾ 4¾— ¼
12⅛	AquilCa .32	9 2 13½ 13½ 13½
3⅝	Armin .12	19 5½ 5¼ 5¼— ⅛
4⅛	ArrowE	3 6 7⅝ 7⅛ 7⅛
3⅛	Arondel	4 9½ 9½ 9½— ⅛
8⅝	Asamer .30	10 268 8⅝ d 8⅜ 8⅜— ⅜
9⅝	AshlOC .20	9 18 12⅝ 12⅝ 12⅝— ⅛
	AsklnSvc	5 13-16 13-16 13-16—1-16
3⅜	Astrex .20	3 3 5½ 5½ 5½
3-16	AtlcoMtg wt	10 3-16 d ⅛ ⅛—1-16
2	AtlasCM .031	9 15 2⅝ 2⅛ 2⅛+ ⅛
7	AtlasCp wt	5 7⅛ 7 7 — ¼
5⅛	Audiotr .12b	6 6 5⅝ 5½ 5⅝+ ⅛
12⅜	Avgat .30	11 28 16⅜ 16¼ 16⅜+ ⅛
14⅛	AustralO	35 153 34⅜ 34⅜ 34⅜+ ⅛
3⅛	AutoTrn	21 3¼ 3⅛ 3¼+ ⅛
4⅛	AutBld .10e	5 1 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝— ⅛
2⅜	AutraRad	8 2 2⅞ 2⅞ 2⅞
3⅛	AVEMC .20	5 6 4 4 4
19	Avondl 1.20	6 1 19¼ 19¼ 19¼+ ¼
6⅛	Aydin	8 12 11½ 11¼ 11¼— ⅛

B

— 1977 — High. Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E Sls. 100s. High Low Close Quot. Ch'ge Prev. Close
⅛	BRT .30e	2 ¾ 11-16 11-16—1-16
1⅛	BTU	8 3 1⅜ 1⅜ 1⅜
14⅛	BanFd 1.11e	16 16⅜ 16⅜ 16⅜— ⅛
15-16	Bangor wt	8 1⅛ 1¼ 1⅛
9½	Banister .40	7 75 11 10⅞ 10⅞— ¼
	Baner .16	8 56 9⅝ 9½ 9⅝— ⅛
7⅛	Barclay .28t	3 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝
2⅛	BarcoCa .32	17 30 3⅛ 2⅞ 3 + ¼
3⅛	BarnesE	15 4 3⅝ 3⅜ 3⅜
4½	BaryyR .16	6 13 5⅜ 5½ 5½— ¼
10	BarryW .36	7 9 12⅞ 12⅝ 12⅝— ⅛
1⅛	Barton	4 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝
1⅛	BaruchF	9 2⅝ 2½ 2½
1⅛	Barwick	3 2 2 2
1⅛	BelsclR	9 10 2¼ 2⅛ 2⅛— ⅛
7½	BntSl A .32	5 7 8¼ 8¼ 8¼— ⅛
7½	BntSl B .32	5 4 8⅛ 8⅛ 8⅛— ⅛
2⅞	BergEnd	41 5 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛+ ⅛
4⅛	BergenB	17 5 5 5
12⅛	BrgB pf 1.15	1 14⅛ 14⅛ 14⅛+ ¼
2⅛	BerkzO	17 2⅛ d 2 2⅛
2⅛	Berven	1 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛
2⅜	Beverly	59 3⅜ 3½ 3½
9⅛	BicPen .48	7 5 9⅞ 9½ 9½
7	BigVSp .30b	5 2 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝+ ⅛
15⅛	BlkHM 1a	6 2 16⅞ 16⅞ 16⅞— ⅛
13⅛	Binney .80b	8 23 15 14⅞ 15
6⅛	BoltBer .20	9 8 7⅞ 7⅞ 7⅞+ ⅛
13	BowVall .10	15 53 17¼ 17 17⅛+ ⅛
	Bowne .30	5 2 10⅜ 10⅜ 10⅜— ⅛
7⅛	BradfdN .20	13 9 8⅜ 8⅜ 8⅜+ ⅛
3⅛	Branch .20	4 4 3⅜ 3⅜ 3⅜
6⅛	Braiff wt	2 6½ 6½ 6½— ⅛
	Brascan 1a	2 37 12⅛ 12 12⅛
25⅞	BraunE 1.20	6 3 28⅜ 28 28 — ⅛
	Breway	1 14⅛ 14⅛ 14⅛— ⅛
7⅛	BroDart .20	5 1 3⅛ 3⅜ 3⅛
2	BrodySe	19 2 2⅛ 2½ 2½+ ⅛
	BrooksP .40	7 9 14⅝ 14⅛ 14⅛— ⅛
11⅛	BrwnCo wt	3 1⅜ 1⅜ 1⅜— ⅛
13⅛	BrnFA .68	8 1 16 16 16 — ⅛
13⅛	BrnFB .68	8 17 15⅝ 15⅜ 15⅜— ⅛
3⅛	Buildex	4 5 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝— ⅛
12	Buring 1.10	6 5 12⅛ 12⅛ 12⅛— ⅛
7⅛	Burnaln .60	8 6 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝— ⅛
	Butlerln .56	8 56 14⅜ 13⅞ 14⅜+ ⅜

C

— 1977 — High. Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E Sls. 100s. High Low Close Quot. Ch'ge Prev. Close
	CK Pet	21 11 17⅜ 17⅜ 17⅜
	CDI	3 3 3½ 3⅜ 3½
	CHC .24r	16 10 10½ 10⅛ 10½+ ⅛
	CMI Cp	7 6 3⅝ 3½ 3½
	CRS .20	5 22 9 8⅞ 8⅞— ⅛
	CWTran .50	4 5 12 11⅞ 12 + ⅛
	Caldor .30a	8 10 14⅞ 14⅝ 14⅞
2⅛	Calcomp	3 3 3 3
2⅛	CalLife .05e	5 26 3 2⅞ 3 + ⅛
23⅛	CalLf pf 2.50	4 24 23⅞ 23⅞
15⅛	CalPrlC 1.20	7 31 25½ 25¼ 25¼— ¼
6	Camco	10 1 7⅜ 7⅜ 7⅜— ⅛
2⅜	CaOhbA	14 2⅞ 2¾ 2⅞
4⅛	Camrin	6 5 5 5 — ¼
5⅛	CdnHomO	14 7 6¼ 6½ 6½— ¼
7⅛	CdnInds .25	10 2 8⅞ 8⅞ 8⅞+ ⅛
3⅛	CdMarc .20	8 6 3 13-16 3 13-16 3 13-16
12⅛	CdnMarr	9 6 12⅛ 12½ 12½— ¼
12⅛	CdnOccl .54	7 4 15⅛ 15⅛ 15¼— ⅛
37⅛	CdnSupO	9 4 50⅝ 50¼ 50¼— ⅛
1	Capehart	31 1⅛ 1 1⅛
2⅛	Caraasr .15t	10 3⅛ 2⅞ 3⅛+ ⅛
31⅛	Carnat 1	11 61 31⅝ 31⅜ 31⅝+ ¼
12⅛	CaroPlpl 1	7 3 12⅞ 12⅞ 12⅞
3⅛	CarrolDv	3 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛
12⅛	CastleAM 1	6 2 13⅜ 13⅜ 13⅜+ ¼
17⅛	CasFd 1.44	4 20¼ 19⅞ 19⅞— ⅜
2⅛	Castlein	20 37 3⅜ 3¼ 3¼— ⅛
9⅛	Cavitrn .72e	18 82 15¼ 14⅜ 14⅝
1⅛	CelluCft	4 12 1⅝ 1½ 1½
5⅛	CentSec .50e	19 5⅜ 5⅜ 5⅜
14⅛	CenVtl 1b	6 5 16 16 16
3⅛	CelecCp .02e	11 11 3 3 3
5⅛	ChadMf .60	7 3 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝— ¼
1⅛	ChampHo	195 2 1⅞ 1⅞— ⅛
	ChiefDev	14 25 12½ 12¼ 12¼— ⅜
	ChlldWld	8 1 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝+ ¼
	ChllnCp .24	5 9 6¼ 6⅛ 6⅛— ⅛
	Christn .20e	6 11 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝— ⅛
	Cineram	29 1 2 2 2
	CircleK .80	9 80 13½ 13 13⅛— ⅛
	Clarmnt	11 6½ 6½ 6½

— 1977 — High. Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E Sls. 100s. High Low Close Quot. Ch'ge Prev. Close
2⅝ 2¼	ClarkC .10e	5 2 2⅜ 2⅜ 2⅜+ ⅛
20¾ 9⅛	Clarkson .32	11 42 18⅝ 18¼ 18½— ⅛
16 11⅛	Clausing 1	7 7 13⅜ 13¼ 13¼— ¼
10 6⅞	Clopay .24	6 2 9 9 9 — ⅛
19⅜ 11½	Coachm .50	4 72 13⅛ 12⅞ 12⅞
3⅛ 2⅛	Cohulnc .72t	14 5 3½ 3⅛ 3½+ ⅛
18⅛ 13⅜	Colemn .68	7 27 14⅛ 13⅞ 13⅞— ⅜
11⅛ 3⅛	ColonCml	13 9⅝ 9½ 9⅝+ ⅜
8⅜ 6½	Colwell .50	5 13 8½ 8⅜ 8⅜— ¼
37 27½	Cominco 2.30	8 6 28 27⅞ 27⅞— ⅛
14⅝ 9½	ComAll .20	7 1 13⅝ 13⅝ 13⅝— ⅛
18⅛ 4½	Comdlnt	12 58 14⅝ 13⅞ 13⅞— ⅜
16⅝ 9⅛	CoPsyc .30a	7 12 15½ 15⅜ 15⅜— ⅛
20⅛ 17⅜	ComPS 1.62	7 10 19¼ 18⅞ 18⅞— ½
7⅛ 4⅞	Compo	10 15 5 4⅞ 5 — ⅛
1⅛ 9-16	Compinst	3 2 1 1 1 +1-16
14½ 9½	Conchm .50	5 13 13⅛ 12⅞ 12⅞— ½
6⅝ 3⅜	ConcrdF	29 3½ 3⅜ 3⅜— ⅛
12½ 9⅛	Condec	3 15 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝— ⅛
19⅝ 10⅝	Conrock .80	10 4 17⅜ 17¼ 17¼— ⅛
12⅛ 9⅛	ConsOG	15 60 9⅞ 9⅝ 9⅝— ⅛
9⅛ 7⅛	ConsRef .60	10 7 9 8⅞ 8⅞— ⅛
1½ ⅞	ContMtl	13 29 1 ⅞ ⅞— ⅛
1⅝ ⅞	ContTel wt	25 ⅞ d ¾ ¾—3-16
17⅜ 6	Cookla 1	32 8⅝ 8¼ 8¼+ ⅛
15⅝ 12½	CookPV .60e	35 2 13½ 13½ 13½— ¼
7½ 4⅛	CoopJar .10e	4 4 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝ —⅛
4⅛ 2	Cordon	36 2 d 1⅞ 2
21½ 15⅛	CoreLb .40e	8 15 20¼ 19⅞ 19⅞— 1⅛
15⅝ 11⅛	Cornlius .68	9 3 15¼ 15⅛ 15⅛— ⅛
2⅞ 2	Coscolnc	10 2⅜ 2⅜ 2⅜
2⅜ 1⅛	CottCp	53 2⅝ 2½ 2½+ ¼
9-16 ¼	CottCp wt	5 ⅜ ⅜ ⅜—1-16
5-16 ⅛	Cousins wt	5 ⅛ ⅛ ⅛
5⅛ 3⅛	Cramer .13t	35 4 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛
19½ 11⅛	Crompt 1	7 7 12¼ 12 12¼+ ⅛
46¼ 35⅛	CrosAT 1.40	12 24 43⅛ 42 42 — 1⅜
34¼ 25⅛	CwnCPt .60r	4 6 27¼ 27 27
6⅝ 4	CrownCr	4 36 4⅞ 4⅝ 4⅞+ ⅛
15⅞ 10½	CrutcR .36	31 18 11 11 11
18⅛ 12⅛	CrystlO .60	15 4 16⅝ 16¼ 16¼+ ⅛
17¼ 10¼	CubicCp .44	6 20 12 11¾ 11⅞
16⅛ 12⅛	Curtice .90	5 10 15¼ 15⅛ 15⅛— ⅜

D

— 1977 — High. Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E Sls. 100s. High Low Close Quot. Ch'ge Prev. Close
2¼ 13-16	DCL	3 38 2⅛ 2 2⅛+ ⅛
6½ 3	DWG .49t	4 56 3⅝ 3½ 3⅝+ ⅛
12¼ 6⅞	Damson	28 79 10 9⅝ 9⅝— ¼
28 16	Daniel .22b	7 35 16½ 16 16 — ¼
64¼ 40⅝	DataTer	17 40 44¼ 43 43
16⅝ 9⅜	Datapd .20	8 319 15½ 14⅞ 15⅜+ ¼
11⅝ 7⅛	DayMn .20e	25 26 9½ 9⅜ 9⅝
16¼ 13⅜	DelLabs .40	7 1 15⅝ 15⅝ 15⅝— ⅛
10⅜ 7½	DelhiOlt	14 45 8 7½ 7⅝— ½
17¼ 8½	DenTal .10r	10 148 12⅞ 12½ 12½— ⅛
22½ 19⅛	Depsitr 1.52	6 2 20⅝ 20⅝ 20⅝
8⅜ 5⅛	DevCpA	6 6 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝— ⅛
37½ 26	DevonGp	5 z100 27½ 27¼ 27⅛— ⅜
4⅛ 2¼	Dialcon	5 2⅞ 2⅜ 2⅝+ ⅛
15⅝ 12⅛	Dillard .40	5 3 13⅜ 13½ 13⅜+ ¼
1⅛ ¾	Diodes	88 1 ⅞ ⅞ ⅞
19 13½	Diversy .70	8 27 15⅞ 15½ 15½
9½ 6⅛	Documat	9 15 7¼ 7¼ 7¼
44½ 35⅛	DomePt	7 57 37⅛ 35⅞ 35⅞— 1⅜
15⅝ 12⅛	Domtar .80	15 1 12⅝ 12⅝ 12⅝— ¼
9⅛ 6⅜	Donkeny .28	4 12 8½ 8⅜ 8⅜
17⅛ 11⅛	Downy .41e	4 2 14⅞ 14⅞ 14⅞
19⅝ 16⅛	DrexUt 1.44	x4 18 18 18
12⅛ 8⅛	DrivHarr	15 11⅜ 11⅜ 11⅜+ ⅛
11½ 8½	DrFglr .40b	3 5 8½ 8½ 8½
11⅛ 6½	DurTst .30b	11 487 10⅞ 9⅞ 10⅛+ 1
5⅛ 3⅜	Dynlctn .06	20 28 3⅜ 3⅜ 3⅜— ¼
6½ 4⅜	DynAm	7 43 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛— ⅛
9½ 4⅛	DynellEl	33 56 8 7⅞ 7⅞— ⅛

E

— 1977 — High. Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E Sls. 100s. High Low Close Quot. Ch'ge Prev. Close
4 2⅛	EAC	5 6 3⅞ 3⅞ 3⅞— ⅛
21¼ 16¼	EarthRes 1	7 23 18¼ 17¾ 18
20⅛ 18½	EsmCo 1.08	9 3 19¼ 19⅛ 19¼+ ⅜
7⅛ 4⅛	EazorE .24	6 7 4⅝ d 4½ 4⅝
3⅛ 1⅝	Edmos	16 1⅜ 1⅜ 1⅜+ ⅛
9 4⅝	EganM .40	7 76 8½ 8 8½+ ½
7 4⅛	Ehren .10	36 4⅜ 4½ 4⅝
7⅛ 5	ElcorCp .12	8 20 6⅛ 6 6
6⅝ 3⅛	ElHose	10 4½ 4½ 4½
5⅛ 3⅛	ElAudD .21t	15 5 3½ 3⅜ 3½+ ⅛
16⅜ 13⅛	Electros 1	7 1 13⅜ 13⅜ 13⅜
11⅛ 7⅛	ElecEng .32	7 3 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝+ ⅛
2⅛ 1⅛	ElectRes	1 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛— ⅛
25½ 17⅛	ElecAm 1.20	7 11 17⅞ 17⅞ 17⅞+ ⅛
7⅛ 4⅛	EngyRs .10	7 68 7⅛ 6⅞ 7⅛+ ⅜
11½ 8⅛	ErnstEC .58	5 13 8⅜ 8⅜ 8⅜— ⅛
6½ 4⅝	EspeyMf .10e	15 x50 5¼ 5¼ 5¼
3⅛ 1⅞	EtzLav	23 2 2 2
16⅛ 10⅝	EvanA .20b	9 5 11 10⅝ 11 + ⅛
13⅛ 4⅝	Execlnd	3 71 5⅛ 4⅞ 5
7⅛ 4	Execln .31t	10 5 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝+ ⅛

F

— 1977 — High. Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E Sls. 100s. High Low Close Quot. Ch'ge Prev. Close
3⅛ 2⅜	FDI .01e	18 5 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝
9⅝ 4⅝	Fablnd .15e	3 9 7⅛ 7 7
2½ 1⅛	FairfNob	6 1⅜ 1¼ 1⅜
4 2½	FairmC .15	14 2 3⅜ 3⅜ 3⅜
7 5⅛	FamDlr .24	6 3 6⅝ 6½ 6⅝+ ¼
5 1½	FamlRc .15e	4 32 2⅛ 2 2
14 9⅛	FannyF .50e	8 12 13½ 13 13 — ¼
2⅛ 13-16	FashFab	6 1 1 1
10⅛ 6½	FayDrg .12a	6 1 6⅞ 6⅞ 6⅞— ⅛
16⅛ 13	FedMart .60	5 6 12⅞ d12⅝ 12⅝— ⅛
8⅞ 4⅛	FedRes	45 102 5⅝ 5¼ 5¼— ⅛
24⅛ 16¼	Felmnt .20	19 11 21½ 21 21 — ⅛
12 7⅛	Felsway .40	5 1 11½ 11½ 11½— ¼
3 1⅜	Fidelco	15 1⅞ 1⅞ 1⅞
2⅛ 1	FilmCpA	6 1¼ 1⅛ 1⅛— ⅛
11⅛ 7¼	Filmwy .15r	6 18 7⅜ 7½ 7½
11 8¼	FinGen .48b	5 1 9¼ 9¼ 9¼
7⅝ 6⅛	FtConn .50a	8 11 6⅜ 6⅜ 6⅜— ⅛
1½ 13-16	FstHartld	1 15-16 15-16 15-16—1-16
14⅛ 9⅛	FtSLSh .40	4 9 12¼ 12 12¼+ ⅜
2⅜ 1⅛	Fstmrk	8 2 2 2
16⅝ 11½	FlschrP .48t	4 12 11⅜ d11¼ 11¼— ⅜
2⅛ 1⅞	Fishman	22 2⅜ 2⅛ 2⅜
17⅜ 15⅛	FtchGs 1.44	12 4 15⅜ 15⅜ 15⅜+ ⅜
2½ 1½	Figgie	5 10 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛
5⅝ 3⅛	Flagstff .12	6 14 4⅜ 4¼ 4⅜
16⅝ 11⅝	FlightSf .30	10 15 15⅝ 15½ 15½— ½
6⅛ 3⅛	FlowGen	5 47 5⅛ 4⅞ 4⅞
18⅛ 13⅛	Flowers .48	6 9 14 13⅞ 13⅞— ¼
19 14	FlukeJ .73t	12 13 17⅜ 16⅞ 17⅜+ ⅜
26⅛ 18	FlyDlaO	6 28 18½ 18⅛ 18⅛— ⅛
8 5½	Foodrm .40	4 1 6⅜ 6⅜ 6⅜— ⅛
20⅛ 15⅛	Foodws	7 5 16½ 16½ 16½— ⅛
90 73	FordCan 5a	7 z10 74 74 74 + 1
10½ 7½	ForestC .05e	2 8⅛ 8⅛ 8⅛— ⅛
4½ 2⅛	ForestLab	15 18 3⅜ 3¼ 3¼— ⅛
11½ 6⅛	FoxStaP .50	10 12 7⅛ 7 7 — ⅛
5⅛ 3⅛	FranklnRt	10 5⅛ 5 5 — ⅛
10⅛ 8	Franks .40	5 6 9⅛ 9⅛ 9⅛+ ⅛
18⅛ 15½	Frantz .80a	6 1 17⅛ 17⅛ 17⅛
5⅞ 4⅛	Friedm .28b	5 9 4⅜ 4⅜ 4⅜
4⅛ 1⅛	FriendFr	31 104 u 5⅛ 4⅛ 5 + ⅜
10⅛ 7⅛	Frigitp .55t	6 42 8 7⅝ 8 + ⅛
8⅛ 6⅛	Frischs .30b	6 1 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝+ ⅛
8½ 6	FrontA .19t	5 27 8⅛ 7⅞ 7⅞— ⅜
3⅜ 2⅛	FrontA wt	10 2⅝ 2½ 2⅝+ ¼

G

— 1977 — High. Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E Sls. 100s. High Low Close Quot. Ch'ge Prev. Close
2¼ 1	GIExpl	102 1 d ⅞ ⅞— ⅛
5⅜ 2½	GRI .05e	23 5 4⅞ 4⅞— ⅛
1⅜ ⅞	GSC	6 6 15-16 15-16 15-16
2⅞ 1⅛	GTI	9 6 1⅞ 1⅞ 1⅞
18¼ 12⅛	Gabriel .40	6 27 14 13½ 13⅝— ⅜
5¼ 4⅛	Galaxy	5 28 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝— ¼
14 8⅛	Garan .60	5 2 12½ 12½ 12½
3⅛ 1⅞	Garcia	5 2⅛ 2¼ 2¼
11⅛ 8⅛	GatLlst .20e	4 10 9⅛ 9⅛ 9⅛+ ⅛
1⅜ ½	Gaynor	4 ⅝ ½ ½— ¼
2⅞ 1¾	GnEmp .21r	10 2⅜ 2½ 2½— ⅛
15⅛ 5⅞	GenExp	23 22 8⅛ 7⅞ 7⅞— ½
3⅝ 1⅞	GnHous	4 38 3¼ 3 3 — ¼
1⅝ 1⅛	Genlsco	3 1⅜ 1⅜ 1⅜
6⅛ 4½	GenvDr .05r	6 6 4⅞ 4⅞ 4⅞+ ⅛
9⅝ 4⅜	Gerber	5 5 7⅛ 7⅛ 7⅛— ¼
18⅜ 16½	GlantF 1.20	4 103 18 17⅞ 17⅞— ¼
9⅛ 5½	GiantYel	26 226 9 8⅝ 9 + ⅜
5⅞ 3⅜	Glasrock	68 6 4⅜ 4⅜ 4⅜— ⅛
19½ 16½	Glatfltr .90	5 12 17⅛ 16⅞ 16⅞— ⅜
17 10⅝	Glnmr .40b	6 4 10⅝ d10½ 10⅝
16⅝ 11⅛	Globeln .70	6 1 13⅛ 13⅛ 13⅛

— 1977 — High. Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E Sls. 100s. High Low Close Quot. Ch'ge Prev. Close
12⅛ 8½	Glosser .36	5 3 9⅝ 9¼ 9¼— ⅛
3⅛ 2⅛	Glover .10e	3 2⅜ 2½ 2½
4½ 3⅛	Gldblatt .28	7 3 3⅞ 3⅞ 3⅞
15 10	GoldnCyc	42 6 12⅝ 12⅝ 12⅝+ ½
1½ ⅜	Goldfleld	14 ¾ ¾ ¾—1-16
2⅛ 1½	GoodLS	16 3 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝+ ⅛
8⅞ 2⅛	Gdrich wt	64 2⅝ 2½ 2⅝+ ⅛
24½ 19⅛	GormR .90a	8 2 21 20⅞ 21 + ⅛
7 3⅛	GouldT .37e	14 20 7 6⅞ 6⅞— ⅛
9 6⅛	GrndCtl .30	5 20 8⅛ 7⅞ 8 + ⅜
7⅛ 5⅛	GtAmInd	4 10 6⅛ 6⅛ 6⅛
10⅛ 5¼	GtBasInP	22 239 8¼ 7⅞ 7⅞+ ⅛
39⅝ 28⅛	GtLkCh .36	10 73 31⅝ 30⅛ 30⅛— 1⅜
6⅛ 4⅝	GtLakR .15r	7 2 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝
4⅛ 2⅜	Greenmn	5 1 2⅜ 2⅜ 2⅜
7½ 5⅞	GREIT .40	9 3 6 5⅞ 5⅞— ¼
16 9⅛	GrossTlc 1	7 13 14⅞ 14½ 14½
12⅛ 8½	GuardC .56	7 5 10⅛ 10⅛ 10⅛— ⅛
7 4⅜	Guilford .20	3 30 6⅞ 6½ 6½— ¼
28⅛ 23¼	GlxOCn 1.08	6 11 23⅞ 23⅝ 23⅞+ ⅛
7⅛ 5⅝	Gulfstrm	35 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝— ¼

H

— 1977 — High. Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E Sls. 100s. High Low Close Quot. Ch'ge Prev. Close
15⅝ 12½	HalsMot .72	5 2 14⅝ 14⅝ 14⅝
13⅝ 10½	Hannfrd .72	5 13 12 12⅛ 12⅛+ ⅜
16⅝ 9⅛	HanvrSh .60	9 4 16⅜ 16½ 16⅜
5⅛ 3⅛	HanSqRt	2 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝— ⅛
23⅛ 18⅛	Harland .68	10 1 21½ 21½ 21½+ ⅛
7 4	HartfdZd	10 14 5⅜ 5⅜ 5⅜+ ⅛
13⅞ 9½	HartzM .30	7 10 9⅞ 9⅞ 9⅞— ⅛
10⅛ 5⅛	Hasbro .20	3 4 5⅞ 5⅞ 5⅞+ ⅛
11½ 7⅛	Hasling .40a	9 3 8 7⅞ 8
4½ 3⅛	HawalA	8 20 3⅞ 3⅜ 3⅜— ¼
9⅛ 6⅛	HealthCh	12 14 7⅞ 7⅞ 7⅞— ⅛
2 1⅛	HelmMtg	4 1½ 1⅜ 1½
11⅛ 8⅛	Hess'sInc .50	5 19 10⅛ 9⅞ 10⅛+ ⅛
4 2⅛	HiGInc	3 3⅜ 3⅜ 3⅜— ⅛
7 4⅛	Highland	1 5⅞ 5⅞ 5⅞
9 5⅛	Hillhavn .44	6 9 8¼ 8 8¼+ ¼
7⅛ 5½	Hiptrnic .20	11 2 5⅜ 5⅜ 5⅜
8⅛ 4⅛	HollyCp	9 6 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝— ⅛
34⅛ 26¼	HomeOA .75	9 3 34¼ 33½ 33½— 1
30⅝ 22⅞	HomeOB .75	8 1 30⅝ 30⅝ 30⅝— ¼
7⅛ 3⅜	HornHar	15 6⅛ 6⅛ 6⅛— ⅛
9⅞ 6⅝	HospM .60e	17 12 9 9 9
16⅝ 11¼	Hotel 1.44e	18 1 15¼ 15¼ 15¼+ ¼
8 3⅛	HouseVI .16t	12 2 4 4 4 — ⅛
9⅝ 7⅛	HosMInn	14 1 8⅛ 8⅛ 8⅛
42⅜ 28⅛	HouOM	17 192 30⅛ 28⅛ 28⅝— 1⅛
19¼ 12½	HowelC .40	14 9 13 13 13
5 3	Howell .15e	4 10 3 3 3
30½ 25	HubellA	9 2 25½ d25¼ 25¼— ⅜
29⅛ 24	HubellB	8 5 24⅛ d23⅞ 23⅞— ⅜
45 31½	HudBO 1.52	8 4 u40¼ 39⅞ 40⅛+ ⅜
15⅝ 11½	Huffmn .50a	5 x14 14⅛ 14 14 + ⅛
4⅛ 3⅜	HuntH .23e	5 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛— ⅛
30¼ 18⅞	HuskyO .80	6 158 21⅛ 20⅛ 21⅛— ½
6 3⅛	Hycel	20 460 5⅛ 5¼ 5⅛— ½

I - J - K

— 1977 — High. Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E Sls. 100s. High Low Close Quot. Ch'ge Prev. Close
6½ 4½	ICM	45 5⅜ 5⅛ 5¼
3⅝ 2⅛	IFS Ind .10e	6 4 2⅝ 2½ 2⅝
9½ 5⅞	IMC .20	5 3 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝— ¼
7⅝ 5⅛	ImpCh .22e	7 3 7⅛ 7⅛ 7⅛— ⅛
3⅝ 2	Imperind	21 3 3 3 + ⅛
23¾ 16¾	ImpOllA .86	8 54 17 d16⅜ 16⅜— ½
16⅝ 10	Incotrm	12 97u16⅞ 16⅝ 16⅝+ ⅝
1½ 1	InflightSv	12 1 1 1
2⅛ 1½	Inolex	1 1½ 1½ 1½
8 4⅛	Instron .20	28 2 6½ 6½ 6½
1⅛ ⅜	InstrSys	170 ⅞ ¾ ¾
18⅛ 6⅛	InsSy pf .25t	2 7⅛ 7⅛ 7⅛+ ⅜
2⅜ 1⅛	IntegRes	44 24 2⅜ 2⅛ 2⅛+ ⅛
15⅞ 10⅝	IntlAlum .70	6 3 14⅛ 13⅞ 13⅞— ¼
4⅜ 2½	IntBnknt	14 240 2⅞ 2⅝ 2⅞
2⅛ 1⅛	IntFdSvc	2 1⅜ 1⅛ 1⅛— ⅛
17⅛ 12⅛	IntGenln 1	10 11 16½ 16¼ 16¼— ⅜
8⅛ 4⅛	IntProtn .05e	3 25 5⅝ 5½ 5½— ⅛
11⅛ 6½	IntSeaw .60	6 2 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝
20⅛ 10⅛	IntSysC .25	130 10½ d 9⅝ 9⅝— 2
26⅞ 14⅛	Intrpool .05e	5 50 19⅝ 18⅝ 18⅝— ¼
34 12½	Intrway .45e	5 52 24⅞ 24⅛ 24⅛+ ⅜
2⅛ 1⅛	InvestFla	1 1⅛ 1 1⅛
25⅛ 17½	InvDvA .60e	5 8 22½ 22⅛ 22⅛+ ⅛
7 4¼	InvDvB .15e	5 10 5⅞ 5⅜ 5⅜— ¼
9 4⅝	InvRtTr	6 6⅝ 6⅜ 6⅜— ¼
24¼ 14⅝	Ionics	12 8 18⅞ 18⅝ 18⅝+ ¼
14⅝ 6⅝	IroqBrd .25	8 10 12½ 12¼ 12¼+ ¼
7⅛ 6⅛	IsraelD .75e	7⅛ 7⅛ 7⅛+ ⅛
7⅛ 5⅛	Jaclyn .40b	7 1 5⅞ 5⅞ 5⅞+ ⅛
15½ 10½	Jacobs .40	5 11 10⅜ 10½ 10½— ⅛
8½ 6⅛	Jamswy	4 27 7 6⅞ 6⅞— ⅜
16½ 10	Jeannet .40	7 1 14¼ 14¼ 14¼+ ¼
3⅛ 1⅜	Jetronic	6 12 1⅝ d 1½ 1½— ⅛
8⅞ 4⅛	JohnPd .36	19 9 5 4⅞ 5 + ⅛
4⅛ 2⅛	JuniperP	13 123 3⅛ 3 3⅛— ⅛
5⅝ 3	KTelln .20e	9 3⅛ 3½ 3½
19 4⅛	Kalsln 15.30c	2 181 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝
5⅛ 3	KapokT .10e	7 1 3¼ d 3¼ 3¼— ⅛
8⅛ 4¼	KayCp .20	5 4 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛
2⅞ 1½	KinArk	9 178 2⅝ 2½ 2½
3 1	KingOpt	7 2½ 2⅜ 2½+ ⅛
9⅝ 6⅛	KingRd .20e	6 5 8⅛ 8½ 8½
37⅛ 20¼	KirbyEx	9 52 25⅞ 24½ 24½— ⅜
6⅛ 3⅜	Kit Mfg	5 1 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝
7⅛ 5⅛	Kleinerts	8 10 5⅞ 5⅞ 5⅞
19¼ 14⅝	Kollmr .36	9 35 18⅝ 17⅞ 17⅞— ⅜
8⅜ 6	KuhnStr .15	4 9 7⅛ 7 7 — ¼

L

— 1977 — High. Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E Sls. 100s. High Low Close Quot. Ch'ge Prev. Close
3⅛ 2½	LSB .10r	5 4 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝+ ⅛
11-16 1-32	LTVCp wt	8 1-32 1-32 1-32
3⅛ 2	LaBarge .06	13 17 2⅜ 2¼ 2⅜— ⅛
4⅝ 3½	LaMaur .20	9 6 4¼ 4¼ 4¼
5⅛ 4	LaPnt .20e	7 3 4⅛ 4 4⅛
12 8⅛	LaQuinta	6 5 10⅜ 10⅛ 10⅛
9⅛ 5	LafyRd .26	8 5⅞ 5⅞ 5⅞— ⅛
2⅜ 1⅞	LakeSh	30 35 2 7-16 2⅜ 2 7-16+1-16
2½ 1⅛	LaTourB	6 20 1⅜ 1⅜ 1⅜
12 8⅛	LeaRo .40a	6 1 9⅞ 9⅞ 9⅞
15⅛ 8	Leath .50	9 19 15⅝ 15 15⅝
28⅛ 20⅛	LeeEnt .68	11 3 23 23 23 — ¼
4⅛ 2⅛	LeePh	4 3 2⅞ 2⅞ 2⅞— ⅛
8¼ 5⅛	LelghP	5 8 6⅝ 6⅜ 6⅜— ⅛
14⅛ 10⅛	LelghPd .70	6 2 11⅜ 11⅛ 11⅜+ ⅛
3 1⅛	LeisureT	1 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛— ⅛
8⅛ 5⅛	LewBP .30	8 3 7½ 7½ 7½
9⅛ 5⅛	LibtyFb	4 7 6⅛ 6 6¼
	2⅞ LincAm	15 3 3 2⅞ 2⅞
9 4⅞	LloydsE	8 12 6⅛ 5⅞ 5⅞— ½
2⅜ 1⅜	Lodge .08e	8 7 1⅞ 1⅞ 1⅞
23⅛ 16⅛	Lohmn .80a	9 3 22⅛ 22 22 — ¼
11⅛ 5⅝	LoewT wt	81 6⅝ 6 6⅛
17⅜ 7⅛	Logicon	8 34 12⅝ 12 12½+ ½
28⅛ 25⅛	LouisCe 1.32	8 2 25 d25 25 — ¼
5⅛ 3⅛	LundyEl	28 1 4⅜ 4½ 4½
4 2⅛	LynchCp	13 2 2⅛ 2½ 2½— ⅛
1⅜ 1	Lynnwear	6 1½ 1⅜ 1½+ ⅛

M

— 1977 — High. Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E Sls. 100s. High Low Close Quot. Ch'ge Prev. Close
2⅛ ⅞	MDC	23 1¼ ⅞ 15-16—7-16
9 4	MPO	3 3 4⅝ 4⅜ 4⅜— ⅛
1 11-16	Macrod	3 39 11-16 11-16 11-16
19⅛ 15½	MePS 1.52	6 1 18⅝ 18⅜ 18⅜+ ¼
8 5⅛	ManrC .40	8 1 5⅜ 5¼ 5¼+ ¼
14 9	MarFln	7 85 u14½ 13⅞ 14¼+ ⅜
10⅝ 6⅝	Marlene	4 38 10⅛ 9⅞ 10
24½ 21¼	MarGp pf2.25	44 22⅝ 21⅞ 21⅞— ⅝
9¼ 6	Marshln	8 19 6 6 6
26⅝ 17½	MartPr .40	7 7 21⅜ 21⅜ 21⅜+ ¼
12⅞ 8⅛	Masind .60	5 14 11⅝ 10⅞ 10⅞ —½
4⅛ 3⅛	Masters	18 3⅜ 3½ 3½— ¼
14⅛ 8½	MaterRe .28	9 8 13 12⅞ 12⅞— ⅛
4⅝ 2⅞	McCulO	138 3½ 3¼ 3¼
5 2⅝	McKeon	3 21 2⅞ 2⅞ 2⅞
14⅝ 12¼	MeansF 1.08	9 57 u15⅝ 14⅝ 15⅝+ ⅜
9½ 7⅛	Medalst .44	5 0 8 7⅞ 7⅞+ ½
2⅞ 1½	MedalnGp	15 26 2½ 2⅛ 2⅛— ⅜
14⅛ 8⅛	Mednco .28	7 32 12⅞ 12⅛ 12⅛— ½
11½ 5¼	Medfield	6 x130 10¼ 9⅞ 10⅛+ ⅜
20 13½	MediaG .48	6 6 13⅞ 13⅜ 13⅞+ ¼
15¼ 7⅛	Megolnt .24	5 28 8½ 8⅛ 8⅛— ⅛
13½ 11⅛	MEMCo .80	6 9 12¼ 12⅛ 12¼+ ¼
11⅛ 8	MercSL .20a	4 3 9⅛ 9⅛ 9⅛
12⅛ 6⅞	Metex .30	3 6 7⅛ 7⅛ 7⅛+ ⅛
19⅛ 14⅝	Metpth .05e	14 6 17 17 17
1⅞ 15-16	Metrocar	2 1¼ 1¼ 1¼
2⅛ 1	MetroGrt	24 3 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛
4⅝ 3¼	MichGen	4 44 3⅜ 3¼ 3⅝
12⅝ 6⅝	MchSug .40	7 6 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝+ ¼
6½ 4½	Micklbry .16	3 3 4⅝ 4½ 4½— ¼
5⅛ 3½	MidldCo .10	17 7 3½ d 3¼ 3⅜— ⅛

— 1977 — High. Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E Sls. 100s. High Low Close Quot. Ch'ge Prev. Close
12⅛ 8⅝	MidlG'S .28	7 3 10½ 10½ 10½+ ¼
7⅛ 6⅝	Miller H	5 2 7 7 7
45¼ 19⅝	MillerW .60	12 45 37⅛ 36½ 36½ —¼
2 1¼	MissnIT	2 1½ 1⅜ 1½+ ⅛
46¾ 31½	MoPcR 1.72	6 4 38⅝ 38⅜ 38⅜— ⅜
35⅝ 24⅝	MitchlE .12	7 72 25⅝ d24½ 24½— 1⅛
10¼ 7⅛	MiteCp .28	6 2 8¼ 8⅛ 8⅛
14¼ 5¼	MdMald .10r	9 39 14⅛ 14 14
5⅞ 4⅛	MonMgt .40	4 21 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛
53½ 50¼	MonP pf4.50	z1000 53½ 53½ 53½+ 3½
12⅛ 10¼	Moog .60	5 10 10⅞ 10⅝ 10⅝— ¼
6¼ 3⅜	MortonS .32	18 1 4¼ 4¼ 4¼+ ⅛
5⅞ 3⅜	MottSM .08	5 5 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛— ⅛
3⅛ 1⅜	Moulding	5 3 1⅜ d 1¼ 1⅜— ⅛
17⅛ 13⅛	MtVMll 1.20	11 13⅝ 13⅛ 13⅝+ ⅛
12⅜ 7¼	MovStar .44	6 9 9¼ 9¼ 9¼
2 1⅛	Movielab	6 21 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛
6¼ 4	MultiA .20	11 9 6¼ 6⅛ 6¼+ ⅛

N

— 1977 — High. Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E Sls. 100s. High Low Close Quot. Ch'ge Prev. Close
10⅛ 7⅜	Napco .16	5 23 9 8¾ 9 + ⅜
4⅜ 2⅝	NardaM .10e	8 x4 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛+ ⅛
27½ 18⅝	NatCSS .40	8 31 25 24⅝ 24⅝
6⅝ 5⅜	NDistr .16	4 9 6 5⅞ 5⅞
8⅝ 4⅜	NtHItE	4 3 6⅞ 6⅞ 6⅞
⅞ ⅛	Natind wt	19 ⅛ ⅛ ⅛
2⅝ 1⅜	NKinney	13 2 2 2
12½ 5⅞	NtParag .40	7 15 6⅝ 6½ 6½
14 8⅛	NtPatent	31 203 12½ 11⅜ 11⅜— ⅜
5⅜ 2⅜	NtSplnn .20	6 4⅛ 4⅜ 4⅜+ ⅛
6⅛ 3⅜	NatSys .10b	4 117 5⅝ 5 5⅛— ⅜
5⅛ 3⅛	Nelsner	2 3⅜ 3⅜ 3⅜+ ⅛
1⅜ 1⅛	NellyDon	4 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛
1⅜ 1⅛	NestLM	6 4 1½ 1½ 1½
33½ 25¼	NENucl .50	10 5 31⅜ 31¼ 31⅜+ ¼
17⅜ 12⅛	NHamp .60	6 4 14⅜ 14 14⅜+ ¼
1⅞ 1	Nidrla .05e	7 23 1⅝ 1½ 1½
38½ 24⅝	NMxAr .25e	126 5 29⅜ 29 29 — ⅛
10⅛ 6⅝	NProc .63e	8 50 7 6⅞ 6⅞— ⅛
19⅝ 15½	NYTim .70	7 55 17⅛ 16⅞ 16⅞— ⅜
20⅛ 9	NewbE .40b	4 6 15 15 15 — ⅛
8⅝ 4⅝	Newprk	6 112 5⅝ 5½ 5⅝
2⅛ 1⅛	Nexus .14t	4 1½ 1½ 1½— ⅛
19 12¼	NiagFSv .70	5 2 16⅝ 16½ 16⅝+ ¼
5⅛ 3½	Nichols .27t	3 4 3⅝ 3⅜ 3⅜— ⅛
3⅛ 1⅜	Noelind	3 12 1½ d 1⅜ 1⅜— ⅛
6⅛ 2	Nolex	28 23 2⅝ 2¼ 2¼+ ⅛
3⅛ 2½	Nortek .04	23 1 2½ 2½ 2½— ⅛
16⅞ 12½	NoARoy	16 6 13 12⅞ 12⅞— ⅛
10⅝ 7¼	NoCdO	5 22 7⅝ 7½ 7½— ½
13⅛ 4	NuclDla	4 13 8 8 8
3⅝ 1⅜	NovoCp	4 1⅜ 1⅜ 1⅜
13⅝ 9⅝	NumacO	17 7 11⅛ 10⅞ 10⅞— ⅜

O - P - Q

— 1977 — High. Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E Sls. 100s. High Low Close Quot. Ch'ge Prev. Close
5¼ 3¼	OEA .05b	8 12 3⅞ 3⅝ 3⅞+ ⅛
11⅝ 8⅝	OakwdH .12r	6 12 10⅛ 9⅞ 9⅞
22 15¼	Offshore	6 11 20⅝ 20¼ 20¼— ¼
46⅜ 37⅛	OhBrss 2	7 9 43½ 43⅜ 43⅜— ¼
10⅝ 6½	Ollalnd .40a	4 14 6¼ d 6 6 — ⅜
22⅜ 15⅝	OnLineS	10 1 16⅝ 16⅛ 16⅛+ ⅛
39 21½	OOklep	z700 22½ 22¼ 22¼— ¾
8⅛ 6	OrioleHo	15 6 7¼ 7⅛ 7¼+ ⅛
4½ 1⅜	Ormand	3 4 2⅜ 2⅜ 2⅜
19¼ 12⅜	OSullvn .60	5 4 15⅛ 15⅛ 15⅛+ ⅛
8½ 6	OutdrSp .20	4 24 6⅛ 6 6
3½ 3	OversSec	13 3 3 3
2⅜ 1⅜	OxfordFr	15 4 1⅝ 1⅜ 1⅝
4⅞ 3	OzarkA .15e	3 39 3⅛ 3 3⅛
2 ⅞	PF Ind	14 13-16 ⅞ ⅞
⅛ 1-32	PNBMR wt	19 1-16 1-16 1-16
17⅞ 15⅛	PGEpfB 1.37	115 16⅝ 16 16⅛— ⅜
15⅝ 14	PGEpfD 1.25	7 15⅝ 15 15⅝+ 1
15⅛ 14½	PGEpfE 1.25	1 14⅝ 14⅝ 14⅝
15⅝ 13	PGEpfG 1.20	4 14⅝ 14⅜ 14⅝+ ⅛
28½ 25½	PGEpfV 2.32	2 25⅞ 25½ 25⅞+ ⅛
31 27⅛	PGEpfT 2.54	4 29½ 28⅞ 29½— ⅜
31⅝ 28⅛	PGEpfS 2.62	57 30 29⅞ 29⅞— ⅜
29½ 26⅛	PGEpfR 2.37	13 28⅛ 28 28 — ⅛
25¼ 22⅞	PGEpfO 2	146 24 23⅞ 24 + ⅛
24⅛ 22	PGEpfM 1.96	1 23½ 23½ 23½+ ⅛
25⅞ 22⅞	PGEpfK 2.04	9 24½ 23⅞ 24½+ 1½
28 25⅛	PGEpfJ 2.32	1 26⅝ 25⅞ 26⅛— ⅜
29 11⅛	PHolds .16	63 22⅛ 21 22¼+ 1⅛
55 50	PacLt pf4.50	z100 53 53 53 — ⅛
23⅝ 18⅛	PNwTel 1.52	19 20⅛ 20 20 — ¼
63½ 57	PacPLpf 5	z100 58 57½ 57½— ⅛
37⅝ 29½	PallCp .80	11 15 34⅛ 33⅞ 33⅞— ⅜
1⅛ ⅞	PalomrF	71 2¼ 2 2 — ⅛
7⅛ 3½	PandelB	7 11 5⅛ 5 5 — ⅛
27⅛ 21⅝	Parsons	5 14 22⅞ 22⅝ 22⅝— ⅛
8⅞ 4	Patagon	7 29 7⅛ 6⅞ 6⅞+ ⅛
9⅝ 6⅛	PatoC .50e	5 5 6⅝ 6¼ 6⅝
16⅛ 6½	Pamcor .50	5 11 15⅛ 14⅝ 14⅝— ⅜
14½ 12⅛	PenTr .80	6 4 12⅝ 12⅜ 12⅜— ⅜
5⅛ 1⅞	PECp .84t	4 70 3 2⅞ 3 + ⅛
15 11	PenRE 1.15	12 2 14⅝ 14⅝ 14⅝
5⅝ 3⅛	PengbS .28	18 2 3½ 3½ 3½
27⅛ 18½	PepBoys 1b	7 13 26⅜ 26⅛ 26⅛— ⅛
24⅞ 14½	PepCom .60	6 18 23 22⅞ 22⅞— ⅛
9½ 7	Perini .20a	8 20 7⅝ 7½ 7½— ⅛
9⅝ 6⅝	Pertec	9 127 8⅞ 8⅝ 8⅝+ ⅛
17⅛ 15	PetroLe n	7 67 15⅞ 15 15⅛+ ⅛
8¼ 6⅝	PhilLD .64r	3 19 8 7⅞ 7⅞— ⅛
3⅛ 1⅞	Phoenix	37 2⅛ 2 2
11½ 6½	PicNPay .20	1 9 6⅝ 6½ 6½
2⅛ 1⅛	Piedmnt	2 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛
2⅛ 1⅛	PioneerS	2 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛
10⅜ 5⅛	PionTx .40	3 29 5½ d 5⅜ 5⅜— ⅛
7⅛ 6⅛	PitWVa .55	6 21 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝
32 22⅝	PitDM 1.40	8 28 23½ 23⅜ 23½+ ⅛
45 34⅝	Pittway 1.20	8 32 39⅝ 39¼ 39¼— ⅛
22 15½	PlacrDv .80	9 3 16¼ 16¼ 16¼— 1¼
10½ 6	Plantlnd	21 32 6⅝ 6½ 6⅝
5⅝ 4⅛	PlyGm .20e	6 4 4½ 4⅜ 4½+ ⅛
17⅜ 10⅝	PneuSca .80a	11 z850 u17½ 16⅝ 16⅝— ⅛
4¼ 2⅜	Poloron	11 6 3 2⅞ 2⅞
11½ 6⅝	Polychr .20	7 7 7⅝ 7⅜ 7⅜— ½
17⅜ 8	PrairleO	23 17 17 16½ 16½— ½
15⅞ 11⅛	PrattLmb 1	11 4 11⅜ 11⅛ 11⅜
6½ 5¼	PrattRd .33	5 1 5⅛ 5½ 5½— ⅛
24¼ 19⅝	PrenHa 1.12	11 8 22½ 22⅛ 22⅜
3½ 2⅜	PresRtA	1 3½ 3½ 3½+ ⅛

— 1977 — High. Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E Sls. 100s. High Low Close Quot. Ch'ge Prev. Close
3¼ 1⅞	PresRtB	2 3 3 3 — ⅛
17⅛ 7⅛	Presley	3 32 8⅞ 8 8 — ⅛
14⅞ 11	Preston .70	5 9 10¼ d 9⅞ 10 — ¼
3⅛ 2	PrimMt	7 5 2⅜ 2⅜ 2⅜— ⅛
12⅛ 10⅛	ProCT 1.20e	10 11 11½ 11½ 11½
11 9⅛	ProvGas .84	5 8 9⅛ 9⅛ 9⅛— ⅛
2⅞ 1⅛	PrdRE .20	2 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛+ ⅛
4⅞ 3⅛	PrdBdg .24	5 2 3½ 3½ 3½— ⅛
5⅛ 3⅛	PrudGp	2 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛+ ⅛
27½ 25⅛	PSPL pf 2.34	8 25⅛ 25⅛ 25⅛
9⅛ 6⅛	PullteH .10	4 3 7⅞ 7 7⅛— ⅛
4⅜ 2⅞	PuntaG	15 2 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛+ ⅛
6½ 5½	Quebcr .20e	5 5 6⅛ 6⅛ 6⅛+ ¼

R - S - T

— 1977 — High. Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E Sls. 100s. High Low Close Quot. Ch'ge Prev. Close
2⅛ 1⅝	RET	4 1⅞ 1⅞ 1⅞
46⅝ 42⅞	RET pf 4.38	1 45½ 45½ 45½
6⅝ 4¼	RHMed	5 12 6 5⅞ 5⅞— ⅛
2⅝ 1½	RSC	5 11 2 1⅞ 2 + ⅛
16⅝ 10⅛	RLC .20	4 42 13⅞ 13⅝ 13⅝— ⅜
9⅝ 5⅜	Rapan .10e	5 6 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛
21⅞ 11⅛	RanchEx	12 10 12¼ 12⅛ 12⅛
33 17⅛	RangrO	29 28 22⅛ 22⅛ 22⅛— ⅛
10⅞ 11⅛	Ransbrg	7 19 18⅞ 18⅜ 18⅜— ⅜
6⅛ 3⅛	RathP	1 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛
21⅛ 13⅛	RaymP .40	9 1 13⅞ 13⅞ 13⅞
5⅛ 1	Reading	5 3⅜ 3½ 3½— ⅛
16⅞ 14	REInvT 1.20	15 10 14⅞ 14⅞ 14⅞— ⅛
13⅛ 9½	RltlncT 1.40	8 3 12⅞ 12⅞ 12⅞
22⅝ 18⅛	RltRef 2.29e	9 3 21½ 21½ 21½— ½
3⅝ 2⅛	Redlaw	21 7 3 2⅞ 2⅞
3 1⅜	Reeve ST	238 16 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛— ⅛
13⅝ 8⅝	RegalB .52	7 3 9⅛ 9⅛ 9⅛+ ⅛
2 ⅜	RSLGp wt	256 9-16 7-16 9-16+1-16
20¼ 13⅝	RemAr .60a	7 13 18⅛ 17⅞ 17⅞— ⅜
4⅛ 1⅜	RepHous	24 11 4 3⅞ 3⅞— ⅛
25⅛ 16⅛	ReshCot .03	10 23 17⅛ 17⅛ 17⅛— ⅛
13⅝ 11⅛	Reslstfix .60	8 5 12 12 12 + ⅛
22⅝ 8⅛	Resrts A	19 61 17⅛ 16¾ 16¾— ⅛
2⅛ 1¼	RestAssc	4 2⅛ 2 2 — ⅛
4 2⅛	RexNore	6 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝+ ⅛
4 2⅛	RexNoge	6 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝+ ⅛
5⅛ 3	RibletPd	4 6 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛
8 5½	Richton .40	4 6 6⅛ 6⅛ 6⅛— ⅛
33⅛ 15⅝	RileyCo	7 25 30 29⅛ 29⅛— ⅛
29⅛ 21	RioAlgo 1.88	7 42 21½ 21⅛ 21⅛— ⅜
19⅝ 11⅛	Risdon .43	9 69 13⅛ 13 13 — ⅛
15⅝ 8⅝	Robntch	69 11⅛ 10⅞ 10⅞— ⅛
6 3⅛	Roblin .10e	4 1 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛
17⅝ 12	Rocky wa 1b	7 8 13⅛ 13⅛ 13⅛— ⅛
2⅜ 1⅜	Rocor	4 2⅛ 2 2⅛+ ⅛
2⅜ 2	RoyPalmCol	5 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛+ ⅛
7⅛ 4⅛	Ruddick .35e	5 25 6⅛ 6⅛ 6⅛+ ⅛
2⅞ 1½	Rusco	14 45 1⅞ 1⅞ 1⅞— ⅛
11 7⅛	Russell .48	4 17 10⅛ 10⅛ 10⅛
23⅝ 8½	RustCit .40	15 2 21⅞ 21⅞ 21⅞+ ⅛
20 14½	RyanH .50	7 124 15⅛ 14⅝ 14⅝— ⅜
10⅝ 7½	SGL .22b	7 7 10 9⅞ 10
10⅝ 7½	SGL .22b	7 7 10 9⅞ 10
2 1⅜	SGSec	23 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝
17¼ 15⅝	SGSe pf 1.70	10 16⅝ 16⅝ 16⅝— ⅛
2⅜ 1⅛	SMD	3 1 1⅛ d 1⅛ 1⅛— ⅛
5⅜ 4⅛	SSP .36	23 2 4½ 4⅜ 4½
15½ 11¼	STP .83	9 11 11⅜ 11⅜ 11⅜
17¼ 10½	Salem .891	5 4 12⅛ 12⅛ 12⅛
7⅝ 4⅝	SCarlo .52e	2 5 5 5
85 76	SDgo pf 7.20	z100 78½ 78½ 78½— 1½
30⅛ 28⅛	SDgo pf 2.68	5 29⅛ 29 29 — ½
1⅝ 7-16	SFRE wt	2 9-16 9-16 9-16
18⅜ 15⅛	SanJW 1.40	9 7 17⅛ 16⅞ 16⅞— ⅛
4⅛ 3⅛	Sargent	6 5 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛— ⅛
11⅞ 7⅛	SaundrL .30	3 20 11 10⅞ 11 + ⅛
7⅛ 6⅛	ScheibE .56	11 7 6⅛ 6⅛ 6⅛— ⅛
12 8⅝	Schenuit .70	5 3 10⅛ 10⅛ 10⅛— ⅛
3⅝ 2⅛	Schiller	15 1 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛
7⅛ 4¼	Schrader .30	7 10 4⅞ 4⅞ 4⅞+ ⅛
25½ 16	SciAtla .12	13 327 24⅛ 21 22⅛— 3⅛
20⅛ 15½	ScurryR	2 16 16 16 — ¼
1½ ¾	Seaport	6 2 13-16 13-16 13-16
4⅛ 2⅛	SearsInd	4 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛— ⅛
13⅛ 10⅝	SeasnAll .16	15 17 11⅛ 11⅛ 11⅛+ ⅛
3⅛ 2	SecMtg	45 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝— ⅛
7½ 5⅛	Selas .30	6 3 5⅝ 5½ 5½— ⅛
1⅛ 15-16	SellgAsc	1 ⅞ d ⅞ ⅞—1-16
6⅞ 4½	Semtch .10r	8 25 5½ 5⅛ 5⅛— ⅛
8⅞ 3⅛	Servo	44 4 3½ 3½ 3½
9⅝ 7⅝	SetonCo .45	6 5 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝
9⅞ 7⅛	Shawln .50b	7 11 8⅝ 8 8⅝
3⅛ 1⅜	ShelterR	5 1⅝ 1⅜ 1⅜— ⅛
28½ 14⅝	ShenanO	14 65 18 17⅞ 17⅞— ⅛
3 2⅛	Shopwell	14 27 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝
23⅜ 15⅜	Showbot 1.20	6 5 21⅝ 21½ 21½
3 2⅛	ShulmTr	18 1 1 1
14½ 5⅜	Sierrcin .20	10 20 12½ 11⅞ 11⅞— ½
10⅝ 8	Sifcolnd .50	7 4 8 8 8
10⅝ 6⅝	Sigma .24	6 3 9 9 9
10⅝ 6⅝	Silolnc .24	3 3 8⅞ 8⅝ 8⅞+ ¼
11 8⅝	Simkins .80	6 2 10⅝ 10⅛ 10⅝
3⅛ 1⅞	Simplex	17 13 3 2⅞ 2⅞— ⅛
2⅛ 1¼	SilknSR	8 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛
3⅝ 1⅞	Solitron	11 9 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛
13 8⅝	SonderB .32	4 14 10 9⅞ 10 + ⅛
7⅝ 4⅝	Sorg Paper	8 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝+ ⅛
15⅛ 11½	Soundsn .40	5 12 12⅝ 12⅝ 12⅝— ⅛
14⅝ 12¼	SCEd pf 1.08	23 13½ 13⅜ 13⅜+ ⅛
15⅛ 13½	SCEd pf 1.19	7 15 15 15 + ⅜
18½ 16	SCEd pf 1.30	2 17⅝ 17⅝ 17⅝
28⅛ 25⅛	SCEd pf 2.30	12 26⅝ 26⅛ 26⅛— ⅜
27⅛ 25⅛	SCEd pf 2.21	2 26 26 26 — ⅛
96⅛ 88½	SCEd pf 7.58	1 91 91 91 — 2
7⅛ 4⅛	SwtGFln .32	4 5 6¼ 6⅛ 6⅛— ⅛
10⅝ 5⅝	SpecltyR	6 9 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝+ ⅛
5 3⅛	Spectro	4 16 3⅛ d 3 3 — ⅛
2⅛ 1⅜	SpedOP	9 1 2 2 2
6½ 2½	Spencer .10	12 14 4⅝ 4½ 4½— ⅛
7⅜ 4	SpenFd .08t	4 3 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛+ ⅛
7⅛ 4⅝	StatfrdL	6 1 5⅞ 5⅞ 5⅞
6 3	StdMetl	12 19 5⅞ 5⅝ 5⅝
25¼ 20⅜	StProd 1.40	4 17 23⅛ 23⅛ 23⅛— ⅛
⅜ 9-16	StdPrud wt	5 ⅝ ⅝ ⅝+1-16
33 24⅛	StdShrs 1.10t	3 29⅛ 29 29⅛+ ¼
6⅝ 5¼	StanAv	5 6 6 6
12⅝ 9⅛	StarSup .76	5 2 9⅛ 9⅛ 9⅛— ⅛
1⅜ 1	Stardust	8 1 1 1

— 1977 — High. Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E Sls. 100s. High Low Close Quot. Ch'ge Prev. Close
9⅛ 5⅛	StdCont .12	5 1 7 7 7
17½ 12⅛	StarrtHo .35	4 1 12⅞ 12⅞ 12⅞
8⅛ 4⅛	Steelmt .24b	17 8 4⅝ d 4½ 4½— ⅛
1⅛ 15-16	SterlEl	8 9 1 15-16 1
5⅝ 2⅛	Stevcoknit	5 17 2¼ 2¼ 2¼
12⅝ 7⅛	StrutW .30	5 20 7½ 7½ 7½— ⅛
1⅛ ¾	Summit	9 8 ⅞ 13-16 ⅞+1-16
28⅛ 16⅛	SunElec .80	10 29 25⅞ 25⅛ 25⅞+ ⅛
12⅛ 7⅛	Sunair .40e	6 28 11¼ 11⅛ 11⅛— ⅛
18⅛ 11⅛	Sundnc .30	30 24 14⅝ 14⅛ 14⅛+ ⅛
4⅝ 3	Supercr .15	3 2 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛
9⅝ 5⅛	Suplndl .20b	5 4 7⅛ 7⅛ 7⅛
8 5	SupSurg .14	5 37 6 5⅞ 6 + ⅛
7⅛ 2⅞	Susqueh	10 422 u 8⅛ 7⅝ 7⅝— ⅛
14⅛ 10¼	Susqh pf 1k	10 14¼ 14⅛ 14⅛
⅜ 5-16	SumMtg wt	11 9-16 9-16 9-16+1-16
7¼ 5	Synaloy .30b	5 x4 5½ 5⅛ 5⅛+ ⅛
24⅝ 16⅛	Syntex .50	9 384 16⅞ d16⅛ 16⅛— ⅛
19½ 13⅛	SyscoCp .40	7 4 17⅛ 17¼ 17¼— ½
8⅛ 5	SystEng	30 40 7⅛ 7 7 — ⅛
9½ 7½	TEC .40b	6 3 7⅝ 7⅛ 7⅝+ ⅛
2⅞ 1⅜	TFI	5 3 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝
4⅞ 3⅛	Talleyln wt	1 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛+ ⅛
10⅛ 6⅞	TandyB 1.70e	5 5 7⅞ 7⅝ 7⅝— ⅛
20⅛ 15⅛	Tasty 1.20a	9 1 16⅝ 16⅝ 16⅝+ ⅛
1⅛ ⅜	TechSym	12 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛+ ⅛
4⅛ 2⅛	TechOp	8 4⅛ 3⅞ 4⅛+ ⅛
3⅝ 2⅛	TechTap .48a	5 6 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝+ ⅛
6⅛ 4	Tectrol .18	5 4 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝
19⅝ 13⅜	TejonR .05t	4 14½ 14½ 14½— ⅛
9⅛ 7	TeleCm .40	4 5 7⅛ 7⅛ 7⅛— ⅛
7-16 1-64	TelexCp wt	100 1-64 1-64 1-64
8⅛ 3½	Tenneco wt	72 3⅛ 3½ 3⅞+ ⅛
1⅞ 1	Tensor	14 1 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛+ ⅛
17⅛ 11¼	Teradyn	13 26 15⅝ 15 15 — ⅛
13⅝ 10	TerraC .80	5 39 10⅛ 10⅛ 10⅛— ⅛
16½ 11⅛	TetraT	9 6 12⅛ 12 12 — ⅛
8½ 5⅝	Texstr .15e	9 5 8⅛ 8⅛ 8⅛
28 16⅛	Thomsn .48b	8 44 26⅞ 24⅞ 24⅞— 1⅛
4⅝ 2⅝	Thorofar	2 2½ 2½ 2½
13 6½	Thriftml .10	3 12 11½ 11½ 11½— ⅛
3⅝ 1⅞	Tidwell	9 18 2⅞ 2⅞ 2⅞— ⅛
8⅝ 5⅝	Tiffanyl .20	5 1 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝
27 18½	Tokhelm 1	5 23 20⅝ 20⅝ 20⅝— ⅛
51⅞ 47	ToEd pf4.25	z125 48½ 48 48
10⅛ 5⅝	TotalPet	7 252 7⅝ 7½ 7½— ⅛
4⅝ 1⅝	TolPet wt	18 2 11-16 2⅝ 2⅝— ⅛
21⅛ 13⅛	Total pf .70	1 17 17 17 — ⅛
3⅛ 2	TransLux	9 1 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛— ⅛
14⅛ 10	TrlStMtr .80	5 1 12⅞ 12⅞ 12⅞+ ⅛
7⅞ 5⅝	Trico .10e	8 29 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝+ ⅛
3⅛ 1⅜	TubosM .03t	413 3⅛ 3 1-16 3⅛+1-16
28⅛ 22⅞	TurnrC 1.60	8 8 25 24⅞ 24⅞+ ⅜
4⅝ 3	TwinFr .10e	8 7 3½ 3⅜ 3⅜— ⅛

U - V

— 1977 — High. Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E Sls. 100s. High Low Close Quot. Ch'ge Prev. Close
15⅝ 10⅛	U&I .28	5 6 10⅝ d10⅝ 10⅝— ⅛
3⅝ 3⅛	UIP .20	5 41 3⅝ 3¼ 3¼
2⅛ 1⅜	UNA .05e	5 x16 1⅜ 1⅜ 1⅜
5 3⅛	URS .24	7 4 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛— ⅛
6½ 2	UVInd wt	148 4 3⅞ 3⅞— ⅛
9¼ 4⅝	UnFidel	8 24 8⅝ 8¼ 8¼
8⅝ 4⅛	Unioninv	10 4 5 5 5
⅜ ⅛	UnBrd wt	13 ¼ ⅛ ⅛
1⅝ 1⅛	UnFoods	9 56 1½ 1⅜ 1½+
2⅛ ⅞	UNalCp	1 2 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛— ⅛
10⅞ 7¼	USBcpTr	12 10⅛ 10 10⅛+ ⅜
17⅞ 12	USFlltr .28	8 220 14⅛ 13½ 13⅞+ ⅜
9⅝ 8	UnRltT .75e	13 12 9⅛ 9⅛ 9⅛
⅛ 3-16	UnRltT wt	6 3-16 3-16 3-16
7⅝ 3⅛	USNtRs	13 20 7⅛ 7⅛ 7⅛
4⅛ 2⅝	USRdlum	14 6 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝
17½ 12⅛	USRbR 1a	14 11 13⅝ 13½ 13½— ⅛
35 29½	Unitek .34	14 9 u35⅛ 35 35
11⅛ 5⅛	UnityB	29 3 6 6 6
3⅞ 2½	UnivClg .05	4 3 3⅛ 3 3 —⅛
2⅛ 1⅛	UnivCont	21 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛— ⅛
14 8⅛	UnivRu .60	4 11 11½ 11 11⅛— ¼
7⅛ 5⅛	Valle's	8 1 7 7 7
15⅞ 10½	Valmac .80	16 3 11⅛ 11⅛ 11⅛— ⅛
2⅜ 2⅛	ValueL .01e	15 2⅜ 2¼ 2¼— ⅛
13⅛ 12½	Veeco .28a	6 8 12⅞ 12⅝ 12⅞+ ⅛
10⅛ 4½	Vernitrn	7 38 5⅛ 4⅞ 5
1⅜ 13-16	Vertiple	11 3 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛
4⅛ 2	Vesely	15 10 2 2 2
2⅝ 1½	VintageEE	6 2 1⅞ 2 + ⅛
6⅛ 4⅝	Virco	16 5 6 5⅞ 5⅞ 5⅞
3⅝ 2½	Visahy	7 5 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛— ⅛
4⅜ 2⅛	VisualG .10	7 2 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛+ ⅛
2⅜ 2	Vol Mer	125 13 2⅛ 2½ 2½— ⅛
16⅞ 9⅛	Voplex .40a	6 12 15⅛ 14½ 14½— ⅛
4⅝ 2⅛	VulcnCp	5 1 3 3 3
10⅛ 7⅛	Vulcinc .50	3 25 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝+ ⅛

W - X - Z

— 1977 — High. Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E Sls. 100s. High Low Close Quot. Ch'ge Prev. Close
34⅛ 19¼	WUI 1	9 22 30¼ 30¼ 30⅛— ⅛
15¼ 10⅛	Wabash .40	5 30 11 10½ 11 + ⅜
8⅛ 6⅛	Wacknht .40	7 6 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝
9⅝ 6¼	Walnoco	15 3 7 7 7 — ⅛
15⅝ 10	Wang .04	13 25 11⅛ 11 11 — ⅛
12½ 8⅛	Wang B .14	10 35 8⅞ 8⅜ 8⅞+ ⅛
6⅝ 3⅛	WarnC pf.05	43 3⅝ 3½ 3½
6⅛ 2⅜	WshHm .10	3 4 2⅛ d 2⅛ 2⅛— ⅛
31¼ 21½	WshPost .36	9 x7 28⅝ 28⅝ 28⅝
25⅞ 21	WRIT 1.76	14 2 23¼ 23 23¼+ ¼
5⅛ 3½	Wateco .30	12 2 4⅞ 4⅝ 4⅞+ ⅛
3⅜ 1	WellsBen	10 1⅞ 1⅜ 1⅜— ⅛
9½ 4⅝	WstChP .40	1 5 5 5
12⅛ 7	WstFin .15a	8 5 11 11 11 — ⅛
3⅛ 2⅛	Whiehall	6 4 3 3 3
⅝ ⅛	Whittakr wt	33 3-16 ⅛ 3-16+1-16
6¼ 2⅞	Wichita	30 9 3½ 3⅛ 3¼— ⅜
4½ 3⅛	WilsnB .30	6 6 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛
9 7½	Winkimn .40	5 1 8 8 8 +⅛
1⅛ ⅞	WoolLt .06e	2 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛
13½ 6½	WorcstC	7 44 12⅞ 12⅝ 12⅞+ ⅜
5⅛ 3¼	WorkWear	5 29 4⅜ 4⅜ 4⅜+ ⅛
8⅝ 4½	Wrather .05e	10 8 7⅝ 7¼ 7⅝+ ⅛
1⅛ ¾	WrigtH	94 3 15-16 15-16 15-16+1-16
15⅝ 9⅝	Wynnin .40	7 31 14⅛ 14⅛ 14⅛
15 11¼	WymBn .56	7 110 11⅞ 11⅜ 11⅞+ ¼
18⅝ 7⅛	Xonlcs .75t	6 21 8½ 8⅛ 8⅛— ⅜
7⅛ 5¼	Zimmer .24	6 5 6⅞ 6⅜ 6⅜

ISTITUTO FINANZIARIO INDUSTRIALE - Società per Azioni

Head Office: via Marenco 25, Turin, Italy

Stock Lire 48.000.000.000 fully paid
Tribunal Registry No. 327, File 2370/27

Annual General Meeting

... is hereby given to shareholders that the annual general ... of the company, to be held in first call on Thursday, ... 27, 1977, at the offices of SAI—Società Assicuratrice Industriale S.P.A., Corso Galileo Galilei 12, at 10:30 a.m., will ... take place because the required number of shares to be ... for the validity of such meeting has not been reached. ... the meeting is called at the same place and time ... Friday, November 25, 1977 in second call.

THE CONTINENTAL CORPORATION



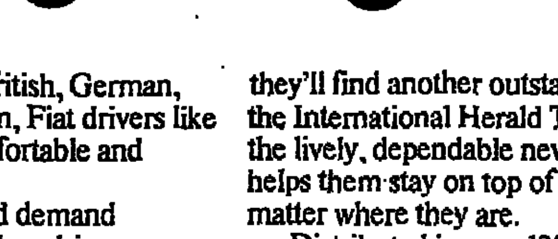
The board of directors has declared quarterly dividends on the corporation's preferred and common shares. The rate is 62½ cents a share on the $2.50 cumulative convertible preferred stock, Series A & B, and 75 cents a share on the common stock, payable December 15, 1977, to shareholders of record at the close of business on November 18, 1977.

Geoffrey Davey
Vice President & Secretary

SOUREN MELIKIAN ON AUCTIONS-A WINDOW ON THE WORLD OF ART.

International Herald Tribune
We've got news for you.

Why so many Fiat drivers are Herald Tribune readers.



Whether they're British, German, Swiss, French or Italian, Fiat drivers like a car that's lively, comfortable and dependable.

They recognize and demand outstanding value, so they drive a car like the Fiat 132, a car they know will take them wherever they want to go.

And whatever their destination– in England, Germany, Switzerland, France, Italy or elsewhere– they know they'll find another outstanding value: the International Herald Tribune. It's the lively, dependable newspaper that helps them stay on top of the world no matter where they are.

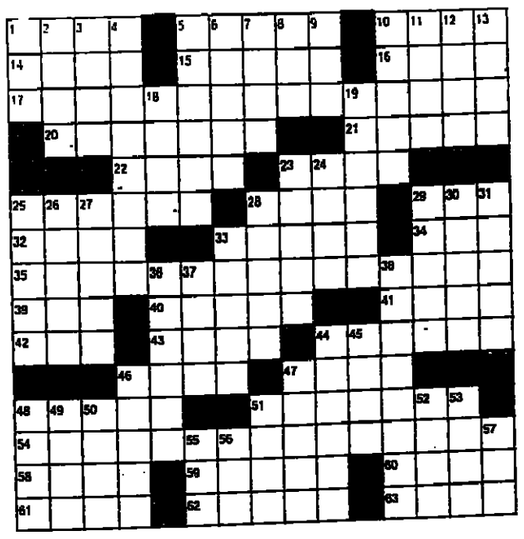
Distributed in over 125 countries, the Trib gives them maximum international news coverage without taking a lot of their valuable time.

No wonder so many Fiat drivers are Herald Tribune readers.

- and vice versa.



CROSSWORD — By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

1 Dog reputed to have originated in China
5 Future officer
10 Old Testament book
14 Radames's beloved
15 Where to find Rigel and Betelgeuse
16 Latvia's capital
17 Eastern eleven
20 Plants used for salads
21 — down (softens)
22 Catchall abbr.
23 Sudden burst
25 Taxpayer's garb in cartoons
28 Silent-films name
29 Priestly vestment
32 Musette pipe
33 Tax-assessment amount
34 Small mound
35 Southern eleven
39 Einstein's birthplace
40 Krupp steel-works site
41 Cause to be issued
42 Shakespeare's drunken tinker
43 — off (warns)
44 Sand-trap shots
46 Optimistic
47 Thin nail
48 Bound bundle
51 Exhibit fear
54 Western eleven, with "Golden"
58 Economist Greenspan
59 Poet Ezra
60 Port in the Crusades
61 Disown
62 Transports
63 Word with ban or case

DOWN

1 Haberdashery item
2 Engage
3 Pagan deity
4 Aeneas was one
5 Contemporary
6 U.S.S.R. craft society
7 God, in Granada
8 Very long time
9 Powerful stuff
10 Specialized jargon
11 Bearing
12 Fairy-tale villain
13 Silvia —, Met soprano
18 Summon
19 "— in the game!"
23 Canal Zone lake
24 Russian river
25 Not genuine
26 Start of a Hersey title
27 Spacious
28 Ruth and Herman
29 Energy sources
30 Go on shanks' mare
31 Worsts
33 Grating
36 Escape punishment
37 Goddess wearing cow's horns
38 Poor credit risk
44 Raisin and rye
45 Follower of Mary
46 Like August in India
47 Pickling material
48 Spiny-finned fish
49 Patriot of '76
50 Liveliness of imagination
51 Fastener
52 Duchesse, for one
53 Makes a blunder
55 Make a choice
56 Aussie animal
57 Clique

WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	19	66	Clear
AMSTERDAM	16	61	Clear
ANKARA	18	64	Clear
ATHENS	22	72	Clear
BEIRUT	23	73	Clear
BELGRADE	18	64	Cloudy
BERLIN	16	61	Clear
BRUSSELS	17	63	Clear
BUCHAREST	19	66	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	17	63	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	18	64	Overcast
COPENHAGEN	13	55	Clear
COSTA DEL SOL	24	75	Clear
DUBLIN	15	59	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	15	59	Overcast
FLORENCE	21	70	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	15	59	Cloudy
GENEVA	14	57	Cloudy
HELSINKI	10	50	Rain
ISTANBUL	16	61	Clear
LAS PALMAS	23	73	Clear
LISBON	20	68	Clear
LONDON	17	63	Variable
LOS ANGELES	15	59	Variable
MADRID	18	64	Clear
MIAMI	28	82	Cloudy
MILAN	17	63	Cloudy
MONTREAL	5	41	Variable
MOSCOW	3	37	Overcast
MUNICH	15	59	Cloudy
NEW YORK	16	59	Clear
NICE	21	70	Cloudy
OSLO	9	48	Cloudy
PARIS	15	59	Variable
PRAGUE	13	55	Cloudy
ROME	22	72	Clear
SOFIA	19	66	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	11	52	Overcast
TEHRAN	15	59	Fair
TEL AVIV	27	81	Clear
TUNIS	26	79	Clear
VIENNA	15	59	Cloudy
WARSAW	14	57	Cloudy
WASHINGTON	15	59	Cloudy
ZURICH	16	59	Cloudy

(Yesterday's readings U.S. Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS
ADVERTISEMENT

October 24, 1977

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT. (d)—daily; (w) weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (I)—irregularly.

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd.:
— (d) Baerbond SF813.35
— (d) Conbar SF739
— (d) Grobar SF577
— (d) Stockbar SF768

BANQUE VON ERNST & CIE.:
— (d) CSP Fund SF19.91
— (d) Crossbow Fund SF4.29
— (d) ITF Fund N.V. $7.31

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:
— (w) Capital Int'l $15.30
— (w) Capital Italia S.A. $7.85
(w) Convertible Capital S.A. $23.96

CREDIT SUISSE:
(d) Actions Suisses SF284
— (d) Canasec SF425
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds SF73.75
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l SF64.25
— (d) Energie-Valor SF77.75
— (d) Ussec SF501
— (d) Europa-Valor SF121.75

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:
— (d) Concentra DM31.40
— (d) Int'l Rentenfond DM74.40

FIDELITY (BERMUDA):
— (w) Fidelity Amer Assets $18.81
— (d) Fidelity Dlr. Sves. Tr. $56.42
— (d) Fidelity Int'l Fund $17.72
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund $35.88
— (w) Fidelity World Fd $11.97

G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd. $35.48
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund $6.11

JARDINE FLEMING:
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund $57.82
— (r) Jard. Sth-East Asia $11.90

LLOYDS INT. MGT cp 179 GENEVA 11
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth SF359.39
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Income SF343.50

PROPERTY GROWTH OVERS Ltd.:
— (w) U.S. Dollar Fund $91.27
— (w) Sterling Fund $126.22

SEPRO:
— (w) Sepro (N.A.V.) $13.86

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:
— (r) Parfon Sw. R Est. SF1,392.80
— (r) Securswiss SF1,033

SWISS BANK CORP.:
— (d) America-Valor SF381.50
— (d) Intervalor SF87.25
— (d) Japan Portfolio SF400.50
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser. SF235.25
— (d) Univ. Bond Select SF94
— (d) Universal Fund SF83.81

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:
— (d) Amca U.S. Sh SF26
— (d) Bond Invest SF71.75
— (d) Convery-Invest SF74
— (d) Earit Europe Sh SF112.50
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh SF97.25
— (d) Globinvest SF56.25
— (d) Pacific Invest SF72.25
— (d) Rometac-Invest SF287.50
— (d) Safit South Afr Sh SF145
— (d) Simn Swiss R Est SF180.50

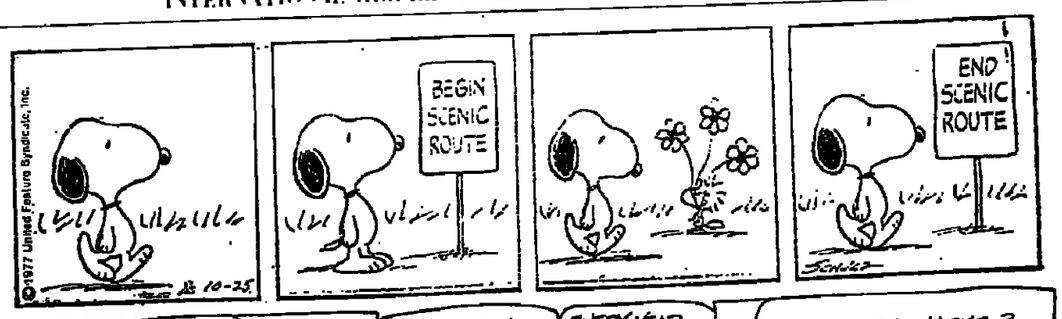
UNION INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:
— (d) Atlanticfonds DM13.65
— (d) Europafonds DM20.00
— (d) Unifonds DM19.70
— (d) Unirenta DM44.35
— (d) Unispecial I DM80.40

Other Funds

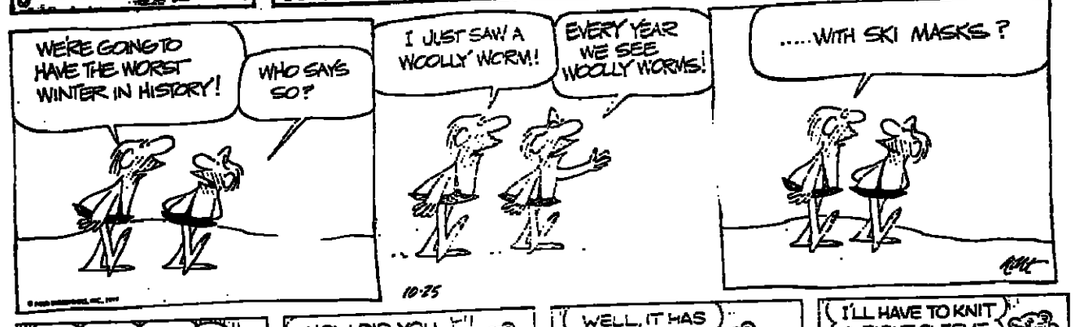
(w) Alexander Fund $6.40
(w) Trustcor Int. Fd (AKIF) $7.14
Austral. Select Fd $1.49
(w) Browninvest $11.92
(d) Capital Rentinvest LF1,291
(d) Caribloo Growth Fund $148.05
(w) Citadel Fund $2.78
Cl. Offshore Pd. $898.75
(w) Convert. Fd. Int. A Certs $7.67
(w) Convert Fd. Int. B Certs $13.54
(d) Convert. Bond Pd N.V. $9.35
(w) D.G.G. $38.30
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-divid.) $.97
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l $13.22
(d) Dreyfus Intercontinent $11.34
(d) Europe Obligations LF1,070
(w) First Eagle Fund $3,017.34
(w) First Interna'l Fd $159.72
(d) First Nat'l City Fund $27.25
(w) Fonsecinv Lease Pr. SF16.33
(w) Formula Selection Fd $67.39
(d) Fonditalia $9.59
(w) Frankl.-Tvust Interstna. DM446.20
(d) Fund of N.Y (ex-divid.) $0.52
(w) Future Australia Fd Aus-$8.08
(w) Guardian Gr. Fd. Int'l $7.94
(w) Hanseatam Hdgs NV $1,847
(w) H.O.I.T Hobet $24.85
(d) Icofund $9.12
(d) Interfund S.A. $8.51
(d) Intermarket Fund $131.34
(w) Int'l Inc. Fund (Jersey) $24.82
(w) Int'l Securities Fund $5.64
(r) Invest Atlantiques $23.16
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund $7.85
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd. S.A. $7.77
(r) Japan Growth Fund $20.37
(d) Japan Selection Fund $51.55
(w) Japan Pacific Fund $23.86
(d) KB Income Fund LF1,570
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F $10.69
(d) Kleinwort Benz. Jap. P $35.50
(d) Leverage Cap. Hold $38.46
(w) Luxfund $20.63
(m) MAGNUM Fund Ltd. $42.23
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund $9.34
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund $1.09
(d) Neuwirth Inv Fund $2.39
(w) Nippon Fund $12.53
(w) Nor Amer Inv Fund $5.85
(w) Nor Amer Bank Fd $5.56
(w) N.A.M.F. $56.61
(d) Putnam Interna'l Fund $23.03
(d) Renta Fund LF1,864
(d) Rentinvest LF913
(d) Safe Trust Fund $10.24
(w) Samurai Portfolio SF98.40
Share Realty N.V. SF18.51
Share International N.V. $4.98
(w) SMH Special Fund DM95.20
(d) Soros Fund $329.44
(w) Talent Global Fund $8.18
(w) Tokyo Pac Hold (Sfr) $29.98
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. N.V. $41.12
(w) Transpacific Fund $24.88
(w) United Cap. Inv Fd $2.73
(w) Universal Dollar Trust $8.37
(d) U.S Trust Invest Fd $8.96
(w) Western Growth Fd $5.38
(d) World Equity (Sfr) Fd $394.23
(w) Worldwide Securities $53.39
(w) Worldwide Special $3,970.87

DM — Deutsche Mark. • — Ex-Dividend: t — New; N.A. — Not available; BF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxembourg francs; SF — Swiss francs; + — Offer prices: a — Asked; b — Bid Change P/V $10 to $1 per unit. S/S — Stock Split ** Ex RTS "S"— Suspended: N.Q.—Not communicated: e—Ex-coupon

PEANUTS



B.C.



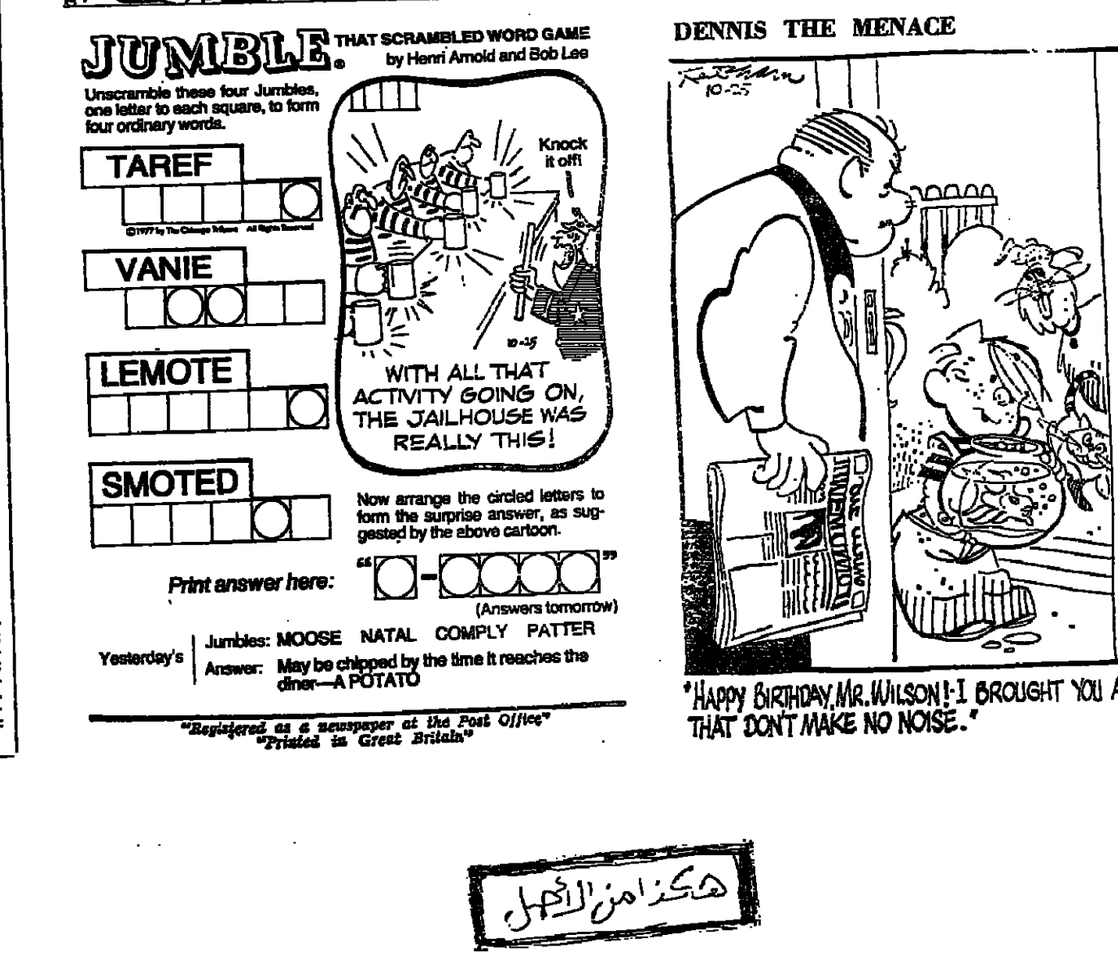
BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY

ANDY CAPP

WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN M.D.

RIP KIRBY

JUMBLE® THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME
by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

TAREF

VANIE

LEMOTE

SMOTED

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: "○-○○○○"

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: MOOSE NATAL COMPLY PATTER
Answer: May be chipped by the time it reaches the diner—A POTATO

"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"
"Printed in Great Britain"

DENNIS THE MENACE

"HAPPY BIRTHDAY, MR. WILSON! I BROUGHT YOU A PRESENT THAT DON'T MAKE NO NOISE."

BOOKS

LIFE GOES TO WAR

A Picture History of World War II

Edited by David E. Scherman, A Time-Life Television
Little, Brown. Illustrated. 304 pp. $19.95.

Reviewed by John Leonard

I SHOULD declare an interest. For several years, under the pseudonym of Cyclops, I moonlighted as a television columnist for Life magazine. They were the last several years of the magazine. My editor there was David Scherman, who has edited "Life Goes To War," as, previously, he edited "Best of Life" and "Life Goes To the Movies." In my opinion, Scherman is a prince. It would have been impossible for him to put together a bad book. With the help of Frank Kappler, he has in fact contrived a very good one.

World War II was, of course, Life's big story. The magazine started, in 1936, at the same time as the Spanish Civil War. From 1936 through 1945, in both the European and Pacific theaters, Life "deployed more photographers and artists than all the newspapers of the United States combined." Scherman tells us. Along with such photographers as Alfred Eisenstadt, Robert Capa, Margaret Bourke-White, Carl Mydans, Ralph Morse, George Silk and Scherman himself—people who may be fairly said to have invented modern photojournalism—there were also such correspondents as John Hersey, Theodore H. White, Alan Moorehead and Ernest Hemingway. Leon Trotsky even wrote an article on Joseph Stalin for Life just after the signing of the Ribbentrop-Molotov Pact.

That's a lot of talent. It is well-represented, from Capa's famous "Moment of Death" photograph of a Spanish Republican militiaman to Eisenstadt's sailor kissing an Army nurse on a New York street at the end of the war. The pictures are haunting: Goebbels reading to his two little daughters, whom he will murder before he and his wife commit suicide; London children waiting, with their obligatory gas masks, for evacuation; St. Paul's Cathedral, improbably surviving a 1940 fire-bomb raid; Corregidor and the start of the "Death March"; the internment of the Nisei; slaughter on Buna Beach; North Africa and Stalingrad; the Coral Sea and the Arctic Ocean; Eniwetok, the Burma Road, Cassino, D-Day, the Battle of the Bulge and Nagasaki.

A photograph of a watch, in color, the hands stopped at 8:16, the face melted in the atomic heat of Hiroshima, shou told us much of what we to know about the logic war. I was struck thre as a matter of fact, much we were being tel after week, in pictur picture. The images, my remain. They do not co as so much television seems to, disposable infor They are silent, too outh bluff and swagger of M News, free from the afflic toothy anchorpeople an air-heads, the dramatu modern "communications is what a corpse looks li what they did and Mussolini dangles forever heels.

Nor is the homefront n —the pin-up girls, f worker's propaganda poste administrators, Hollywoo impersonating soldiers an clans impersonating st But the eye and the back, as if to retrieve truths from so much glossiness, to the Bouri and George Rodger pho of Bergen-Belsen, or to king in 1941.

In the chapter introdu Kappler, and in the capt are also reminded of Li tations both ideological a nalistic. Henry Luce's to Chiang Kai-shek is m So is the magazine's c that the Russians would Life went to the Magb and "pronounced (it) ce stopping any invader tracks." It declared on of Singapore, that "wh had taken their most cat defeat at the hands o men since the days of Khan." It went to the nar Camp in California ported that Japanese-A were "settled comforta "prepared to wait out th willing and not un internment."

Most interestingly, through the book—and, admit, just two pages had begun wondering w were no black faces in these pictures—there is on "Blacks in Uniform: Tradition." Said Life at "It is perfectly true t Negroes have never had deal from the U.S. whi ity. But they know would be far worse u racial fanatics of the A they are glad to work and die alongside the fellow-citizens." It is fectly true that for th the book there are no m faces, on the homefron where else. This invi just as haunting, and sentative as the images and preserved of man and weary hero.

John Leonard is on of The New York Times

Solution to Previous Puzzle

S	E	N	S	E		C	H	I	C		R	E	S	T
A	L	A	I	N		O	O	M	A		A	C	H	E
B	L	I	N	D		M	O	O	R		T	H	I	N
L	E	A	G	U	E	O	F	N	A	T	I	O	N	S
E	N	D	E	R	S			M	O	O				
			E	T	A	L		E	R	N	I	E		
T	E	I	S	T		O	N	E	S	L	E	A	G	U	E
A	M	O	R			T	E	A		L	O	R	E	
J	U	L	E	S	V	E	R	N	E		E	T	O	N
	S	I	N	A	I		S	E	A	T				
			C	M	S				R	E	C	O	R	K
R	E	D	H	E	A	D	E	D	L	E	A	G	U	E
I	N	R	E		G	O	R	E		T	R	I	L	L
S	C	A	R		E	L	I	S		H	O	V	E	L
K	E	Y	S		S	E	E	K		E	M	E	R	Y

BRIDGE — By Alan T

A declarer who is trying to complete a mental picture of an opponent's distribution can often succeed by reviewing the actions of that player in the bidding and play. With certain distributions, he would perhaps have bid differently or played differently. A neat example of this type of reasoning was employed on the diagramed deal.

South landed in five diamonds redoubled after West had opened with a weak two-bid in spades. The opening spade lead was ruffed in dummy and a trump was led.

East won with the ace and persevered with spades, for another ruff in the dummy. A trump lead to the king allowed South to ruff his last spade loser with dummy's last trump, and left this tricky position:

NORTH
♠ —
♡ A 10 9 4 3
◇ —
♣ A K 10

WEST
♠ K 10 8
♡ J 5
◇ J
♣ 7 3

EAST
♠ —
♡ K Q 7 6
◇ —
♣ Q 6 5 2

SOUTH
♠ A
♡ 2
◇ Q 6
♣ J 9 8 4

The problem was to draw West's last trump and score three club tricks, which was not easy to manage. If he had entered his hand with a heart ruff, for example, to draw the missing trump, only two club tricks would have been available.

South knew that W begun with three tru was fairly certain from ding that there were s originally on his left, cluded correctly that W doubletons in clubs an for he would surely ha singleton, trying for a r had had one to lead.

He was now solving dummy problem, and neat solution: He led ten from the dummy. with the queen and a heart.

South won with the ac my and ruffed a heart. ed the winning trump. West's jack, and threw king from the dummy.

He then played the throwing the club ace fr my, and claimed the tricks with the J-9-8 o

NORTH
♠ —
♡ A 10 9 4 3
◇ 10 7 5 2
♣ A K 10

WEST
♠ K J 10 8 7 4
♡ J 5
◇ J 9 8
♣ 7 3

SOUTH
♠ A 9 5 3
♡ 2
◇ K Q 6 4
♣ J 9 8 4

Neither side was vulner

bidding:		
West	North	East
2 ♠	Dbl.	3 ♠
Pass	5 ◇	Dbl.
Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the spade jack.

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هكذا من الأصل

49ers Win by 28-7 As Lions Lose 6th n Row on the Road

...ORY TO WIN
...story of World ...
...d by John Leonard

N FRANCISCO, Oct. 24 (U).—Quarterback Jim Plunk- permitted to cal his own for the first time this sea- steered San Francisco to touchdowns against the De- Lions yesterday in a 28-7 ry that snapped the 49ers' game losing streak.

nkett threw the ball only times but completed eight s, including 32 and 35-yard hdown tosses to Gene Wash- n.

lvin Williams, who rushed more than 1,000 yards last n, had his first 100-yard e of this year while Wilbur non also enjoyed a fine day an Francisco won for the time after eight straight lar-season and exhibition

iams capped his day with yard run that scored only his nd touchdown of the season, e Jackson scampered 48 yards the other San Francisco

e Lions, extending their on- road losing streak to six s, scored their only touch- n in the second period, on a rd plunge by Dexter Bussey.

n Francisco, plagued by its mistakes game after game season, handed Detroit its score, messing up a punt and called twice for pass in- rence to set up the touch- n at the 1-yard line.

Chiefs 21, Chargers 16

San Diego, safety Tim y scooped up a fumble and ed 16 yards for a touchdown h 2:08 left to lift the Kansas y Chiefs to their first victory the season, a 21-16 upset of e Chargers.

Gray's score was the second hin 28 seconds for the Chiefs s game the San Diego defense l dominated until the final ntes. San Diego stopped the iefs inches short of the rgers' goal line with 3:14 ining, only to hand back ball when quarterback James s fumbled on the 1-yard on the next play.

e Chiefs capitalized when Reed plunged over for the ndown. Charger running Rickey Young fumbled on the next series and Gray picked up the ball for the winning score.

Kansas City safety Gary Barbaro picked off a Harris pass on the Chiefs' goal line as San Diego was driving for the potential winning touchdown. The interception occurred with 23 seconds left as San Diego had a first and goal on the Kansas City 6-yard line. Barbaro leads the NFL with five interceptions.

Patriots 17, Colts 3

At Foxboro, Mass., among Patriot quarterback Steve Grogan's heroes were tight end Russ Francis, wide receiver Darryl Stingley and a band of New England committee-tackling defenders who pulled the plug on the powerful Baltimore Colts.

Grogan was coach Chuck Fairbanks's hero as he stuck to a "close-to-the-vest" defense that, combined with the smothering New England defense, left the previously unbeaten Colts sharing first place in the AFC East with Miami at 5-1.

The Patriots got back in the heart of the division's race with a 4-2 record after inflicting a 17-3 defeat on the Colts, a score that was no measure of how they dominated.

New England rolled up 370 total net yards to 86 for Baltimore. Colt QB Bert Jones was limited to 11 net yards passing although he came into the game leading the AFC. Lydell Mitchell, who had been leading the conference in rushing with 511 yards and a 4.1 average, was held to 29 in 13 carries for a 2.2 average.

Worse, Mitchell did not catch a pass for the first time since the 12th game last season. In fact, the Colts, who like to throw to their running backs, completed only two passes of that type, to Don McCauley.

In an unusual defensive tactic, the Patriots double-covered Mitchell and mostly went one-on-one on the wide receivers and tight end. Mitchell and McCauley were second and third in receptions in the AFC behind tight end Dave Casper of Oakland before yesterday's game.

Tight end Francis of the Patriots caught four passes, for 69 yards, and all of them were instrumental in New England's two touchdown drives.

In the first quarter, he ignited a 73-yard flight to the goal with a 21-yard pass from Grogan and balled out the quarterback on third-and-four with a seven-yard reception which moved the ball to the Baltimore 17-yard line.

It appeared as though the Patriots would have to settle for a field goal from the seven-yard line on fourth down, and place-kicker John Smith came through. But Colt defensive tackle Mike Barnes was charged with being *offsides on the kick and New* England had a first down on the three-yard line.

Don Calhoun gave it an extra *wrench on his second plunge for* a two-yard touchdown.

Cardinals 49, Saints 31

At St. Louis, Wayne Morris ran for four touchdowns and Mel Gray caught two scoring passes as the Cardinals jumped to a 21-0 lead and then held on for a 49-31 triumph over New Orleans.

After the Saints scored three quick second-quarter touchdowns to tie at 21-21, the home team marched 70 yards with the second-half kickoff. Morris dove in from 1 yard out for the score.

New Orleans quarterback Bobby Scott had 16 completions in 35 attempts for 285 yards and three touchdowns. St. Louis quarterback Jim Hart finished with 17-of-24 for 225 yards and one TD.



Associated Press.

OOPS!—San Francisco's quarterback Jim Plunkett reaches in vain for ball he fumbled after being hit by Detroit end Ken Sanders in first-quarter play.

Joe Louis, 63, Hospitalized

LAS VEGAS, Oct. 24 (AP).—Former heavyweight boxing champ Joe Louis was undergoing tests today after being hospitalized with chest pains.

An official at Sunrise Hospital said tests were being conducted *to determine whether Louis*, 63, had suffered a heart attack. He was admitted to the hospital late Saturday night, and doctors said the testing would take two or three days.

"He was alert and talking," said hospital aide Rena Lees, "but he is a sick man." He was listed as being in guarded condition.

Louis, who set a boxing record with 25 successful defenses of his title, has lived in Las Vegas for several years, working as a greeter at Caesars Palace, a hotel on the Strip.

A native of Lexington, Ala., Louis won the world heavyweight title in 1937 by knocking out Jim Braddock in eight rounds in Chicago and lost only once before his first retirement in 1949. Max Schmeling stopped him in a non-title bout, but Louis later knocked out Schmeling.

He made unsuccessful comebacks in 1950 and 1951, losing to Ezzard Charles and Rocky Marciano, respectively.

Louis was elected to the Boxing Hall of Fame in 1954.

NFL Standings

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

Eastern Division

	W	L	T	Pct	PF	PA
Miami	5	1	0	.833	139	97
Baltimore	5	1	0	.833	131	91
New England	4	2	0	.667	147	100
NY Jets	2	4	0	.333	110	135
Buffalo	1	5	0	.167	58	107
Central Division						
Pittsburgh	4	2	0	.667	119	81
Cleveland	4	2	0	.667	118	123
Houston	3	3	0	.500	103	98
Cincinnati	2	4	0	.333	92	106
Western Division						
Denver	6	0	0	1.000	134	46
Oakland	5	1	0	.833	138	102
San Diego	3	3	0	.500	97	79
Kansas City	1	5	0	.167	86	137
Seattle	1	5	0	.167	90	180

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

Eastern Division

	W	L	T	Pct	PF	PA
Dallas	6	0	0	1.000	160	88
St. Louis	3	2	0	.500	124	132
Washington	3	2	0	.500	83	91
NY Giants	3	3	0	.500	91	126
Philadelphia	3	4	0	.333	81	87
Central Division						
Minnesota	4	1	0	.800	73	48
Detroit	3	3	0	.500	84	110
Green Bay	2	4	0	.333	67	82
Chicago	2	4	0	.333	117	139
Tampa Bay	0	6	0	.000	38	98
Western Division						
Atlanta	4	2	0	.667	62	32
Los Angeles	3	2	0	.600	97	62
New Orleans	1	5	0	.167	119	148
San Francisco	1	5	0	.167	84	114

Sunday's Results

Cleveland 27, Buffalo 16.
Dallas 16, Philadelphia 10.
Denver 24, Cincinnati 13.
Green Bay 13, Tampa Bay 0.
Pittsburgh 27, Houston 10.
N.Y. Giants 17, Washington 5.
Miami 21, Seattle 13.
Oakland 28, N.Y. Jets 27.
St. Louis 49, New Orleans 31.
Atlanta 16, Chicago 10.
New England 17, Baltimore 3.
San Francisco 28, Detroit 7.
Kansas City 21, San Diego 16.

Monday's Game

Minnesota at Los Angeles.

Canadian Football League Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

	W	L	T	PF	PA	Pts
Montreal	10	5	0	293	224	20
Toronto	8	8	0	340	343	12
Ottawa	8	8	0	329	316	12
Hamilton	5	9	0	248	351	10
WESTERN CONFERENCE						
Brit. Columbia	10	4	0	350	257	20
Winnipeg	8	6	0	351	315	18
Edmonton	8	6	0	361	288	16
Saskatchewan	7	7	0	362	323	14
Calgary	3	11	0	210	297	6

Saturday's Result

Montreal 28, Ottawa 16.

Sunday's Results

Hamilton 31, British Columbia 21.
Winnipeg 19, Calgary 13.
Edmonton 16, Toronto 12.

Year of the Yankees and Other Baseball Yahoos

Zaniness Ruled Baseball in 1977

By Thomas Boswell

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 (WP).—Anyone who isn't a baseball fan now... isn't going to be one.

Reggie Jackson's four home runs in his final four swings of the World Series were simply the last enticement. For seven months, baseball had been doing her wooing, and very successfully.

Remember, this was supposed to be baseball's year of come-uppance, the season when the game's popularity would play out its option and fans would switch allegiance like a fickle outfielder.

The wages of the game's malfeasance in recent seasons were supposed to be a World Series this month between bankruptcy and receivership.

Instead, in the 1977 season hardly a week passed in which the game did not twist and shake itself before the public eye like a kaleidoscope.

After that spring training day when Texas's Lenny Randle knocked his manager unconscious, the old straitlaced game seemed to develop an unaccustomed twinkle in the eye, as if to say: "So you think you've seen it all?"

No one had ever heard of a club's fans trying to raise $100,000 for a holdout player who was already making $300,000. But Cincinnatians did it for Pete Rose. The Aeds, the world champion team, finally caved in and gave Rose most of what he wanted.

Hint of Madness

The first pitch had not been thrown, but already a hint of madness was in the spring air. The American League's home-run champ, Graig Nettles, went AWOL from the New York Yankee camp in a salary-renegotiation dispute, explaining: "On this crazy team, it's the only way I can get anybody's attention."

Nothing made sense. When the season began, the Los Angeles Dodgers fired the first shots of the revolution, winning 22 of 26 games and leaving the Reds a dozen games behind.

The Yankees joined in the zaniness. Manager Billy Martin put gold crosses on his cap for luck and pulled his lineup at random out of that same hat. The New York players were gurgling and choking: Each had his hands around another's throat.

It took less than a month to recognize the single biggest shocker of the year—the new Rawlings ball.

Nothing beats a little hysteria about "rabbit" balls and "cheap home runs."

The Rawlings Co., in a rare (for baseball) statement of absolute candor and accuracy, said they expected home runs to increase by at least 40 per cent over the previous year's low total.

'Turtle Ball'

"We aren't making a rabbit ball," protested a Rawlings spokesman. "But the people who *made* the ball last year [Spalding] sure were making a turtle ball."

The Chicago White Sox, and *their imaginative, renegade own*er, Bill Veeck, were the first to realize that a new ball demanded new tactics.

"When we played them in May," said Kansas City Royals manager Whitey Herzog, "it was the most frightening thing I ever saw. I thought we might never get them out. The old Yankees never hit like the White Sox did for the first 100 games."

The psychological, as well as strictly aerodynamic, qualities of the new ball completely reversed the initiative of the game, putting the sense of power back with the hitters. Pitchers like Bruce Sutter (1.35 ERA), Nolan Ryan (341 strikeouts) and Sparky Lyle (2.17 ERA, 52 fireman's points) *had marvelous statistics, but hit*ters, for once, were their equal.

Minnesota's Rod Carew became a yearlong symbol of the game's rejuvenation. His .388 batting average and 239 hits—on a grass home field, no less—redefined what a batter was capable of achieving.

After Carew's face was on the nation's magazine covers in May, symbolizing artistry, another group, bruisers from Boston, put on the greatest slugging fortnight in the history of the game in June.

The Over-the-Wall Gang—the Boston Red Sox—smashed 33 home runs in 10 consecutive games, obliterating the old record of 28.

"Deep, deep" went *the foghorn* chant on the Bosox bench as "fence fever" spread.

And that was the chant from Cincinnati, where George Foster smashed 52 taters, to Philadelphia, where Greg Luzinski and Mike Schmidt paired for 77 *homers and 231 RBI, to L.A.*, where four players on one team each hit 30 homers for the first time in history.

In May, Atlanta owner Ted Turner made himself manager for a day and overaw his Braves in their 17th consecutive defeat. "Ah, a baseball team's *just* a toy, like a boat in a bathtub," said yachtsman Turner before his league president ordered him out of the dugout.

Stanky's Pullout

Equaling Turner's 24 hours as a manager was *Eddie Stanky*, who accepted the Texas Ranger job, then turned it back in like a hotel room key after one game. "Homesick," he said.

Billy Martin tried to punch Reggie Jackson on national television in the midst of the same series in which the Red Sox hit an all-time record 16 homers in three days.

At the All-Star break, Chicago stunned the sports nation by having two first-place teams—one in each league. Both the Cubs and the White Sox faded, but not until they had usurped the thrones for over 100 days.

The team that best captured this season, however, was the defeated Baltimore Orioles. Stripped of three multimillion-dollar *free agents during the offseason* and depending on nine rookies on a 25-man squad, the Baby Birds fought on equal terms with the Bronx Bickerers and the Over-the-Wall Gang all season, winning 98 games and challenging until the final week.

In such a season, events that would have been landmarks in other years almost shrunk to the level of footnotes. Lou Brock broke Ty Cobb's career stolen-base record and ran his total to an even 900. And the greatest Oriole, Brooks Robinson, retired after 23 years with the same club—a major-league record.

Does anyone even remember that, in the last hours before the trading deadline, the New York Mets traded away perhaps the best pitcher in the game (Tom Seaver) and a slugger (Dave Kingman), all for a handful of low-salaried unknowns.

Perhaps it was only appropriate that the team most experts called the best in baseball coming into the playoffs—the Philadelphia Phillies—never even made it to the World Series. Nothing else had been predictable for six months; why should the best team win?

In the Yankee-Dodger World Series, the best single moment—the one that will live longest in lore—was saved for last.

In a century, no man—as far as the game's scriveners can currently tell—had ever hit four home runs in four consecutive swings.

As Reggie Jackson rounded the bases for his final time, the Yankee Stadium throng let out a roar that would have drowned out a dozen Concordes. It was the proper deafening note to end a tumultuous season.



Associated Press.

MAKING UP—Yanks manager Billy Martin (left) and principal owner George Steinbrenner embrace after victory in World Series. The two had long been feuding.

New Era Is Seen By Steinbrenner

By Joseph Durso

NEW YORK, Oct. 24 (NYT).—George Steinbrenner confirmed yesterday that he had been quietly buying out his partners in the ownership of the New York Yankees, was now the majority shareholder and was reinvesting "every dollar" to perpetuate the world championship won by the team last week.

He also upbraided people who had criticized "the best team money can buy," which captured its first World Series in 15 years after a revolutionary spending spree in the open market. The policy of "plowing back" Yankee dollars for even more spending will continue, he said, especially now that he has acquired "seven or eight times as much financial stake in the baseball club as anybody else."

"We came out all right this year after three years of passing the hat," Steinbrenner said, acknowledging the high cost and the high rewards of success in *professional sports today. "For* a while after we bought the team, all the partners had to chip in every so often. But we started to make money last year, even though we spent a lot for players, and we're going to keep spending to keep the team winning."

'Valuable Asset'

"We haven't taken a nickel out, not since we took over the club four years ago. And we won't, not as long as we're still building this team. Are you doing it then for the glory, you ask? No, it's an asset, a valuable asset, and we want to put the Yankees back where they belong."

The "asset" includes Reggie Jackson, who was signed as a free agent last winter for $2.9 million for five years; Don Gullett, signed as a free agent last winter for nearly $2 million for six years, and Catfish Hunter, signed as a free agent three winters ago for $3.5 million for five years. Also, 21 other players who help eat up an annual payroll that exceeds $3.5 million.

But for the rest of the 26 clubs in the major leagues, for the skeptical fans and even for skeptical economists who have raised eyebrows over the free spending, the news is: no red ink for the team that wins. They drew more than 4 million cash customers at home and on the road, and they grossed something like $16 million from all sources during their recent summer of turmoil.

"Winning is everything," said Gabe Paul, president of the Yankees, quoting the partners' business philosophy. "It pays the bills. The Boston Red Sox won the pennant in 1975 and then had a greater attendance in 1976. People stay with you. Winning pays for itself.

'Next: Hell of a Year'

"Not only that, but I think next year will be a hell of a year for us. It's become a thing to do—now the thing to do is to be a Yankee fan. It costs you plenty to win, but it pays for itself. You would have to pay the players anyway for a good year, win or lose. Now, though the payroll goes up, the income goes up, too."

He paused and then summarized the premise and the risk that the investors had taken to re-establish the Yankees in the fluctuating world of baseball: "There is no substitute for talent."

Pele Is Steeling Himself for Life Out of Soccer

SAO PAULO, Oct. 24 (UPI).—Soccer star Pele, just retired as a player and beginning a new career as an international public-*relations executive*, returned home to Brazil today and said: "I have to prepare myself psychologically so as not to miss playing professional soccer."

The 37-year-old native of Santos told newsmen at the airport here that his new job would keep him traveling two or three months each year but "I can definitely say that this time I have come home to stay."

Pele played his last game Oct. 1, completing a three-year contract with the North American Soccer League champions, the New York Cosmos, and capping a 21-year professional career. Since then, he has been traveling in Europe to promote his autobiography.

Pele said today that he sees Brazil, Argentina, West Germany and Italy as favorites to win soccer's 1978 World Cup.

Exceller Wins Stakes

TORONTO, Oct. 24 (Reuters).—Nelson Bunker Hunt's Exceller, a four-year-old colt representing France, won the $193,500 Canadian International Championship stakes by a length at Woodbine yesterday. Exceller was favored. Ridden by Angel Cordero, he overtook cofavorite Majestic Light in the straight to capture the $116,000 first prize.

New Aintree Owners

LONDON, Oct. 24 (AP).—Wealthy scrap-metal dealer Ronald Lasteed said over the weekend that he heads a syndicate which has bought the Aintree racecourse at Liverpool. He said the group paid just over £2.5 million and plans to develop Aintree into a major sporting complex.

Texas and Colgate

Only 2 Major College Grid Teams Unbeaten

By Gordon S. White Jr.

W YORK, Oct. 24 (NYT).—nesota called upon a new terback while Notre Dame new jerseys. The surprising s Saturday were two of the n's biggest upsets—Minne- over previously undefeated igan, 16-0, and Notre Dame highly favored Southern rnia, 49-19.

Stoll, Minnesota's coach, d a sophomore, Mark Carl- st quarterback. He had not d in any of the Gophers' six ous games because of a knee ry. Although he was not ssular (60 yards on 6 com- ed passes), Carlson was a performer as the Gophers not turn the ball over once. igan, however, suffered se- ly from turnovers—three fum- and two interceptions. The hwines may also have suffer- from unfamiliarity with the s turf of Memorial Stadium Minneapolis.

chigan has lost only three es during the last two seasons l of them on a natural-grass f. Minnesota returned to ass gridiron this year after ven-year-old artificial surface e out.

"It was the first time Michigan had been shut out in 113 games.

Notre Dame came on with a *new green of its own against the* Trojans. The Kelly green jerseys served as an inspiration for the 1977 Fightin' Irish, the first Notre *Dame football team* to wear green since the Irish lost to Syracuse, 14-7, on Nov. 28, 1953, in Yankee Stadium here.

Ted Burgmeier, *a defensive back* who also holds on placements by Dave Reeve, set the tone for Notre Dame with a 38-yard runback after *intercepting* a pass, a 2-point pass conversion after fumbling a bad snap from center on what started as a 1-point kick conversion, and a 21-yard run on a fake field-goal play.

It was a great day for the Irish. Since Michigan lost and Florida A & M, an undefeated Division II team, beat previously undefeated Tennessee State, 31-28, there remain only two major college teams undefeated and untied—Texas and Colgate.

The Texas Longhorns beat Southern Methodist in rain at the Cotton Bowl in Dallas, 30-14, as Earl Campbell rushed for 213 yards. This was the Texas tailback's best single-game performance. The Longhorns had been ranked No. 2 behind Michigan last week.

Colgate's Henry White ran for 204 yards and three touchdowns in only 11 carries as the Red Raiders gained their seventh triumph of the season with a 48-36 decision over Columbia.

Campbell and White were two of a number of individuals who had outstanding performances Saturday. Two of the best quarterbacks in the nation, Guy Benjamin of Stanford and Jack Thompson of Washington State, met head to head with Benjamin the winner as Stanford beat the Cougars, 31-29. Benjamin had 330 yards passing to Thompson's 274.

Princeton's Bobby Isom gained 209 yards in the Tigers' 20-7 upset of Harvard. This left the Ivy League race scrambled as usual, with three teams tied for *first place and three for second.*

Doug Williams of Grambling had 381 yards and three touchdowns by passing as Grambling, the nation's No. 1 major team on offense, beat Jackson State, 34-7.

Purdue's spectacular freshman quarterback, Mark Herrmann, equaled a Boilermaker record with five touchdown passes as he led Purdue to a 34-21 triumph over Iowa.

Navy's Joe Gattuso ran 251 yards in the Middies' 42-17 victory over William & Mary and Louisiana State's Charles Alexander set an LSU one-game record of 237 yards rushing as the Tigers trounced Oregon State, 56-17. Alexander scored four touchdowns.

Hunt Assailed For Shunning Victory Rites

TOKYO, Oct. 24 (Reuters).—Organizers of the Japan Grand Prix today expressed anger over British driver James Hunt's refusal to attend the traditional victory ceremony.

Hunt yesterday left the Mount Fuji circuit minutes after winning the last race of the 1977 Grand Prix season. Officials said he was angry because police refused to give him an escort through crowded roads to Tokyo, 100 kilometers to the west.

A spokesman for the Japan Motor Sports Association said: "Hunt does not have the common sense of a schoolboy, and we are all furious about his behavior."

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
New York	2	0	1.000	—
Buffalo	2	0	1.000	—
Philadelphia	1	1	.500	1
Boston	0	2	.000	2
New Jersey	0	2	.000	2 1/2
Central Division				
Atlanta	1	0	1.000	—
New Orleans	2	1	.667	—
San Antonio	2	2	.500	1/2
Washington	1	1	.500	1/2
Cleveland	1	2	.333	1
Houston	1	2	.333	1
WESTERN CONFERENCE				
Midwest Division				
Chicago	3	1	.750	—
Denver	2	1	.667	1/2
Milwaukee	2	1	.667	1/2
Detroit	2	2	.500	1
Indiana	1	2	.333	1 1/2
Kansas City	1	3	.250	2
Pacific Division				
Portland	2	0	1.000	—
Phoenix	2	0	1.000	—
Golden State	2	1	.667	1/2
Los Angeles	1	3	.250	2
Seattle	0	3	.000	2 1/2

Sunday's Results

Phoenix 104, Los Angeles 101
San Antonio 115, Seattle 91

NHL Results

Sunday's Games

Vancouver 3, Boston 3 (Oddleifson, Cuff, Walton; McNab 2, Schmautzl, Middleton 4, Minnesota 1 (Gueverment, Korab, Gave; Sharpley).
Pittsburgh 3, Cleveland 2 (Malone, Dean, Spencer; Marsh 2).
Montreal 6, New York Rangers 2 (Lemelin 2, Robinson, Lemaire 2, Lapointe, McEwen).
Toronto 3, Philadelphia 3 (Walker, Ellis, Thompson, Salming, Vellucci; Kelly, Leach, Saleski).
Chicago 2, St. Louis 0 (Savard, Dupuis).

WHA Results

Sunday's Games

Winnipeg 10, Birmingham 3 (Hull 3, Unger 3, K. Nilsson 2, Labrosse, U. Nilsson; Rainko; Napier, Norris, Henderson).



United Press International.

STRIDING TO TOWN—Some of thousands entered in New York City Marathon cross Queensboro Bridge to Manhattan in 26-mile, 385-yard race. Bill Rodgers of Boston won in 2 hours, 52 minutes, 24 seconds.

Ripley's—Believe It or Not!



CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

(Continued from Back Page)

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LANGUAGE SCHOOL seeks English mother-tongue teachers, full-time for Paris and provinces. EEC or work papers. Tel.: Paris, 734-32-80.

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FRENCH TRILINGUAL secretary, English and German fluently, would consider any interesting offer in Paris. Write: Arcanowicz, 1 Rue Richer, 75009 Paris.

BILINGUAL SECRETARY SEEKS position, about Fr. 4,500 to 5,000 per month. Write to: Box 4,034, Herald Tribune, Paris.

28, FRENCH FEMALE, English graduate, German spoken, assistant to American architect in Los Angeles, seeks part-time job as bilingual secretary or assistant for American firm. Tel.: Paris, 331-95-56.

BRITISH GIRL, graduate in French-German, good knowledge of economics, trained in interpreting, seeks career requiring languages in Paris region. Mrs. Langsdorff, 8 Rue Francois-Villon, 92260 Fontenay-aux-Roses.

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YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, bilingual will act as your guide + interpreter during your stay in Paris. Translations accepted (two-way). Tel.: Paris, 505-17-31.

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ENGLISH GIRL, living in Saint-Germain-en-Laye, experience in child care, driver, seeks job preferably part-time. Tel.: Paris, 973-33-34.

Art Buchwald

'Smoking Stinks'

WASHINGTON—A news item out of Chicago reports that the American Cancer Society has decided to launch a new advertising campaign entitled "smoking stinks," aimed at teen-agers who are buying cigarettes. The campaign will publicize the fact that smoking causes bad breath.



Buchwald

The reason for the switch is that studies showed that while most teen-agers do not fear death, they are, thanks to TV, frightened silly of bad breath.

I believe the cancer society is on the right track. Anyone who watches television knows that death is not the ultimate put-down in our American culture.

Teen-agers are fed a daily diet of murders and killings on television programs every day, and most of them accept it as one of those things. But they are aware, from watching the commercials, that bad breath is no laughing matter and no matter who you are you could be a victim of it.

I know this from personal experience. I was watching a TV program the other night with some young people in which there was a knifing, a rape and a shootout. I lost count after five people were killed.

No one in the room except me seemed bothered by it.

The commercials were something else.

In one, a young man took his date home and refused to kiss her. She went inside in tears.

The two young ladies watching with me were riveted to their seats.

Fortunately, the young woman's mother was still up and she explained to her daughter what the problem was. It was bad breath. The daughter protested that she had already used a mouthwash. But the mother said, "This one is different. It freshens your mouth for 24 hours."

In the next scene the same boy took the daughter home and kissed her fully on the mouth. "Can I see you again?" the boy asked.

Inside the house the girl rushed into her mother's arms. "How was your date?" the mother asked. "Wonderful," the girl replied. "Thanks to you and..."

My two young lady visitors breathed a sigh of relief. They identified with the poor girl and it seemed that the problem had been resolved to everyone's satisfaction.

A few commercials later it was the boys' turn to squirm. The scene took place in a locker room. The star basketball player had just scored the winning play but all his teammates were ignoring him.

The young men in my living room stared intently at the screen.

Finally, the coach came over to the boy and said, "Nice game," and handed the star a can of underarm deodorant. The boy took the can and sprayed it under his arms. In seconds the entire team gathered around him and congratulated him on his game.

"All right," one of the young men in the living room said, which is, as I understand it, the highest compliment a teen-ager can pay to anyone or anything.

"Do the knifings and rapes and killings bother you?" I asked.

They all looked at me as if I was crazy.

"It's only a TV show," one of the teen-agers said.

"But the bad breath and underarm deodorants are for real?"

"Well, yeh," someone replied. "I mean that's life. No one likes anyone who smells bad."

Unfortunately, the next commercial had to do with constipation. It showed an old man who didn't want to go fishing until his wife gave him a new mint-flavored laxative.

The kids laughed at this one. "What's so damn funny?" I wanted to know.

"Who ever heard of a guy who wouldn't go fishing until his wife gave him a new laxative?" a teen-ager said.

It suddenly dawned on me that these kids were in a world of their own, and the American Cancer Society's new bad-breath campaign just might work.

Brezhnev Biography

MOSCOW, Oct. 24 (UPI).—An official biography of Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev will be published in English by Pergamon Press of London in December, Tass news agency has reported. It said Mr. Brezhnev will write the preface and that the book will "be logically crowned with the full text of the new Constitution of the Soviet Union."

While his music was revolutionary, Gillespie did not find it oppressive. He maintained at least the appearance of going by society's rules, and society rewarded him.

Durable Dizzy, Turning 60, Still Man Apart

By Michael Zwerin

PARIS, Oct. 24 (IHT).—John Birks (Dizzy) Gillespie celebrated his 60th birthday Friday, and he is not ready to retire.

Before giving a pair of concerts at the Palais des Glaces recently, Gillespie leafed through his 1977 calendar backstage: "Let's see . . . Wilmington, Santa Monica, Detroit, Nova Scotia, New York, Las Vegas, Newark, Perth, Australia . . ." That brought him to March.

As he took out his trumpet to warm up he was asked who would be in his band tonight. He kept a straight face and replied: "I don't know."

Soloists these days are often forced by economic realities to travel alone and then hire, or let the promoter hire, the best local support available. The situation is like a group of actors who have not been told what play they were hired to perform that evening.

During the first concert, drummer Ray Appleton and pianist Cees Slinger disagreed as to whether Gillespie had called a trade of four or eight bars at the end of "Straight No Chaser." It took bassist Bert Thompson half a chorus to settle down on "Autumn Leaves." Saxophonist Johnny Griffin seemed surprised to find himself playing a well-known riff all by himself on "Night in Tunisia."

Cutting Costs

Being forced to cut costs like that at his age might cause some musicians to lose heart, but Gillespie stood in front of them, proud, straight-backed, resembling a giant penguin with his round stomach and custom-built trumpet bent towards the ceiling like an upside-down beak, bringing out the best in everybody through the force of his personality and musicianship.

At 60, Gillespie is proof that jazz need not be exclusively a youngsters' art, that remaining true to a style does not necessarily lead to stagnation.

Along with Charlie Parker, Gillespie was the main force behind the evolutionary step in the history of jazz called bebop. He wrote some of its best-known songs—"Night in Tunisia," "Salt Peanuts," "Groovin' High"—and, with Parker, "Anthropology."

British trumpeter Ian Carr describes the essence of a Gillespie solo as: "Cliff-hanging drama. The phrases are perpetually varied. Fast demisemiquaver runs are followed by pauses, by huge interval leaps, by long, insanely high notes, by slurs and smears and bluesy phrases. He is always taking you by surprise . . ."

As much as virtuosity, what sets Gillespie apart from the pack is humor, an under-utilized emotion in jazz. With his half-valved quacks, ironic quotations, and old-timer impersonations, he is a natural-born clown (thus the nickname), and many purists resented his clowning when he and Parker were co-leaders of the quintet that stretched the limits of jazz in the '40s.

Bebop Music

Bebop was insider music, hipster music, protest, anarchist, minority, oppressed-peoples' music and Gillespie did not seem to be taking it seriously enough. Parker was on a suicide trip. Gillespie is a survivor whose good humor helped attract a wider audience.

While his music was revolutionary, Gillespie did not find it oppressive. He maintained at least the appearance of going by society's rules, and society rewarded him. He has talked as well as played on the "Tonight Show." He co-starred in a speaking role with Maureen Stapleton in the animated film: "Voyage to Next." He led one of the most exciting big bands ever assembled: The U.S. State Department sent it on an extended international goodwill tour. He has received honorary degrees, won all the polls. Last year, he was appointed Consultant in Ethnomusicology to the San Francisco School Board. There is a street named after him in his hometown, Cheraw, S.C.

Some years ago he converted to the Bahai faith, which "preaches that all mankind will be unified in peace, and that music is a form of worship." He gives this faith as the key to his continued musical health: "I no longer do anything on my own. I try and build on what the others are doing, to make more unified music."



Simone Fisher.

'Caravan' Request

He concluded the first concert by honoring a request for "Caravan." Honoring requests is not exactly "in" right now, particularly for blacks who consider it a form of Uncle Tomming, but Gillespie felt that "Caravan" is not a bad tune anyway so why not play it and please the audience at the same time.

He fairly reeked of mental health during the break between concerts. A group of 16 people, many strangers to him and to each other, was attached to him as he tried to find a restaurant in which to eat dinner. The size of the party had as much to do with his failure to be seated as the late hour.

But he never played the prima donna, did not sulk, never lost his equilibrium and seemed perfectly satisfied to come away eventually with nothing more than a bag containing a cheese sandwich and a bottle of mineral water.

Back in the hall, one of the promoters, a shy young man, asked him to play longer at the second concert. People had complained about not getting their money's worth.

The young man explained that he and his partners were only starting and were trying to create a new place to hear jazz in Paris where so little is happening right now. He said he gave the people who complained free tickets to the second concert.

Gillespie, who had performed the amount of time his contract called for, heard the young man out and then replied softly: "Sure. I'll play longer."

PEOPLE: *Tito, 3-Star Restaurant And an Unpaid Bill*

French chef **Michel Guerard** was delighted when he heard that Yugoslav President **Tito** was coming to stay at his three-star luxury diet hotel in Eugénie-les-Bains earlier this month. But Guerard is not smiling now. First, Tito showed up with an entourage of 50. The hotel has only 40 rooms and the staff had to put extra beds in most of them. Second, Tito insisted that his own cook, an elderly Yugoslav woman, should prepare all his meals, beginning with cabbage soup, sausage, boiled meat and roast chicken for breakfast at 6 a.m. At 1 p.m. there was an 8-to-10-course lunch for the President, followed by an afternoon snack of cheese pie and a dinner of several thick soups. Finally, after three days, Tito and his ministers, advisers, nurses, doctor, bodyguards, etc., left without paying the bill. Guerard has sent the bill to President **Valéry Giscard d'Estaing**, who invited Tito to France for an official visit Oct. 12-14. The Elysée Palace is refusing to comment on the bill or its amount.

* * *

Princess Margaret of Britain is paying a private visit to New York, accompanied by **Colin Tennant**, former owner of the Caribbean island of Mustique, where she has a holiday home. The princess arrived at London's Heathrow Airport in the back of a Rolls-Royce limousine with Tennant in front sitting next to the driver. Their flight was delayed for nearly an hour because of a strike by air traffic control assistants.

* * *

In the strange crimes department, two former guards at the Memphis, Tenn., Zoo, **David Scott** and **James Freshour**, both 24, have been charged with grand larceny and receiving and concealing stolen ostriches after police found two young 50-pound ostriches grazing on a shag rug in a Memphis apartment. Police contacted zoo director **Charles Wilson**, who confirmed, after a beak count, that he was two short. The birds were returned to the zoo, apparently no worse for the experience.

* * *

Monday was Veterans Day and the town of Arkadelphia, Ark., reckons it is the home of the United States' oldest veteran. **Norman Hobgood** was born Jan. 4, 1872; he enlisted with a Kentucky regiment in 1898 and served 11 months, three of them in the Spanish-American War in Cuba. "I tried to enlist when the First World War broke [illegible]," he said, "but was turned [illegible] because I had a family [illegible] was too old."

* * *

A Denver dump truck [illegible] into a landfill and released [illegible] contents. Along with the [illegible] out came 51-year-old **Ve** Cave. "He just rolled out [illegible] was sitting down on the [illegible]," said a landfill worker. "I couldn't believe my own [illegible] The sheriff's office said Cave [illegible] he had been sleeping in a [illegible] bin when the truck collected [illegible] contents of the container, [illegible] ing Cave. It was a 2 1/2-[illegible] wait before it unloaded. [illegible] leg was mashed up a little [illegible] but other than that he [illegible] good shape," said the landfill [illegible] tendant.

* * *

Australian Linda McGill, [illegible] crossed from Saudi Arabia [illegible] Bahrain in the first nonstop [illegible] between the Arabian main [illegible] and the Gulf island state. McGill swam the 14-mile dis[illegible] in eight hours 25 minutes. [illegible] said that during the swim [illegible] saw 19 poisonous sea snakes [illegible] they all ignored her.

* * *

Portuguese matador **Fern[illegible] dos Santos** has been banned [illegible] the bullring for three years [illegible] fined $1,500 for killing a [illegible] A court at Golega found [illegible] guilty of killing a bull in M[illegible] ber last year in defiance [illegible] 1799 ban imposed by [illegible] Maria II of Portugal. There [illegible] been popular demand that [illegible] royal decree be rescinded [illegible] that Portugal return to [illegible] bulls as is done in Spain.

—SAMUEL JUST[illegible]



Michel Guérard

IHT Paris, Advertising offices change of address as of, October 24, 1977.
Our address for both Display and Classified is:
187 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine.
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Our telex number 280509 Herald remains unchanged until further notice.

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MESSAGES, OCT. 25, 1977
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CTS51AA | KGM32LZ | WDM01LM

MESSAGES, OCT. 24, 1977
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